THE NEW DICTIONARY OF STATISTICS

UNIFORM WITH THIS VOLUME

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THE NEW DICTIONARY

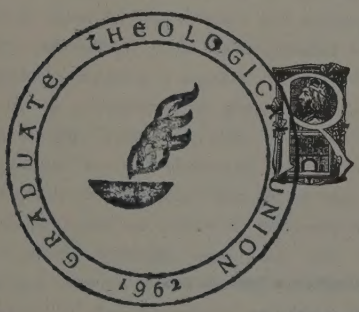
OF

STATISTICS

A Complement to the Fourth Edition of Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics"

BY

AUGUSTUS D. WEBB, B.Sc. (Econ.), F.S.S.



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PREFACE

THIS Dictionary of Statistics contains, it is hoped, the most salient and reliable figures available relating to all important subjects which have been numerically described. It aims at doing more, however, than merely present a mass of bald figures, the meaning and interpretation of which are left to the knowledge or fancy of the reader. Care has been taken throughout, by means of clear tabular headings, footnotes, and explanatory and critical text, to guard the reader from misunderstanding or misuse of the statistics. Furthermore, a system of references has been employed, by which practically every figure can be traced to its immediate source, thus affording a guarantee of the authenticity of the figures quoted, and a guide to the reader who requires more detailed statistics and explanations than can be given in a work of this description. This system consists in attaching to every table, or other numerical statement, a number in square brackets, thus [12], and prefixing in the list of publications on pages 648–654, a corresponding number to that book or other publication from which the figures have been obtained. These publications are not necessarily the original sources of the statistics quoted, although, in fact, this will often be the case. Nor will the figures as presented herein be found necessarily in the same form as in the books designated as their source, although, again, this will frequently be the case. Another important feature of this work, to which attention may be called, is the insertion, at the commencement of all the longer articles, of a table of contents, which will considerably facilitate reference.

Figures, according to the oft-quoted dictum, can prove anything. As a matter of fact, they prove nothing. It is the human mind that proves (or attempts to prove) things, and figures are but evidence to be examined, weighed, and judged as is any other kind of evidence. To this end, no

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explanatory matter, either in the way of footnotes or of text, that may accompany figures, should be left unread or ignored. Especially is this necessary when comparisons are in question. Statistical comparisons are always treacherous unless the things compared are adequately defined. This is true of comparisons between one period and another, and still more true of those between one country and another. It is perhaps not too much to say that the statistics of any country cannot be unreservedly compared with those of another dealing ostensibly with the same subject. Population censuses are not carried out, or the data tabulated, on any universal plan. Comparison of international statistics of commerce is notoriously difficult. Statistics of births and deaths are vitiated not only by more or less incomplete registration, but also by the diversity that prevails in the statistical definition and treatment of still-births. Statistics of occupation and industry are very incomplete, and suffer from a great variety of classifications. And so one might mention in turn every important body of statistics, and indicate imperfections, some of which could be removed by improvements in the administrative machinery of collection and compilation, and others by international agreement on definitions and practice. These deficiencies in published statistics are here alluded to, however, not for the purpose of disparaging those statistics, since, so far as they go, they are of the greatest value, but to emphasise the need of giving them their real, and no more than their real, meaning and significance.

The present volume is designed broadly on the lines of Mr. Mulhall's well-known dictionary, and, while complete in itself as regards recent years, forms a suitable continuation of the fourth edition of Mr. Mulhall's book. In the few cases where differences may be found between the figures in this volume and those in its predecessor, the figures herein should be taken as the more correct, Mr. Mulhall's figures being sometimes provisional ones subjected to amendment after the fourth edition of the dictionary was published. The Publishers will be glad to be notified of any errors that may be discovered by readers.

The pleasant duty now remains of recording my sincere thanks to various Government departments in the United Kingdom and many other countries, and to the colonial agents in London of several British Colonies, for supplying

me with reports and other publications relating to their respective countries; to the Council of the Royal Statistical Society, to the editors of the *Bankers' Magazine*, the *Economist*, and the *Statist*, and to Mr. Thomas R. Ellison, for permission to use certain statistics quoted herein; to the librarian and other officials of the Royal Statistical Society for their courtesy and readiness in complying with all my requests for books; and to my wife for much valuable help both in compilation and in checking the proofs. Should it have happened that statistics have been used which are the property of any one whose permission for their use should have been, but was not, obtained, I trust that the means I have adopted of referring every figure to its immediate source will be accepted as proof of my good faith and as apology for my oversight.

A. D. W.

LONDON, 1911.

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NOTE

The States and Territories comprised in the various divisions of the United States for which statistics are given in this volume are usually grouped in one of the two following ways according to the names of the divisions :—

I. Eastern Division . .	Maine
	New Hampshire
	Vermont
	Massachusetts
	Connecticut
	Rhode Island
Middle Division . .	New York
	New Jersey
	Pennsylvania
	Maryland
	Delaware
	District of Columbia
Southern Division . .	Virginia
	West Virginia
	North Carolina
	South Carolina
	Florida
	Georgia
	Alabama
	Mississippi
	Louisiana
	Tennessee
	Kentucky
	Arkansas
	Texas
Western Division . .	Ohio
	Indiana
	Michigan
	Illinois
	Wisconsin
	Minnesota
	Iowa
	Missouri
	Nebraska
	Kansas
	Montana
	North Dakota
	South Dakota
	Colorado
Pacific Division . .	New Mexico
	Oklahoma
	Indian Territory
	Wyoming
	Utah
	Idaho
	Arizona
	Nevada
	Washington
	Oregon
	California

II. North Atlantic Division	Maine
	New Hampshire
	Vermont
	Massachusetts
	Rhode Island
	Connecticut
	New York
	New Jersey
	Pennsylvania
South Atlantic Division	Delaware
	Maryland
	District of Columbia
	Virginia
	West Virginia
	North Carolina
	South Carolina
	Georgia
	Florida
South Central Division	Kentucky
	Tennessee
	Alabama
	Mississippi
	Louisiana
	Texas
	Arkansas
	Oklahoma
	Indian Territory
North Central Division	Ohio
	Indiana
	Illinois
	Michigan
	Wisconsin
	Minnesota
	Iowa
	Missouri
	North Dakota
	South Dakota
	Nebraska
	Kansas
Western Division . .	Montana
	Wyoming
	Colorado
	New Mexico
	Arizona
	Utah
	Nevada
	Idaho
	Washington
	Oregon
	California

ERRATA

Throughout this book *for* "Cape Colony" *read* "Cape of Good Hope"; *for* "Orange River Colony" *read* "Orange Free State Province"; and *for* "Congo Free State" *read* "Belgian Congo."

DICTIONARY OF STATISTICS

A

ACCIDENTS

THE average annual numbers of accidents to railway employees in various countries in recent years are given as follows [1]:—

Country	Period to which Figures Relate	Average Annual Number of Accidents to Employees		
		Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
United Kingdom [2]	1903–7	460	16,200	16,660
France	1903–6	250	540	790
Germany	1902/3–6/7	570	1,390	1,960
Norway	1902/3–6/7	2	13	15
Sweden	1901–5	32	166	198
Belgium	1902–6	42	783	825
Holland	1902–6	26	56	82
Denmark (State Railways)	1902/3–5/6	22	26	48
Switzerland	1902–6	28	1,055	1,083
Spain	1899–1903	39	390	429
Italy	1906–7	146	1,836	1,982
Austria	1902–6	83	1,036	1,119
Hungary	1902–6	78	150	228
Russia-in-Europe	1900–4	446	1,903	2,349
Russia-in-Asia	1900–4	67	227	294
Roumania	1902/3–6/7	21	51	72
Egypt	1902–4 & 1906	16	158	174
United States of America [3]	1902–6	3,500	64,320	67,820
Japan [4]	1902/3–6/7	100	617	717
India [5]	1903–7	342	559	901

The figures in this table are obviously not comparable with one another. The numbers of accidents are largely dependent on the amount of traffic and number of employees. The methods of ascertaining and recording the accidents also vary, and so vitiate comparisons.

For further statistics of accidents on railways, see article RAILWAYS (*infra*).

The numbers of deaths and the death-rates from accidents at mines, quarries, and other mineral workings in various countries in 1906 and 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Country	Deaths from Accidents							
	1906				1907			
	Coal Mines	All Mines (including Coal)	Quarries	All Mines and Quarries	Coal Mines	All Mines (including Coal)	Quarries	All Mines and Quarries
	Number of Deaths							
United Kingdom	1,116	1,178	97	1,275	1,216	1,279	89	1,368
New South Wales	21	50	...	...	17	41	...	...
British Columbia	15	32	...	...	31	51	...	...
India	100	200	...	200	89	122	...	122
Transvaal	42	871	...	...	33	871	..	...
Austria	155	171	...	...	161	183	...	...
Hungary	...	109	...	...	...	85	...	...
Belgium	132	133	2	135	148	148	6	154
France	1,280	1,331	121	1,452	202	257	141	398
German Empire	1,073	1,211(*a*)	254	1,465(*a*)	1,562	1,743(*a*)	236	1,979(*a*)
Italy	...	97	69	166	...	113	51	164
Japan	560	763	...	...	468	581	...	...
Russia	350	483	20	503		(Not available)		
Spain	...	272	...	...	...	304	...	...
United States	2,092(*b*)	...	...	...	3,156(*b*)	...	...	...
Total, including countries not specified	7,018	...	...	...	7,168	...	...	...

Country	Deaths from Accidents							
	1906				1907			
	Coal Mines	All Mines (including Coal)	Quarries	All Mines and Quarries	Coal Mines	All Mines (including Coal)	Quarries	All Mines and Quarries
	Death-rates per 1,000 Persons Employed							
United Kingdom	1.29	1.29	1.06	1.27	1.31	1.32	1.01	1.29
New South Wales	1.38	1.18	...	...	0.98	0.94	...	...
British Columbia	3.12	3.75	...	...	5.12	5.10	...	...
India	1.01	1.12	...	1.12	0.79	0.79	...	0.72
Transvaal	4.45	5.11	...	...	3.55	4.58	...	...
Austria	1.28	1.19	...	...	1.27	1.23	...	...
Hungary	...	1.46	...	...	...	1.07	...	...
Belgium	0.95	0.95	0.05	0.76	1.04	1.03	0.16	0.85
France	7.17	6.69	0.92	4.39	1.10	1.24	1.06	1.17
German Empire	1.88	1.76(c)	1.49	1.70	2.55	2.38(c)	1.35	2.18
Italy	...	1.55	1.05	1.29	...	1.90	0.75	1.29
Japan	5.25	4.06	...	...	3.63	2.71	...	...
Russia	2.41	1.48	0.57	1.40	(Not available)			
Spain	...	2.30	...	...	...	2.30	...	...
United States	3.20(b)	...	...	...	4.66(b)	...	...	...

(a) Including accidents at smelting works. (b) Principal coal-producing States only.
(c) These death-rates represent the deaths of persons insured in the mining and smelting branch of the German Official Insurance Association. The true death-rate in Prussia only was 1.84 per 1000 in 1906 and 2.25 per 1000 in 1907 [281].

United Kingdom

The total numbers of deaths from industrial accidents in 1903 and subsequent years are given as follows [6] [7]:—

Class of Worker	Total Number of Deaths from Industrial Accidents in					
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Seamen—						
On account of wrecks and other casualties to vessels	622	361	810	459	633	625
On account of other accidents	758	688	715	741	730	658
Miners—						
Underground	938	942	1,076	1,036	1,130	1,194
Surface	159	148	129	142	149	149
Quarrymen (quarries over 20 ft. deep)	95	112	99	97	89	92
Railway servants—						
Companies' servants	470	431	419	469	498	415
Contractors' servants	27	17	19	14	12	17
Workers in factories and workshops—						
Textile trades (except printing, dyeing, and bleaching)	65	68	84	68	95	82
Metal trades	161	154	175	167	198	148
Engineering, shipbuilding, machinery, &c.	238	231	253	259	244	236
Other non-textile trades	284	274	268	320	315	301
Other workpeople	355	349	337	356	384	307
Total	4,172	3,775	4,384	4,118	4,477	4,224

The mean number of deaths from industrial accidents during the quinquennium 1904–1908, and the approximate death-rate per 10,000 persons engaged in the several industries, are given as follows [7]:—

Class of Worker	Mean Number of Deaths, 1904–8	Mean Annual Death-rate per 10,000 Employed
Seamen	1,284	50.4
Miners	1,219	13.2
Quarrymen	98	10.6
Railway servants	462	7.5
Non-textile factory and workshop operatives	707	2.2
Textile factory operatives	79	0.8
Total	3,849	6.3

The numbers of non-fatal accidents are given as follows [2]:—

Class of Workers	Non-fatal Accidents reported in				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Workers in factories, workshops, docks, wharves, quays, &c.	91,550	91,950	99,550	110,790	123,150
Miners	4,090	4,000	3,910	4,060	6,200
Quarrymen	1,430	1,310	1,230	1,380	1,490
Seamen	2,580	2,600	2,400	2,430	2,740
Railway servants	14,360	14,560	14,330	16,260	21,510
Others	1,560	1,100	970	780	1,180
Total reported	115,570	115,520	122,390	135,700	156,270

The numbers given in this table for one class of workers are not comparable with the numbers for other classes, owing to differences in the requirements of the statutes respecting the notification of accidents in the various industries affected.

It should be also noted that the marked increase in the recorded numbers of non-fatal accidents in factories, workshops, docks, &c., is mainly due to increased knowledge of the Factory and Workshops Acts and the more effective enforcement of their provisions. Further, the recorded increase in non-fatal railway accidents in 1907 is largely due to the operation of new orders issued by the Board of Trade.

The numbers of accidents in factories, workshops, docks, and other premises, reported to the Factory Department of the Home Office, in recent years, are given in the following table [8]:—

Period	Annual Number of Reported Accidents			Period	Annual Number of Reported Accidents		
	Fatal	Non-fatal (a)	Total		Fatal	Non-fatal (a)	Total
Average of 1896–1898	660	43,204	43,864	Average of 1905–1907	1,119	111,160	112,279
,, 1899–1901	984	76,863	77,847	1896 only	596	32,961	33,557
,, 1902–1904	1,058	90,916	91,974	1907 only	1,179	123,146	124,325

(a) See remarks above as to causes of recorded increase of non-fatal accidents.

The numbers of accidents and accident rates in factories only, in the years 1898, 1901, and 1904, are given as follows [8]:—

Year		Reported Accidents in Factories to					
		Adults		Young Persons		Children	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		Numbers					
All Accidents	1898	37,426	1,880	8,915	1,343	219	82
	1901	55,988	3,419	11,321	1,884	219	66
	1904	62,776	3,163	11,454	1,840	171	55
Fatal Accidents	1898	479	5	81	5	5	...
	1901	651	12	95	8	3	
	1904	643	3	67	8	1	
		Rates per 10,000 of each Class of Person Employed					
All Accidents	1898	161	22	219	44	87	31
	1901	227	38	284	58	92	31
	1904	257	34	308	61	101	30
Fatal Accidents	1898	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.2	2.0	
	1901	2.6	0.1	2.4	0.2	1.5	
	1904	2.6	...	1.8	0.3	0.6	...

The accident rates in certain factory industries are given as follows [8]:—

Industry	Accidents per 10,000 Employed					
	1898		1901		1904	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Fatal Accidents					
Textile	1.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.7	0.1
Cotton	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.3	0.1
Wool, worsted, shoddy	1.6	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.1
Non-textile	2.1	0.1	2.7	2.0	2.6	1.1
Metals, extraction	9.2	...	8.2	...	12.0	..
,, Founding and conversion	2.8	...	3.9	...	4.1	1.7
Shipbuilding	4.7	...	7.4	...	7.3	...
Laundries	...	...	...	...	1.2	...
	All Accidents					
Textile	81	31	116	41	110	38
Cotton	100	38	141	46	128	42
Wool, worsted, shoddy	69	33	94	39	92	37
Non-textile	177	27	251	45	287	43
Metals, extraction	225	110	347	234	482	207
,, Founding and conversion	216	41	365	97	427	192
Shipbuilding	521	...	726	121	769	102
Laundries	...	...	151	46	131	42

The numbers of street accidents caused by vehicles in England and Wales, and known to the police, during the eight months ended December 31, 1908, were as follows [56]:—

Accidents caused by	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Horse-drawn omnibuses	11	283	294
Other horse vehicles, except tramcars	418	8,627	9,045
Tramcars—horse-drawn	...	101	101
Tramcars—mechanically propelled	69	2,809	2,878
Motor cars and motor cycles	198	4,301	4,499
Motor omnibuses	50	1,106	1,156
Total	746	17,227	17,973

Similar information for Scotland for the whole year 1908 is given as follows [57]:—

Accidents caused by	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Horse vehicles, except tramcars	74	1,310	1,384
Tramcars—horse-drawn	1	4	5
Tramcars—mechanically propelled	31	865	896
Motor cars, cycles, and omnibuses	33	418	451
Total	139	2,597	2,736

France

The numbers of accidents in France in recent years are given as follows [9]:—

Class of Workers	Number of Accidents in						
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Fatal						
Seamen, &c., by shipwreck	441	400	505	487	324	266	...
,, by other causes	293	266	356	307	311	307	...
Railway servants and passengers (*a*)	603	596	478	521	548	627	...
Coal miners	198	180	170	184	182	1,280 (*b*)	202
Other miners, and quarrymen	163	173	189	194	178	172	196
Other industrial workers	1,524	1,445	1,319	1,377	1,470	1,499	1,762
Total	3,222	3,060	3,017	3,070	3,013	4,151 (*b*)	...
	Non-fatal						
Railway servants and passengers, &c. (*a*)	1,370	1,440	920	1,040	890	1,250	...
Coal miners	25,710	22,580	23,400	23,840	25,430	29,270	33,980
Other miners, and quarrymen	7,010	6,650	6,970	6,770	7,710	8,620	9,560
Other industrial workers	237,520	221,840	211,430	220,750	258,410	305,360	357,990
Total	271,610	252,510	242,720	252,400	292,440	344,500	...

(*a*) *Lignes d'intérêt général* only.

(*b*) Including 1,099 killed in the catastrophe of Courrières.

The average annual number of accidents during 1902–6 per 10,000 persons in the various classes was as follows [9]:—

Class of Workers	Accidents per 10,000 Workers		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Seamen, &c.	45	...	...
Coal miners	23 (*a*)	1,460	1,483
Other miners, and quarrymen	12	480	492

(*a*) The average death-rate of coal miners during the quinquennial period 1901–5 was 11 per 10,000 employed.

Germany

The number of accidents which occurred among persons insured under the Accident Insurance Scheme of Germany in certain years was as follows [10], [11], [12], [13]:—

Year	Approximate Number of Persons Insured	Number of Persons sustaining Accidents		
		Which were		Total
		Fatal	Non-Fatal	
1890	13,620,000	6,050	35,990	42,040
1895	18,390,000	6,450	69,080	75,530
1900	18,890,000	8,570	99,090	107,660
1905	20,240,000	8,930	132,190	141,120
1906	20,730,000	9,140	130,590	139,730
1907	21,170,000	9,820	134,880	144,700

The number of accidents in particular industries in 1906, and the proportion per 1000 workers, reckoning each worker does 300 days' work per year (*i.e.* the proportion of accidents to every 300,000 days' work) are given as follows [12]:—

Industry	Number of Accidents, 1906	Number per 1000 Full Workers (or 300,000 days' work)
Mining	10,800	15.7
Quarrying	2,550	15.0
Textiles	2,630	3.1
Wood working	5,100	13.2
Building	12,700	11.0
Iron and steel	14,280	11.2
Chemical trades	1,800	9.2
Railway service	3,270	7.7

Belgium

The numbers of persons killed or seriously injured in accidents at coal mines in certain years are given as follows [14]:—

Year	Number of Persons		
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Total
1880	275	90	365
1890	182	49	231
1900	123	175	298
1906	132	188	320

United States of America

The number of fatal industrial accidents among occupied males in the United States in 1908 has been estimated by Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman at between 30,000 and 35,000. On the basis of 26,000,000 occupied males aged fifteen and over, this number gives an accident mortality rate of about 1.2 per 1000 occupied males [34].

The number of deaths from accidents in the registration area of the United States averaged during 1900 to 1906 about 18,000 per year, or 9 per cent. of the deaths from all causes [34].

The annual number of reported accidents in textile industries in New York State during the five years 1901–5 averaged as follows [34]:—

Result of Accident	Accidents Reported	
	Average Number	Per Cent. of Total
Temporary disablement	519	83
Permanent disablement	101	16
Fatal	7	1
Total	627	100

Accidents in coal mining in Pennsylvania are given as follows [34]:—

Anthracite Coal Mines

	Annual Averages	
	1897–1901	1902–1906
Number of employees	145,000	159,000
Number of accidents—		
Fatal	444	523
Non-fatal	1,114	1,103
Total	1,558	1,626
Rate per 1000 employees—		
Fatal accidents	3.1	3.3
Non-fatal accidents	7.7	6.9

Bituminous Coal Mines

	Annual Averages	
	1897–1901	1902–1906
Number of employees	98,000	156,000
Number of accidents—		
Fatal	234	470
Non-fatal	522	1,012
Total	756	1,482
Rate per 1000 employees—		
Fatal accidents	2.4	3.0
Non-fatal accidents	5.3	6.5

Accidents in the gold, silver, and lead mines of Colorado are given as follows [34]:—

	Annual Averages	
	1897-1901	1902-1906
Number of employees	35,000	34,000
Number of accidents—		
Fatal	110	88
Non-fatal	399	503
Total	509	591
Rate per 1000 employees—		
Fatal accidents	3.1	2.6
Non-fatal accidents	11.3	14.6

The fatal accident rate in the gold mines of New South Wales in 1906 was 0.45 per 1000 employees, in those of Queensland 1.52, in those of Western Australia 2.35, and of the Transvaal 5.4 [34].

Accidents among different groups of railway men in the United States are given as follows [34]:—

	Annual Averages, 1897-1906		
	Trainmen	Switch and Crossing Tenders and Watchmen	Railway Mail Clerks
Number of employees	219,500	47,980	9,810
Number of accidents—			
Fatal	1,636	216	11
Non-fatal	22,168	2,012	70
Total	23,804	2,228	81
Rate per 1000 employees—			
Fatal accidents	7.5	4.5	1.1
Non-fatal accidents	101.0	41.9	7.1

On the basis of the industrial insurance experience of the American Prudential Insurance Company during the period 1897 to 1902, Mr. F. L. Hoffman gives the following figures as the percentages of total deaths among certain classes of workers, which are caused by accidents [117]:—

Of total deaths the percentage caused by accidents was—

Railwaymen	35 to 68
Quarrymen	24.3
Miners	21.9
Sailors	20.4
Soldiers	18.7
Boatmen	18.4

AUSTRALASIA

The average annual numbers of accidents in coal mining in Australia and New Zealand during six years ended about 1906 are given as follows [115]:—

State	Average Annual Number of Persons		Proportion per 1000 Employed	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
New South Wales	21	90	1.3	5.4
Victoria	2	12	2.2	13.4
Queensland	1	20	1.0	12.4
South Australia	...	...	...	...
Western Australia	...	12	...	27.7
Tasmania	...	2	...	8.8
Total Commonwealth	24	136	1.2	6.8
New Zealand	4	18	1.1	4.8

AGES AND SEXES

See article on *Population* (*infra*).

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

See article *Land* (*infra*).

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

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The total area of the various European countries, and the area devoted to the cultivation of grain in 1895 and 1905, are given as follows [16] :—

Country	Total Land Area	1895		1905	
		Area under Grain	Per Cent. of Total Area	Area under Grain	Per Cent. of Total Area
	Thous. Acres	Acres		Acres	
United Kingdom	77,498	8,384,800	10.8	7,893,600	10.2
France	130,682	36,727,400	28.1	33,358,400	25.5
Germany	133,620	35,537,400	26.6	36,239,300	27.2
Italy	69,744	18,429,100	26.4	20,179,800	28.9
Russia—European	1,277,915	177,882,700	13.9	210,451,000	16.5
,, Asiatic	3,981,061	9,044,200	0.2	12,002,900	0.3
Total Russia	5,258,976	186,926,900	3.6	222,453,900	4.2
Finland	82,025	1,559,600	1.9	1,578,300	1.9
Austria	74,132	16,446,400	22.2	16,560,300	22.3
Hungary	80,272	23,165,100	28.9	24,215,500	30.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,609	1,573,000	12.5	1,714,000	13.6
Total Austria-Hungary	167,013	41,184,500	24.7	42,489,800	25.4
Belgium	7,278	2,000,700	27.5	1,846,400	25.4
Holland	7,741	1,179,600	15.2	1,151,900	14.9
Denmark	9,397	2,903,300	30.9	2,859,300	30.4
Norway	76,226	449,600	0.6	402,000	0.5
Sweden	101,563	4,056,900	4.0	4,113,900	4.1
Spain	124,636	13,376,000	10.7	16,536,700	13.3
Portugal	21,923	2,925,000	13.3	2,950,000	13.5
Switzerland	10,247	548,200	5.3	544,400	5.3
Bulgaria	23,649	4,706,700	19.9	5,586,600	23.6
Greece	15,615	1,234,500	7.9	1,410,000	9.0
Roumania	32,458	10,845,300	33.4	12,447,500	38.3
Servia	11,936	2,349,200	10.7	2,947,200	24.7
Turkey—European	41,839	4,240,000	10.1	4,240,000	10.1
,, Asiatic	436,583	4,960,000	1.1	4,960,000	1.1
Total Turkey	478,422	9,200,000	1.9	9,200,000	1.9
Total Europe, excluding Asiatic Russia and Asiatic Turkey	2,423,005	370,520,500	15.3	409,326,100	16.9

The "agricultural productivity" of certain countries in or about 1907 is roughly measured in the following table, which shows total area, "cropped area" (defined as the acreage of arable land and of permanent grass land from which a crop of hay is taken), and numbers of live stock [17]:—

Country	Millions of Acres		Numbers in Millions			
	Total Area	Cropped Area	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	77.7	25.9	11.6	20.9	4.0	2.1
Australia	1,903.7	9.6	9.2	81.7	0.9	1.7
New Zealand	67.0	2.0	1.8	21.0	0.2	0.4
Canada	2,316.7	19.8	5.6	2.5	2.4	1.6
South Africa	314.1	...	3.9	20.7	0.7	0.5
India	556.6 (*a*)	249.3	52.1 (*b*)	18.0	...	1.3
European countries—						
Austria	74.1	38.8	9.5	2.6	4.7	1.7
Hungary	81.0	42.9	6.7	8.1	7.3	2.3
Belgium	7.3	3.8	1.8	...	1.1	0.2
Bulgaria	23.8	6.4	1.8	6.9	0.5	0.3
Denmark	9.5	5.3	1.8	0.9	1.5	0.5
France	130.4	85.0	14.0	17.5	7.0	3.2
Germany	133.6	74.2	19.3	7.9	18.9	4.3
Italy	70.8	43.8	5.7	6.9	2.2	0.8
Netherlands	8.0	3.7	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.3
Norway	76.7	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2
Roumania	32.4	13.9	2.6	5.7	1.7	0.9
Russia	1,244.4	310.8	31.2	38.0	9.9	20.8
Poland	31.5	17.7	2.4	1.5	0.7	1.3
Servia	11.9	4.2	0.9	3.1	0.9	0.2
Spain	124.6	53.6	2.5	16.1	2.1	0.4
Sweden	101.5	8.9	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.6

(*a*) Area for which returns were obtained. The actual area is over 700 million acres.
(*b*) Excludes calves, which are not distinguished from buffalo calves. There were in India, in addition to the live stock given above, 13 million buffaloes and 25 million goats.

The average annual acreage, production, net imports or exports, and consumption of grain by European countries during the periods 1896–1900 and 1901–5 are given as follows. The quantities are here expressed in millions of imperial bushels, but owing to the unit of measurement not being the same in all countries (American units particularly differing in many cases from English, this table being based on a United States publication), the reduction to imperial bushels is approximate only [16] :—

Grain	Annual Averages, 1896–1900					Annual Averages, 1901–1905				
	Acreage, Thous. Acres	Production, Million Bushels	Net Imports, Million Bushels	Net Exports, Million Bushels	Total Consumption, Million Bushels	Acreage, Thous. Acres	Production, Million Bushels	Net Imports, Million Bushels	Net Exports, Million Bushels	Total Consumption, Million Bushels
United Kingdom										
Wheat	1,960	62	170	...	232	1,680	52	198	...	250
Rye	80	2	2	...	4	70	2	2	...	4
Barley	2,170	74	44	...	118	2,020	67	53	...	120
Oats	4,160	175	60	...	235	4,180	170	60	...	230
Maize	...	...	110	...	110	...	...	90	...	90
France										
Wheat	16,910	318	21	...	339	16,250	320	7	...	327
Rye	3,630	60	1	...	61	3,250	53	0.3	...	53
Barley	2,020	44	5	...	49	1,750	41	4	...	45
Oats	9,720	280	14	...	294	9,490	290	15	...	305
Maize	1,400	26	16	...	42	1,260	24	10	...	34
Germany										
Wheat	4,880	129	43	...	172	4,520	125	70	...	195
Rye	14,690	330	22	...	352	14,940	360	15	...	375
Barley	4,070(a)	127	50	...	177	4,180(a)	140	62	...	202
Oats	9,930	430	25	...	455	10,490	470	26	...	496
Maize	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	36	...	36
The Netherlands										
Wheat	165	5	15	...	20	140	4.5	17.5	...	22
Rye	530	13	8	...	21	540	13	11	...	24
Barley	90	4	5	...	9	80	4	9	...	13
Oats	320	16	3	...	19	340	18	3	...	21
Maize	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	12	...	12
Belgium										
Wheat	430	12	33	...	45	395	13	43	...	56
Rye	640	19	1	...	20	640	21	2	...	23
Barley	100	4	11	...	15	90	4.5	13.5	...	18
Oats	620	34	3	...	37	630	40	3	...	43
Maize	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	...	12
Norway										
Wheat	12(a)	0.3	2	...	2.3	12(a)	0.3	2.7	...	3
Rye	32(a)	0.9	10	...	10.9	32(a)	0.8	10.2	...	11
Barley	100(a)	3.3	4	...	3.7	100(a)	3	5	...	8
Oats	240(a)	9	0.5	...	9.5	240(a)	8	1	...	9
Maize	...	...	0.7	...	0.7	...	...	0.6	...	0.6
Sweden										
Wheat	180	4.7	5	...	9.7	200	5	7	...	12
Rye	1,010	22	4	...	26	1,015	22	4	...	26
Barley	540	13	0.3	...	13.3	530	12	0.3	...	12.3
Oats	2,030	55	...	0.7	54.3	2,040	53	3	...	56
Maize	...	...	0.7	...	0.7	...	...	0.3	...	0.3

(a) Area under spring barley.

(a) Areas in 1900.

Grain	Annual Averages, 1896–1900					Annual Averages, 1901–1905				
	Acreage, Thous. Acres	Production, Million Bushels	Net Imports, Million Bushels	Net Exports, Million Bushels	Total Consumption, Million Bushels	Acreage, Thous. Acres	Production, Million Bushels	Net Imports, Million Bushels	Net Exports, Million Bushels	Total Consumption, Million Bushels
DENMARK										
Wheat	85(a)	3.4	2.2	...	5.6	100(b)	3.5	4.5	...	8
Rye	720(a)	18	4	...	22	670(b)	17	6	...	23
Barley	690(a)	21	...	0.2	20.8	660(b)	22	2	...	24
Oats	1,090(a)	37	1	...	38	1,060(b)	36	2	...	38
Maize	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	10	...	10
	(a) Areas in 1896.					(b) Areas in 1905.				
AUSTRIA										
Wheat	2,620	42	42	...	84	2,680	48	48	...	96
Rye	4,570	69	12	...	81	4,620	83	11	...	94
Barley	2,940	59	...	6.5	52.5	2,970	68	...	10	58
Oats	4,690	115	15	...	130	4,530	117	15	...	132
Maize	840	15	17	...	32	830	15	16	...	31
HUNGARY										
Wheat	8,230	134	...	41	93	9,070	158	...	51	107
Rye	2,760	44	...	8	36	2,790	48	...	10	38
Barley	2,620	56	...	18	38	2,710	59	...	16	43
Oats	2,580	75	...	14	61	2,720	80	...	16	64
Maize	6,120	135	...	7.5	127.5	6,260	120	...	7	113
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA										
Wheat	225(a)	2.2	0.8	...	3	325(b)	3	1.6(c)	...	4.6
Rye	35(a)	0.4	...	...	0.4	40(b)	0.3	...	...	0.3
Barley	240(a)	3.3	0.1(c)	...	3.4	260(b)	3.5	0.1(c)	...	3.6
Oats	140(a)	3	...	1(c)	2	270(b)	3.5	...	1.2(c)	2.3
Maize	800(a)	9	0.6(c)	...	9.6	710(b)	8	1 (c)	...	9
	(a) Areas in 1895.					(b) Areas in 1906.			(c) Estimated.	
RUSSIA										
Wheat	48,300	405	...	100	305	57,600	570	...	130	440
Rye	71,500	780	...	52	728	73,900	840	...	60	780
Barley	20,400	245	...	59	186	22,900	316	...	90	226
Oats	42,300	770	...	53	717	44,200	850	...	84	766
Maize	2,820	37	...	16	21	3,380	44	...	22	22
SWITZERLAND										
Wheat	164(a)	3.6	15	...	18.6	157(b)	4	17	...	21
Rye	88(a)	2	0.2	...	2.2	92(b)	2.3	0.2	...	2.5
Barley	27(a)	0.7	2.7	...	3.4	20(b)	0.6	2.9	...	3.5
Oats	141(a)	6	6	...	12	137(b)	6	7	...	13
Maize	...	...	2.3	...	2.3	...	...	2.4	...	2.4
	(a) Areas in 1898.					(b) Areas in 1905.				
ITALY										
Wheat	11,350(a)	124	23	...	147	12,420	157	37	...	194
Rye	340(a)	4	0.3	...	4.3	300(b)	3.7	0.3	...	4
Barley	730(a)	9	0.2	...	9.2	800(b)	10	0.3	...	10.3
Oats	1,170(a)	17	1.7	...	18.7	1,100(b)	17	3	...	20
Maize	4,840(a)	78	7	...	85	4,570	88	9	...	97
	(a) Areas in 1895.					(b) Estimated areas in 1905.				
SPAIN										
Wheat	9,100	96	6	...	102	9,040	115	10	...	125
Rye	1,800	19	0.1(a)	...	19.1	1,920	24	0.05	...	24
Barley	3,210	51	...	0.2(a)	50.8	3,440	63	1	...	64
Oats	870	15	...	0.4(a)	14.6	1,080	21	...	0.2	20.8
Maize	1,090	20	4(a)	...	24	1,090	24	2	...	26
	(a) Estimated.									

Grain.	Annual Averages, 1896–1900					Annual Averages, 1901–1905				
	Acreage. Thous. Acres	Production. Million Bushels	Net Imports. Million Bushels	Net Exports. Million Bushels	Total Consumption. Million Bushels	Acreage. Thous. Acres	Production. Million Bushels	Net Imports. Million Bushels	Net Exports. Million Bushels	Total Consumption. Million Bushels
PORTUGAL										
Wheat	700(a)	7	4	...	11	750(b)	8	2.5	...	10.5
Rye	675(a)	6.6	0.07	..	6.7	650(b)	6.3	0.1	...	6.4
Barley	250(a)	3.6	0.1	...	3.7	250(b)	3.6	0.1	...	3.7
Oats	200(a)	3.5	0.02	...	3.5	200(b)	3.4	0.1	...	3.5
Maize	1,100(a)	16	1.5	...	17.5	1,100(b)	16	1	...	17
	(a) Estimated areas in 1895.					(b) Estimated areas in 1905.				
FINLAND										
Wheat	7(a)	0.2	2.4	...	2.6	6(b)	0.1(c)	2.9	...	3
Rye	590(a)	12	10	...	22	540(b)	10 (c)	15	...	25
Barley	290(a)	5.1	0.7	...	5.8	280(b)	4.5(c)	0.5	...	5
Oats	650(a)	17	...	1	16	730(b)	16 (c)	1	...	17
Maize	...	...	0.2	...	0.2	...	...	0.2	...	0.2
	(a) Estimated areas in 1895.					(b) Estimated areas in 1904.				(c) Average of 1901–4.
ROUMANIA										
Wheat	3,860	48	...	23	25	4,160	74	...	35	39
Rye	510	6.7	...	4.6	2.1	410	6.5	...	4.5	2
Barley	1,490	20	...	11	9	1,490	23	...	14	9
Oats	710	11	...	3	8	900	20	...	11	9
Maize	4,920	69	...	26	43	5,160	66	...	26	40
GREECE										
Wheat	600(a)	7	5.4	...	12.4	700(b)	8	6	...	14
Rye	8(a)	0.1	0.1(c)	...	0.2	10(b)	0.1	0.1(c)	...	0.2
Barley	210(a)	3	0.4(c)	...	3.4	230(b)	3.2	0.1(c)	...	3.3
Oats	37(a)	0.8	0.2(c)	...	1	50(b)	1	0.1(c)	...	1.1
Maize	220(a)	4.4	0.1(c)	...	4.5	250(b)	4.6	0.1(c)	...	4.7
	(a) Estimated areas in 1895.					(b) Estimated areas in 1905.				(c) Estimated.
BULGARIA										
Wheat	1,930(a)	31(c)	...	10	21	2,300(b)	36	...	13	23
Rye	350(a)	6(c)	...	1	5	430(b)	7	...	2	5
Barley	500(a)	10(c)	...	1	9	570(b)	12	...	3	9
Oats	350(a)	8(c)	...	0.2	7.8	430(b)	10	...	2	8
Maize	1,220(a)	25(c)	...	4	21	1,190(b)	21	...	7	14
	(a) Areas in 1898.					(b) Average of 1903–5.				(c) Estimated.
SERVIA										
Wheat	790(a	10 (a)	...	2.6	7.4	850	10	...	2	8
Rye	110(a)	1.4(a)	...	0.1	1.3	110	1	...	0.1	0.9
Barley	220(a)	3.5(a)	...	0.5	3.0	230	3	...	0.3	2.7
Oats	240(a)	6 (a)	...	1	5	250	3.5	...	0.5	3
Maize	1,210(a)	26 (a)	...	0.7	25.3	1,320	17.4	...	0.4	17
	(a) Average of 1897–1900.									
TURKEY										
Wheat	4,000(a)	75 (c)	5	...	80	4,000(b)	73 (c)	4 (c)	...	77
Rye	700(a)	15 (c)	...	0.1	14.9	700(b)	15 (c)	...	0.1 (c)	14.9
Barley	1,500(a)	35 (c)	...	3.5	31.5	1,500(b)	35 (c)	...	3 (c)	32
Oats	1,000(a)	30 (c)	...	1	29	1,000(b)	30 (c)	...	1 (c)	29
Maize	2,000(a)	40 (c)	0.03	...	40	2,000(b)	40 (c)	...	0.2 (c)	39.8
	(a) Estimated areas in 1895.					(b) Estimated areas in 1905.				(c) Estimated.

For other detailed information concerning these countries, and also information concerning other countries, see the sections which are given below under the names of the countries.

The average annual production per acre of wheat, rye, barley, oats, and maize during the quinquennial periods 1896–1900 and 1901–5 is given as follows. The quantities are here stated in imperial bushels, and are approximate only [16]:—

Country	Average Annual Yield per Acre									
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Maize	
	1896–1900	1901–1905	1896–1900	1901–1905	1896–1900	1901–1905	1896–1900	1901–1905	1896–1900	1901–1905
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Austria	16	18	15.5	18	20	23	25	26	18	18
Hungary	16	17	16	17	22	22	29	29	22	19
Belgium	29(a)	33	29	33	43(a)	51(a)	55	63	...	...
Denmark	40	39	25	26	30	33	35	35	...	...
France	19	20	17	16.5	22	23	29	31	19	19
Germany	26	27	23	24	31(f)	34(f)	44	46	...	...
Italy	12.5(b)	13	...	...	13(b)	...	...	...	16(b)	20
Netherlands	29	32	24	25	44	47	49	52	...	...
Norway	26	22(c)	27	25	34	28	40	33	...	...
Roumania	13	18	13	18	13	18	16	23	14	13
Russia, European	8.2	10	11	12	12	14	18	19	13	13
Russian Empire	8.5	10	11	11.4(e)	12	14	18	19	13	13
Servia	13.5(d)	12.3	13(d)	9.6	16(g)	13	24(d)	14	22(d)	13
Spain	10.5	13	10.6	12.3	16	18	18	20	19	22
Sweden	26	24	21.3	21.6	25	24	28	27	...	...
United Kingdom—										
Great Britain	32	31	...	...	34	33	39	40	...	...
Ireland	31	34	24	26	39	41	51	54	...	...
Total U.K.	32	31	...	...	34	33	42	43		

(a) Winter grain. (b) Year 1896. (c) Average of 1902–5. (d) Average of 1897–1900. (e) Average of 1901–4. (f) Spring grain. (g) Year 1893.

In the following table are given the ratios of the domestic production of wheat, rye, and barley to the total consumption in European countries. In the grain-importing countries, the total consumption is taken as home production plus net imports. In the grain-exporting countries, the total consumption is taken as the home production less net exports [16]:—

Country	Home Production expressed as percentage of Total Consumption					
	Wheat		Rye		Barley	
	Average 1896–1900	Average 1901–1905	Average 1896–1900	Average 1901–1905	Average 1896–1900	Average 1901–1905
Importing Countries—						
United Kingdom	27	21	47	46	63	55
France	94	97	99	100	90	90
Germany	75	64	94	96	72	69
Austria	50	50	85	89	112 (a)	117 (a)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	73	66	100	100	98	97
Belgium	27	23	95	93	27	26
Holland	24	20	60	56	46	29
Norway	13	10	8	7	43	36
Sweden	47	39	84	83	98	98
Denmark	60	44	83	75	101 (a)	91
Switzerland	19	18	89	87	20	18
Italy	85	82	94	92	98	97
Spain	94	91	100	100	100	98
Portugal	53	74	99	99	97	98
Greece	57	57	45	68	89	94
Turkey	94	95	100	100	112 (a)	109 (a)
Finland	6	4	55	42	88	87
Exporting Countries—						
Russia	133	131	107	107	132	140
Hungary	143	147	123	125	149	137
Roumania	191	189	314	357	238	253
Bulgaria	148	158	118	135	114	136
Servia	133	131	111	116	117	119

(a) In these cases the home production exceeded the requirement, the surplus being exported.

In the above table the total consumption in each country is represented by 100. It is seen that most of the European countries are not self-sufficing in the matter of wheat, rye, and barley, and that the tendency from the first quinquennial period to the next has been generally towards an increasing dependence on external supplies. The United Kingdom stands out as much more dependent on imported grains than France or Germany. It will be noticed that the exporting countries are in the east of Europe, and that the Latin nations of France, Italy, and Spain are less dependent on imports than the Teutonic nations of North-western Europe.

Europe as a whole produced in the period 1901–5, 88 per cent. of its total requirement of wheat; practically all its requirement of rye; and 98 per cent. of its requirement of barley.

If the total supply of grain consumed in each country for all purposes be divided by the total population of the respective countries, the following amounts per head are obtained. The quantities are here stated in imperial bushels, and are approximate only [16]:—

Country	Average Annual Consumption for all Purposes per Head of Population									
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Maize	
	1896–1900	1901–1905	1896–1900	1901–1905	1896–1900	1901–1905	1896–1900	1901–1905	1896–1900	1901–1905
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Austria	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.1	2.2	5.1	5.0	1.3	1.2
Hungary	5.0	5.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.4	6.7	5.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.9	2.6	0.2	0.2	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	6.0	5.0
Austria-Hungary	3.9	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.2
Belgium	6.8	8.2	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.6	5.6	6.0	1.8	1.8
Bulgaria	5.7	5.7	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	5.6	3.4
Denmark	2.4	3.2	9.1	9.2	8.7	9.6	16.0	15.0	6.3	4.1
Finland	1.0	1.2	8.3	8.8	2.2	1.9	6.0	6.0	0.1	0.1
France	8.7	8.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	7.7	7.9	1.1	0.9
Germany	3.2	3.3	6.5	6.4	3.3	3.5	8.4	8.6	0.9	0.6
Greece	5.1	5.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.8
Italy	4.6	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.9
Netherlands	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	1.7	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.3
Norway	1.1	1.2	5.0	5.1	3.6	3.6	4.6	3.9	0.3	0.3
Portugal	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.0
Roumania	4.4	6.4	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.6	6.7
Russia	2.4	3.2	5.6	5.6	1.5	1.7	5.6	5.5	0.2	0.2
Servia	3.3	3.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.2	10.5	6.4
Spain	5.6	6.6	1.1	1.3	2.8	3.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4
Sweden	2.0	2.4	5.1	5.0	2.7	2.5	10.5	11.0	0.2	0.1
Switzerland	5.7	6.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	3.8	4.0	0.7	0.7
Turkey	3.5	3.3	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7
United Kingdom	5.8	6.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.8	5.4	5.3	2.8	2.2

United Kingdom

There has been a diminution of the area in the United Kingdom under corn crops and green crops, flax, and hops in recent decades. This is seen in the following table [19]:—

Crops	Area under Crops in			
	1881	1891	1901	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England and Wales				
Corn crops	7,443,300	6,632,100	5,886,100	5,768,100
Green crops	2,806,500	2,652,600	2,511,700	2,473,500
Flax	5,400	1,800	640	360
Hops	64,900	56,100	51,100	44,900
Scotland				
Corn crops	1,404,700	1,292,700	1,247,700	1,229,400
Green crops	704,100	644,900	617,500	614,600
Flax	110	10	4	13
Ireland				
Corn crops	1,777,200	1,492,800	1,317,600	1,295,000
Green crops	1,270,000	1,191,400	1,079,400	1,003,000
Flax	147,100	74,700	55,400	59,700
United Kingdom				
Corn crops	10,625,200	9,417,600	8,451,400	8,292,500
Green crops	4,780,600	4,488,900	4,208,600	4,091,100
Flax	153,610	76,510	56,044	60,073
Hops	64,900	56,100	51,100	44,900

The acreage under crops, &c., in 1888, 1898, and 1908 in the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, varied as follows [184]:—

Crop, &c.	Acreage in the United Kingdom		
	1888	1898	1908
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat	2,668,200	2,158,500	1,664,900
Barley	2,264,400	2,068,800	1,824,400
Oats	4,177,100	4,097,600	4,189,400
Beans	344,300	233,800	296,900
Peas	242,400	176,600	164,200
Potatoes	1,406,500	1,201,400	1,161,100
Turnips and swedes	2,246,500	2,087,500	1,838,000
Mangold	407,600	408,800	500,700
Cabbage, kohl-rabi and rape	208,800	215,000	215,700
Clover and rotation grasses	5,979,400	6,211,000	6,725,900
Small fruit	(not given)	76,800(*a*)	97,600(*b*)
Flax	115,800	35,400	47,200
Other crops	607,400	479,800	437,000
Bare fallow	473,100	369,200	315,500
Total arable land	21,178,600	19,813,800	19,478,400
Permanent grass	26,698,200	27,978,700	27,523,600
Total under crops and grass	47,876,800	47,792,500	47,002,000

(*a*) 1899. (*b*) Including orchards in Ireland.

The area under small fruit and orchards in England and Wales and Scotland in 1908 was distributed approximately as follows [184]:—

Fruit	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Strawberries	25,400	3,420	28,820
Raspberries	6,670	2,660	9,330
Currants & gooseberries	25,010	1,230	26,240
Other small fruits	19,870	630	20,500
Apples	171,850	900	172,750
Pears	9,420	190	9,610
Cherries	11,830	40	11,870
Plums	15,400	290	15,690
Other orchard fruits	39,520	880	40,400
Total	324,970	10,240	335,210

The acreage under coppice, plantations, and woods in 1895 and 1905 was as follows [20]:—

Country	Acreage in	
	1895	1905
England	1,665,700	1,715,500
Wales	181,600	184,400
Scotland	878,800	868,400
Ireland [22]	308,900	301,100
Total	3,035,000	3,069,400

The acreage in Ireland in more recent years was [140]:—

1906 [22]	304,700 acres
1907	306,700 ,,
1908	301,600 ,,

The total produce of the principal crops in the several parts of the United Kingdom in each year from 1905 has been as follows [24], [21]:—

Crop	Total Produce (000 omitted)			
	1905	1906	1907	1908
	England and Wales			
Wheat Qrs.	7,105	7,136	6,664	6,342
Barley (and bere) ,,	6,263	6,624	6,612	5,942
Oats ,,	10,145	11,169	12,413	10,858
Beans ,,	1,000	1,196	1,277	1,061
Peas ,,	553	562	590	542
Potatoes Tons	2,783	2,582	2,213	2,869
Turnips and swedes ,,	14,678	15,039	15,548	15,449
Mangold ,,	8,168	8,492	8,895	8,953
Hay (all kinds) ,,	7,354	7,628	9,495	8,804
Hops ,,	35	12	19	24
	Scotland			
Wheat Qrs.	258	250	237	225
Barley (and bere) ,,	1,001	945	905	898
Oats ,,	4,410	4,254	4,386	4,595
Beans ,,	46	51	52	44
Peas ,,	2	2	2	2
Potatoes Tons	980	846	764	1,049
Turnips and swedes ,,	7,163	7,589	6,538	8,319
Mangold ,,	45	47	42	42
Hay (all kinds) ,,	877	956	934	916
	Ireland			
Wheat Qrs.	179	191	166	174
Barley (and bere) ,,	862	866	840	856
Oats ,,	6,231	6,436	6,162	6,548
Beans ,,	7	12	10	9
Peas ,,	1	1	1	1
Potatoes Tons	3,423	2,661	2,247	3,200
Turnips and swedes ,,	4,722	4,956	4,096	5,417
Mangold ,,	1,280	1,342	1,182	1,579
Hay (all kinds) ,,	5,323	4,928	5,174	4,917
	United Kingdom (a)			
Wheat Qrs.	7,542	7,577	7,066	6,741
Barley (and bere) ,,	8,126	8,435	8,387	7,696
Oats ,,	20,786	21,859	22,961	22,001
Beans ,,	1,033	1,259	1,339	1,114
Peas ,,	556	565	593	545
Potatoes Tons	7,186	6,089	5,224	7,118
Turnips and swedes ,,	26,563	27,584	26,181	29,185
Mangold ,,	9,493	9,881	10,118	10,574
Hay (all kinds) ,,	13,554	13,512	15,603	14,637
Hops ,,	35	12	19	24

(a) The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are not included, as no statistics of produce are collected for those islands.

The production of wheat, barley, and oats in 1907, stated in tons, was as follows [19]:—

Country	Produce in 1907		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Tons	Tons	Tons
England	1,398,600	1,123,300	1,598,500
Wales	29,600	62,400	132,900
Scotland	50,600	161,600	608,600
Ireland	35,500	150,000	858,300
United Kingdom	1,514,300	1,497,300	3,198,300

The estimated average yield per acre of certain crops in the United Kingdom in each year from 1897 was as follows [21]:—

Year	Average Yield per Acre					
	Wheat	Barley (a)	Oats	Potatoes	Hay from Clover, &c.	Hay from Permanent Pasture
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons	Tons
1897	29.1	32.9	38.8	3.5	1.6	1.5
1898	34.8	36.2	42.3	5.2	1.8	1.7
1899	32.8	34.6	40.6	4.8	1.6	1.5
1900	28.6	31.7	40.0	3.8	1.6	1.5
1901	30.9	31.7	39.4	5.8	1.5	1.2
1902	32.9	35.8	44.5	4.9	1.8	1.6
1903	30.2	32.4	40.8	4.5	1.7	1.6
1904	27.0	31.3	40.8	5.2	1.7	1.6
1905	32.9	34.8	40.4	5.9	1.6	1.4
1906	33.7	35.0	42.5	5.2	1.6	1.4
1907	34.0	35.6	43.8	4.6	1.8	1.6
1908	32.4	33.9	42.2	6.2	1.7	1.5

(a) Including bere.

The yield per acre varies in the different parts of the United Kingdom. This is seen in the following table, which gives the average annual yield per acre during the decennial period 1898–1907 [21]:—

Crop	Average Annual Yield per Acre 1898–1907				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Wheat . . . . . Bushels	31.7	26.4	39.0	34.2	31.9
Barley . . . . . ,,	33.2	31.4	35.6	39.9	33.9
Oats . . . . . ,,	42.0	34.7	36.4	46.3	41.5
Beans . . . . . ,,	29.9	26.6	34.6	41.4	30.3
Potatoes . . . . . Tons	5.8	5.0	6.0	4.3	5.0
Turnips and swedes . . . . ,,	12.3	14.7	15.2	15.9	13.5
Hay from clover, &c. . . . ,,	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.7
Hay from permanent grass . ,,	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.5
Mangold . . . . . ,,	19.4	17.2	17.3	17.6	19.1
Hops . . . . . ,,	0.4	...	...	...	0.4

The average weight of grain crop per bushel in Great Britain in 1906, 1907, and 1908 was estimated as follows [24] [21]:—

Country	Average Weight per Bushel								
	Wheat			Barley			Oats		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
England	63.0	61.7	61.9	54.7	53.8	53.7	40.8	40.2	39.4
Scotland	60.8	60.0	60.4	52.8	50.3	51.7	39.6	39.2	38.2
Wales	61.7	59.6	60.8	53.6	50.5	52.9	41.1	39.3	40.5
Great Britain . . .	62.9	61.6	61.8	54.4	53.2	53.5	40.8	39.9	39.7

The estimated value of agricultural produce in England and Wales and Scotland in 1906, 1907, and 1908, assuming the produce to be all sold at the market price prevailing after harvest, is given as follows [24], [21]:—

Crop	1906		1907		1908	
	Total Produce	Value	Total Produce	Value	Total Produce	Value
	Quarters	£	Quarters	£	Quarters	£
Wheat	7,386,470	9,664,000	6,900,770	11,703,000	6,566,890	10,370,000
Barley	7,569,180	9,241,000	7,546,270	9,967,000	6,840,060	9,177,000
Oats	15,423,110	12,917,000	16,799,020	15,259,000	15,453,400	13,264,000
	Tons		Tons		Tons	
Potatoes . . .	3,428,710	12,343,000	2,977,490	12,133,000	3,917,620	9,892,000
Hay, clover, &c. . .	3,200,970	13,044,000	3,709,980	15,211,000	3,506,780	12,712,000
Meadow hay . . .	5,383,560	20,323,000	6,719,260	25,197,000	6,213,360	19,106,000

The numbers of live stock in 1898 and 1908 are given as follows [184], [22]:—

Country	Horses (a)	Cattle			Sheep	Pigs
		Cows & Heifers	Other Cattle	Total		
	1898					
England	1,163,600	1,872,800	2,801,500	4,674,300	15,886,500	2,078,900
Wales	152,000	274,100	427,700	701,800	3,268,700	238,600
Scotland	201,600	440,300	805,900	1,246,200	7,587,900	134,100
Ireland	513,800	1,430,300	3,056,600	4,486,900	4,287,600	1,253,900
United Kingdom (b) .	2,040,300	4,035,500	7,113,700	11,149,200	31,102,400	3,719,200
	1908					
England	1,179,900	2,046,500	2,951,800	4,998,300	15,958,900	2,439,100
Wales	161,300	285,400	447,100	732,500	3,721,400	240,600
Scotland	204,500	431,900	742,500	1,174,400	7,439,500	143,800
Ireland	533,300	1,586,300	3,205,500	4,791,800	4,129,600	1,217,800
United Kingdom (b) .	2,088,600	4,368,200	7,369,900	11,738,100	31,335,900	4,055,700

(a) Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding and unbroken horses).
(b) Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

The number of goats in Ireland in 1907 was 247,400. The average annual number reported during the decennium 1897–1906 was 296,200 [19].

Poultry in Ireland in 1908 numbered 17,660,000 fowls, 1,840,000 geese, 1,050,000 turkeys, and 3,480,000 ducks [17].

The numbers of live stock exported from Ireland to Great Britain, and from Great Britain to Ireland, in recent years, were as follows [25]:—

Live Stock	Numbers Exported from Ireland to Great Britain			Numbers Exported from Great Britain to Ireland		
	Annual Average 1896-1905	1906	1907	Annual Average 1896-1905	1906	1907
Horses	33,160	33,820	33,250	7,110	5,100	3,980
Cattle	776,980	775,380	841,980	540	460	720
Including oxen, bulls, and cows	718,680	719,890	791,120	490	430	660
Including calves	58,300	55,490	50,860	50	30	60
Sheep and lambs	827,420	657,410	660,420	29,490	54,270	62,700
Including lambs	380,990	364,240	343,380	8,020	8,430	16,100
Pigs	597,140	429,430	481,910	40	70	30

The numbers and values of live stock imported into the United Kingdom in recent years from foreign countries and British possessions, and the numbers and values exported from the United Kingdom, are given as follows [25]:—

Live Stock	Numbers			Values		
	Annual Average 1896-1905	1906	1907	Annual Average 1896-1905	1906	1907
	Imported into the United Kingdom					
				£	£	£
Horses	36,180	17 850	15,920	929,700	535,500	429,500
Cattle	530,140	561,220	472,020	9,200,900	9,732,200	8,105,100
Sheep	463,280	103,360	105,600	704,800	156,900	168,500
	Exported from the United Kingdom					
				£	£	£
Horses	35,060	61,670	61,780	810,660	1,349,890	1,240,820
Cattle	3,170	5,690	5,140	124,040	329,300	229,040
Sheep	7,270	12,720	10,070	84,650	204,060	134,730

The wool clip of the United Kingdom in recent years is estimated to have been as follows [18]:—

1902	135,680,000 lbs.	1905	130,500,000 lbs.
1903	133,120,000 ,,	1906	133,090,000 ,,
1904	131,960,000 ,,	1907 [28]	131,000,000 ,,

Norway

The total area of Norway is about 76,700,000 acres. In 1900 the area covered by woods and forests was some 16,800,000 acres [17].

The acreage of the principal crops in 1900, and the production in several years, were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage in 1900	Estimated Produce			
		Annual Average of 1896–1900	1904	1905	1906
	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	12,530	40,590	25,720	39,860	36,730
Barley	97,650	408,560	302,370	419,640	395,190
Oats	240,580	1,194,300	838,470	1,195,380	1,126,210
Rye	32,310	108,400	86,900	118,920	116,700
		Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Potatoes	90,660	21,906,100	16,719,900	25,033,400	20,345,800
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Hay	...	2,004,000	2,215,340	2,572,920	2,409,230

The numbers of live stock in 1890 and 1900 were [17]:—

Live Stock	1890	1900	Live Stock	1890	1900
Cattle	1,006,500	950,200	Pigs	121,100	165,300
Including cows	706,900	689,600	Horses	150,900	173,000
Sheep and lambs	1,417,500	998,800	Reindeer	170,100	108,800
Goats	272,500	214,600			

The numbers of poultry in 1900 are given as 1,640,000 fowls, 7000 geese, 4000 turkeys, and 8000 ducks [17].

Sweden

The total area of Sweden is about 101,500,000 acres, exclusive of the area of lakes and rivers. Some 53,000,000 acres are woods and forests, and, in 1906, 12,300,000 acres were under crops and grass [17].

The acreage in 1905 and 1906, and production in 1905, 1906, and 1907, of the principal crops, were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage		Estimated Produce		
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	205,650	211,980	669,770	805,510	721,190
Barley	513,790	502,640	1,557,640	1,735,700	1,641,750
Oats	2,029,930	2,007,040	7,085,050	7,810,390	8,205,970
Rye	1,023,600	1,014,990	2,954,890	3,139,310	2,616,140
Mixed corn	348,770	368,230	1,281,760	1,581,300	1,547,460
Other corn crops	63,660	61,270	166,850	183,600	115,290
Total	4,175,400	4,166,080	13,715,960	15,264,810	14,847,800
			Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Potatoes	380,510	375,980	66,397,420	64,763,750	50,654,730

The sugar beet is grown in Sweden, the production in 1905 having been 797,210 tons, and in 1906, 970,350 tons. Tobacco is also grown to some extent, 1210 tons having been produced in 1905 and 1190 tons in 1906 [17].

The acreage under clover and grass was 2,738,530 acres in 1905 and 2,781,270 acres in 1906; the production of hay being 2,590,910 tons and 3,361,390 tons respectively. About 3,400,000 acres were meadows and permanent pasture [17].

The numbers of live stock in Sweden in the years 1890, 1900, and 1906 were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers of Live Stock			Live Stock	Numbers of Live Stock		
	1890	1900	1906		1890	1900	1906
Cattle	2,399,500	2,582,600	2,602,200	Goats	87,000	79,800	65,300
Including cows	1,578,900	1,764,820	1,792,100	Pigs	644,900	805,800	872,400†
Sheep and lambs	1,350,800	1,261,500	1,051,100	Horses	487,400	533,100	563,600†

Denmark

The total area of Denmark is about 9,500,000 acres, exclusive of lakes and rivers. Of this area, in 1901, some 680,000 acres were occupied by woods and forests, 89,000 acres were garden land, while the total acreage under crops and grass (excluding the garden land) was nearly 7,000,000 acres [1].

The acreage in 1901, and production in 1901, and 1904 to 1906, of the principal crops, were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage 1901	Estimated Produce			
		1901	1904	1905	1906
	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	32,170 (a)	113,320 (a)	517,550	491,280	500,580
Barley	693,720	2,681,040	2,732,220	2,544,170	2,652,870
Oats	1,066,670	4,500,920	4,594,070	3,929,470	4,834,250
Rye	671,890	1,997,890	1,990,780	2,315,550	2,264,710
Mixed corn	351,800	1,577,040	1,556,370	1,450,850	1,588,300
Other corn crops	50,650	107,560	96,220	119,220	111,850
Total of above crops	2,866,900	10,977,770	11,487,210	10,850,540	11,952,560
		Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Potatoes	133,390	21,177,680	23,306,390	28,831,060	27,387,840
Carrots	17,000	9,288,230	7,983,380	8,845,440	9,434,930
Mangold, turnips, kohl-rabi, and other fodder roots	335,770	225,947,150	227,847,510	249,242,110	264,533,190
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beetroot sugar	36,870	441,390	329,400	461,570	415,500
Grass fields for hay	643,680	958,970	956,750	914,400	1,145,940
Permanent pasture, for hay	585,450	681,710	638,480	676,610	732,060
Grass fields, not for hay	1,643,760	...	...	...	...

(a) The wheat area and production in 1901 were exceptionally low, owing to the failure of the crop.

The numbers of live stock in 1898 and 1903 were [17]:—

Live Stock	1898	1903	Live Stock	1898	1903
Cattle	1,744,800	1,840,500	Goats	31,800	39,000
Including cows	1,067,300	1,089,100	Pigs	1,168,500	1,456,700
Sheep and lambs	1,074,400	876,800	Horses	449,300	486,900

Poultry increased in number from 9,834,000 in 1898 to 12,690,000 in 1903 [135], comprising in the latter year 11,550,000 fowls, 190,000 geese, 60,000 turkeys, and 890,000 ducks [17].

Belgium

The total area of Belgium is about 7,300,000 acres, of which about 4,400,000 are under crops and grass.

The acreage and production of the principal crops in 1904, 1905, and 1906 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	393,020	402,340	370,680	369,990	332,070	347,140
Barley	98,720	94,310	86,860	107,180	96,790	93,160
Oats	613,050	586,220	645,220	535,560	482,520	645,930
Rye	639,020	659,450	624,690	549,590	533,580	514,070
Other corn crops	133,590	119,480	119,250	99,480	86,800	96,520
Total	1,877,400	1,861,800	1,846,700	1,661,800	1,531,760	1,696,820
Potatoes	374,990	360,610	357,860	2,453,730	1,530,610	2,373,920
Mangold	147,320	143,560	151,430	2,667,780	3,465,800	3,360,610
Turnips	11,820	11,900	12,730	115,240	143,270	151,840
Turnips, second crop	343,300	343,050	338,700	3,413,380	3,496,540	3,570,010
Beetroot, sugar	109,430	158,510	137,710	1,144,530	2,067,560	1,720,820
Meadows, &c., for hay	969,150	958,500	991,850	1,655,390	1,652,350	1,768,390
Permanent grass, not for hay	552,700	572,790	586,520	...	...	...

The numbers of live stock in 1866, 1895, and 1906 were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers in			Live Stock	Numbers in		
	1866	1895	1906		1866	1895	1906
Cattle	1,242,450	1,420,980	1,779,680	Pigs	632,300	1,163,130	1,148,080
Sheep and lambs	586,100	235,720	100,000(a)	Horses (used for agriculture)	283,160	271,530	244,890
Goats	197,140	241,050	...				

(a) Estimated number of sheep [133].

Netherlands

The total area of the Netherlands is about 8,000,000 acres, exclusive of lakes and rivers. Woods and forests cover some 640,000 acres, while the area under crops and grass is about 5,300,000 acres. Orchards, nursery grounds, and gardens occupy some 180,000 acres [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in the years 1905, 1906, and 1907 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	150,600	140,290	134,400	615,180	598,700	645,030
Barley	81,750	70,810	76,430	486,080	394,920	495,600
Oats	325,630	343,650	344,050	1,943,680	2,278,800	2,535,750
Rye	541,430	539,000	544,370	1,604,650	1,688,360	1,754,400
Other corn crops	196,050	196,720	193,690	678,350	732,570	627,770
Total	1,298,460	1,290,470	1,292,940	5,387,940	5,693,350	6,058,550
				Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Potatoes	396,500	397,950	390,810	84,352,960	92,551,340	91,483,700
Onions	6,670	7,390	7,370	2,089,600	2,087,060	2,697,370
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Beetroot, sugar	116,200	104,710	109,040	1,572,910	1,341,200	1,285,080
Permanent grass—						
For hay (first cut)	1,379,860	1,397,400	1,404,540	2,000,810	2,274,500	2,251,990
Not for hay	1,566,370	1,561,670	1,562,020	...	...	...

The average annual value of the principal crops in Holland during the period 1901–5 is given as follows [16]:—

Crop	Average Acreage	Average Production	Value	Average Value per Acre
	Acres	Imp. Bush.	£	£ s.
Wheat	142,000	4,500,000	770,000	5 9
Rye	537,000	13,000,000	1,890,000	3 11
Barley	83,000	4,000,000	480,000	5 16
Oats	343,000	18,000,000	1,650,000	4 17
Buckwheat	60,000	1,100,000	180,000	3 1
Total	1,165,000	40,600,000	4,970,000	4 6
Potatoes	390,000	86,000,000	6,000,000	15 10
Beans and peas	154,000	4,600,000	1,300,000	8 10
		Tons		
Sugar-beets	101,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	10 17
		lbs.		
Chicory	2,145	44,000,000	23,500	10 19
Tobacco	1,070	2,250,000	25,200	23 12

The numbers of live stock in 1900, 1904, and 1908 were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers in		
	1900	1904	1908 (a)
Cattle	1,655,600	1,690,500	1,800,000
Including cows	965,800	973,100	...
Sheep and lambs	770,700	606,800	500,000
Goats	179,500	165,500	...
Pigs	746,600	861,800	900,000
Horses	295,000	295,300	...

(a) Estimates [133].

The numbers of poultry in 1904 comprised 4,940,000 fowls, 34,000 geese, 11,000 turkeys, and 430,000 ducks [17].

Luxemburg

The total area of Luxemburg is about 638,800 acres. The acreage and production of the principal crops in 1906 and 1907 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage		Estimated Produce	
	1906	1907	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons
Wheat	27,010	27,080	14,450	17,450
Oats	72,320	73,240	42,310	45,210
Rye	27,790	26,810	15,170	16,890
Mixed corn	33,380	36,140	18,870	23,930
Other corn crops	10,140	11,040	6,280	7,250
Total	170,640	174,310	97,080	110,730
Potatoes	32,980	34,470	173,800	195,350
Mangold	11,970	12,380	188,960	207,780
Meadows, for hay	65,540	65,950	120,340	112,070
Clovers	26,400	27,040	47,000	47,600

The area covered by vineyards and the production of wine were [17]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Wine
1906	3,630	598,600
1907	3,650	887,100

The numbers of fruit trees, and the estimated produce in 1907, are given as follows [17]:—

Trees	Number of Trees	Cwts. of Fruit
Apples	438,110	40,580
Damsons	336,040	50,410
Pears	228,580	22,780
Plums	56,400	7,310
Cherries	46,850	3,890
Others (a)	42,880	3,720
Total	1,148,860	128,690

(a) Apricots, greengages, mirabelle plums, and walnuts.

The numbers of live stock in Luxemburg are given for the year 1901 as follows [18]:—

Cattle	92,380	Pigs	91,800
Horses	19,780	Goats	14,200
Sheep	16,610		

France

The total area of France is about 130,374,000 acres. Of this area, woods and forests cover some 22,200,000 acres; moor and heath land another 9,500,000 acres. The area under grain in 1906 was 33,300,000 acres. Market gardens and nurseries covered 440,000 acres in 1906 [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in the years 1904 to 1906 were as follows [17]:—

Crops	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	16,126,370	16,078,990	16,096,390	36,198,790	40,635,670	39,359,600
Barley	1,740,570	1,745,460	1,752,050	4,644,120	4,947,380	4,426,070
Oats	9,471,500	9,416,110	9,521,580	31,230,450	32,656,220	31,125,280
Rye	3,142,990	3,135,540	3,093,770	6,316,240	7,040,030	6,108,780
Maize	1,224,120	1,240,860	1,154,420	2,360,040	2,910,940	1,766,310
Buckwheat	1,292,410	1,291,680	1,256,860	2,161,170	2,760,050	1,527,830
Other corn crops	438,380	435,660	424,120	918,380	966,990	861,350
Total	33,436,340	33,344,300	33,299,190	83,829,190	91,917,280	85,175,220
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	3,652,470	3,673,660	3,736,950	12,078,000	14,028,420	9,963,500
Mangold	1,467,760	1,472,290	1,459,530	14,765,390	18,611,980	13,535,510
Cabbage	523,770	514,770	408,860	5,750,810	6,734,210	3,161,750
Annual fodders (vetches, peas, &c.)	1,592,250	1,660,260	1,768,170	9,772,480	8,627,810	10,277,810
Beetroot, sugar	591,220	671,680	545,990	4,393,590	7,538,940	5,322,750
Tobacco	31,580	40,110	40,410	16,810	24,040	16,250
Clover, sainfoin, and other grasses, &c.	31,495,680	31,302,550	32,118,480	35,373,140	35,771,370	32,039,550

The area and production of wheat, barley, oats, and rye in 1907 and 1908 are given as follows [177]:—

Crop	Acreage		Estimated Production	
	1907	1908	1907	1908
	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	16,200,000	16,300,000	45,000,000	37,000,000
Rye	3,100,000	3,100,000	6,800,000	6,200,000
Oats	9,550,000	9,600,000	37,000,000	34,000,000
Barley	1,800,000	1,800,000	5,200,000	4,900,000

The acreage covered by bearing vines, and the production of wine in recent years, were as follows [17], [9]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Wine
1904	4,260,420	1,500,000,000
1905	4,307,950	1,270,000,000
1906	4,318,250	1,150,000,000
1907	4,100,000	1,500,000,000
1908	4,100,000	1,330,000,000

The average annual value of certain crops in France during 1900–4 is given as follows [16]:—

Crop	Average Acreage	Average Production	Value	Average Value per Acre
	Acres	Bushels	£	£ s.
Wheat	16,400,000	320,000,000	72,000,000	4 9
Maslin	440,000	8,000,000	1,400,000	3 9
Barley	1,800,000	40,000,000	6,000,000	3 8
Oats	9,600,000	290,000,000	31,000,000	3 5
Maize	1,300,000	24,000,000	4,100,000	3 5
Rye	3,300,000	54,000,000	8,800,000	2 13
Buckwheat	1,400,000	24,000,000	3,500,000	2 10
Total	34,200,000	760,000,000	126,800,000	3 15
Potatoes	3,700,000	420,000,000	25,000,000	6 16
		Tons		
Grass lands (hay)	27,700,000	41,000,000	72,000,000	2 13
Sugar-beets	730,000	8,500,000	7,000,000	9 14
Fodder-beets	1,300,000	13,200,000	9,800,000	7 8
		lbs.		
Hops	7,000	7,000,000	220,000	31 17
Tobacco	42,000	51,800,000	800,000	19 7
Flax, fibre	59,000	46,600,000	730,000	12 12
Hemp, fibre	58,000	38,700,000	550,000	9 10
Beans and peas (year 1904)	79,500	202,000,000	1,020,000	13 0
Oil seeds	118,000	113,000,000	570,000	4 17
Pulse	670,000	551,000,000	2,500,000	3 17
		Gallons of Wine		
Vineyards (bearing)	4,000,000	1,450,000,000	41,000,000	10 4

The value of certain products in 1906 was [9]:—

	£
Wheat	80,700,000
Rye	8,400,000
Barley	5,900,000
Oats	35,400,000
Maize	2,800,000
Potatoes	29,300,000
Wine	35,200,000

The production of cider varied considerably, as shown as follows [17]:—

	Gallons
1904	800,000,000
1905	88,000,000
1906	478,000,000
1907 [9]	74,000,000
1908 [9]	440,000,000

The numbers of live stock in 1900 and 1906 were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	1900	1906
Cattle	14,520,830	13,968,010
Including cows	7,819,580	7,377,190
Sheep and lambs	20,179,560	17,461,400
Goats	1,557,930	1,456,870
Pigs	6,740,410	7,049,010
Horses (*a*)	2,903,060(*a*)	3,165,030(*a*)
Asses	356,240	361,860
Mules	205,000	195,300

(*a*) The number of horses in 1900 comprised only those employed on farms, but the number in 1906 included also horses in Paris.

The wool clip of France in recent years has been estimated to be as follows [18]:—

	lbs.
1902	77,500,000
1903	79,000,000
1904	78,000,000
1905	78,000,000
1906	78,000,000

Germany

The total area of Germany is about 133,600,000 acres. Of this area, the agricultural census of 1900 recorded some 34,570,000 acres as covered by woods and forests, and some 65,190,000 acres as arable land [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in the years 1905, 1906, and 1907 were as follows [17], [1]:—

Crops	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	4,760,000	4,781,900	4,314,560	3,640,420	3,876,250	3,423,410
Barley (summer crop)	4,034,080	4,061,560	4,203,220	2,874,990	3,061,310	3,441,530
Oats	10,329,670	10,427,190	10,811,470	6,441,290	8,295,870	9,002,100
Rye	15,179,590	15,070,880	14,925,170	9,452,430	9,473,040	9,601,040
Potatoes	8,191,990	8,155,940	8,144,780	47,546,730	42,246,650	44,806,430
Beetroot, sugar (*a*)	1,165,200	1,104,000	1,110,000	15,480,620	13,958,540	13,270,000
Tobacco	34,850	36,270	38,140	31,350	31,560	...
Clover, lucerne, and permanent grass for hay	20,145,980	20,420,560	20,193,650	36,631,960	41,664,120	34,842,610

(*a*) The figures refer only to beetroot used for sugar manufacture.

The production of wheat in 1908 was 3,700,000 tons; barley, 3,000,000 tons; oats, 7,570,000 tons; rye, 10,550,000 tons; and potatoes, 45,500,000 tons [177].

The numbers of live stock in December 1900 and December 1907 in Germany, and in Prussia only, were as follows [11], [185]:—

Live Stock	Numbers of Live Stock			
	German Empire		Prussia only	
	1900	1907	1900	1907
Horses	4,200,000	4,300,000	2,900,000	3,000,000
Mules and asses	8,000	11,000	5,000	7,000
Cattle	18,900,000	20,600,000	10,900,000	12,000,000
Sheep	9,700,000	7,700,000	7,000,000	5,400,000
Pigs	16,800,000	22,100,000	11,000,000	15,100,000
Goats	3,300,000	3,500,000	2,100,000	2,300,000

The values of live stock in 1900 were as follows [11]:—

(Mark taken as equal to 1s.)

Live Stock	Values of Live Stock in 1900	
	German Empire	Prussia only
	£	£
Horses	117,603,000	79,269,000
Cattle	209,112,000	117,476,000
Pigs	45,686,000	29,437,000
Sheep	9,741,000	7,044,000
Mules and asses	48,000	26,000
Goats	2,728,000	1,681,000

The acreage and production of crops in the principal States in 1907 were as follows [12]:—

State	Statistics for 1907					
	Wheat	Rye	Spring Barley	Oats	Meadow Hay	Potatoes
	Acreage					
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Prussia	2,500,000	11,500,000	2,300,000	7,100,000	8,100,000	5,500,000
Bavaria	710,000	1,400,000	870,000	1,200,000	3,100,000	850,000
Saxony	120,000	500,000	65,000	500,000	400,000	300,000
Wurtemberg	90,000	100,000	240,000	400,000	700,000	240,000
Baden	100,000	120,000	130,000	170,000	500,000	200,000
Hesse	70,000	170,000	125,000	125,000	220,000	150,000
Mecklenberg-Schwerin	75,000	420,000	55,000	300,000	320,000	140,000
Total Empire (including States not specified)	4,310,000	15,000,000	4,200,000	10,800,000	14,500,000	8,140,000
	Production					
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Prussia	2,000,000	7,100,000	1,950,000	6,100,000	12,000,000	30,500,000
Bavaria	480,000	940,000	620,000	790,000	6,400,000	4,900,000
Saxony	120,000	390,000	61,000	475,000	720,000	1,800,000
Wurtemberg	65,000	59,000	158,000	230,000	1,460,000	1,370,000
Baden	70,000	80,000	96,000	117,000	1,000,000	1,090,000
Hesse	70,000	155,000	128,000	120,000	430,000	1,010,000
Mecklenberg-Schwerin	67,000	300,000	56,000	325,000	440,000	600,000
Total Empire (including States not specified)	3,400,000	9,600,000	3,400,000	9,000,000	24,500,000	45,000,000

The acreage of vineyards (bearing), and the production of grape juice, in 1905, 1906, and 1907, were as follows [17]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Grape Juice
1905	296,640	84,831,500
1906	296,910	35,986,000
1907	292,900	54,821,700

In 1900 there were enumerated 52,300,000 apple trees, 25,100,000 pear trees, 69,400,000 plum trees, and 21,500,000 cherry trees [12].

The number of bee-stocks or bee-hives in the empire increased from 2,030,000 in 1892 to 2,590,000 in 1907 [185].

The numbers of poultry in 1900 and 1907 are given as follows [185]:—

Live Stock	1900	1907
Fowls	55,400,000	66,900,000
Geese	6,200,000	6,900,000
Ducks	2,500,000	2,800,000
Turkeys	350,000	480,000

The wool clip of Germany in recent years has been estimated to be [18]:—

	lbs.
1902	32,000,000
1903	30,400,000
1904	28,800,000
1905	27,200,000
1906	25,600,000

Switzerland

The total area of Switzerland is about 10,200,000 acres, including the area of the lakes (300,000 acres). Of this area, in 1906, woods and forests covered some 2,200,000 acres; vineyards, some 70,000 acres; while the area otherwise cultivated was some 5,400,000 acres. The total productive area is estimated to be 75 per cent. of the area of the whole country [23].

Accurate statistics of the acreage and production of crops over the whole country are not yet available, but the following estimates for the years 1904 and 1905 are given by Mr. Frank R. Rutter, U.S.A. [16]:—

Crop	Acreage (Average of 1904 & 1905)	Estimated Produce 1904	Estimated Produce 1905
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	157,000	3,900,000	3,500,000
Spelt	128,000	6,600,000	5,900,000
Rye	92,000	2,500,000	2,300,000
Barley	20,000	560,000	520,000
Oats	137,000	6,600,000	6,200,000

Another authority estimates the acreage and production for 1906 as follows [12]:—

Crop	Acreage	Production in Winchester Bushels
Wheat	240,000	5,700,000
Rye	180,000	5,000,000
Barley	35,000	1,000,000
Oats	220,000	11,000,000

Since this estimate is from 150 to 200 per cent. more than the previous one (the fact that it refers to one year later can matter very little), it is doubtful how far either can be accepted as descriptive of the real facts.

Production in 1905 or 1906 in certain cantons, where statistics were collected, was as follows [23]:—

Crop	Zurich (1906) Production	Zurich (1906) Value	Bern (1905) Production	Bern (1905) Value	Vaud (1906) Production	Vaud (1906) Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Wheat	8,500	69,000	16,000	127,000	29,000	232,000
Spelt	3,000	24,000	22,000	131,000	...	...
Meslin	...	...	...	...	6,600	48,000
Rye	4,500	32,000	12,000	81,000	1,400	10,000
Barley	650	4,500	2,300	16,000	900	6,000
Oats	2,900	21,000	17,000	121,000	16,000	123,000
Potatoes	53,000	164,000	210,000	613,000	110,000	326,000

Vineyards covered, in 1906, some 70,000 acres, while the quantity of wine produced amounted to 28,300,000 gallons. The total value was £1,900,000. Vaud Canton produced nearly one-third of the whole quantity; Valais Canton nearly one-sixth; Zürich Canton one-eighth; and Geneva Canton about one-twelfth [23].

The numbers of live stock in Switzerland in 1896, 1901, and 1906, were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers of Live Stock 1896	1901	1906
Cattle	1,306,700	1,340,400	1,497,900
Including cows	688,100	739,900	785,600
Sheep	271,900	219,400	209,200
Goats	415,800	354,600	359,900
Pigs	567,000	555,300	548,400
Horses	109,000	124,900	135,100
Asses	1,740	1,790	1,650
Mules	3,130	3,080	3,140

Italy

The total area of Italy is about 70,800,000 acres, inclusive of the lakes. Of this area some 11,000,000 acres are covered by woods and forests [12].

The production of the chief crops in 1903, 1904, and 1905, and the acreage in 1903, were approximately as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage 1903	Estimated Produce 1903	Estimated Produce 1904	Estimated Produce 1905
	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	11,979,500	22,343,750	20,306,690	19,442,840
Maize	4,169,360	10,780,000	10,968,380	11,782,380
Rice	459,420	3,320,630	3,315,810	2,950,750
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Tobacco	12,070	108,790	120,180	139,290

Production in 1906 and 1907, given in Winchester bushels, has been estimated as follows [18]:—

Crop	Winchester Bushels	
	1906	1907
Maize	93,007,000	...
Wheat	176,464,000	177,543,000
Oats	18,000,000	20,000,000
Barley	8,000,000	8,000,000
Rye	4,000,000	4,000,000

Vineyards covered some 9,680,000 acres in 1901, as against 8,550,000 acres in 1895. The production of wine has been [17]:—

	Gallons of Wine
1895	533,412,000
1903	772,200,000
1904	809,316,000
1905	644,358,000

The area covered by olive yards increased from 2,554,000 acres in 1895 to only 2,591,000 acres in 1901. The production of olive oil was as follows [17]:—

	Gallons of Olive Oil
1895	63,668,000
1903	71,720,000
1904	37,202,000
1905	75,064,000

The numbers of live stock in 1905 were estimated as follows [17]:—

Cattle	5,672,000
Sheep and goats	10,877,000
Pigs	2,224,000
Horses (*a*)	804,900 (*a*)
Mules (*a*)	341,900 (*a*)

(*a*) Excluding army horses and mules, and also horses for the royal household.

The average wool clip of Italy in recent years has been estimated to be 21,500,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Spain

The total area of Spain is about 124,600,000 acres, of which some 53,600,000 acres were cultivated in 1906 [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in the years 1905 to 1907 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	8,875,500	9,294,400	9,133,900	2,474,100	3,766,500	2,686,700
Barley	3,334,800	3,618,600	2,959,600	983,700	1,933,700	1,148,200
Oats	1,118,900	1,191,700	1,186,000	317,800	401,000	242,800
Rye	1,853,500	2,189,800	2,227,200	662,400	772,700	675,500
Maize	1,148,400	1,102,500	1,109,000	756,800	467,700	634,100
Rice	88,300	88,700	89,700	213,700	190,000	212,200
Beans	426,100	446,600	431,600	96,400	194,400	131,800
Kidney beans	693,500	701,500	626,800	133,000	96,800	116,000

There were in 1905 about 3,609,000 acres of vineyards, and in 1906 about 3,455,000 acres. Their yield was as follows [17]:—

Year	Tons of Grapes	Gallons of Wine Juice
1905	3,079,900	389,483,000
1906	2,441,200	298,644,000

There were also 3,445,000 acres in 1905 covered by olives, and 3,324,000 acres in 1906. The production of olives was 814,000 tons in the former year, and 702,000 tons in the latter, while the quantity of oil produced was 35,690,000 gallons in 1905, and 31,963,000 gallons in 1906 [17].

The numbers of live stock in 1891, and in the years 1906, 1907, and 1908, were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers of Live Stock			
	1891	1906	1907	1908
Cattle	2,217,700	2,497,100	2,212,000	2,452,200
Sheep	13,359,500	13,480,800	13,727,700	16,119,100
Goats	2,534,200	2,439,600	2,808,000	3,355,400
Pigs	1,927,900	2,080,400	2,031,100	2,120,200
Horses	397,200	440,300	451,000	445,800
Asses	753,900	744,000	774,400	790,000
Mules	757,900	801,600	810,000	832,300

In 1905 there were also 1800 camels in Spain [18].

The wool clip of Spain in recent years has been estimated to be as follows [18]:—

1902	53,100,000 lbs.
1903	52,800,000 ,,
1904	52,400,000 ,,
1905	52,000,000 ,,
1906	52,000,000 ,,

Portugal

The total land area of Portugal is about 22,000,000 acres, of which about 3,000,000 acres were estimated to be under grain in 1905 [16].

No reliable statistics of agricultural production are available, but the following figures are given by Mr. F. R. Rutter, U.S.A., as rough estimates of the acreage and production of crops in 1903 [16]:—

Crop	Acreage	Production	Yield per Acre
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	740,000	8,800,000	12
Maize	620,000	9,800,000	16
Rye	250,000	2,800,000	11
Barley	450,000	7,300,000	16
Oats	350,000	6,800,000	20

The numbers of live stock in Portugal are estimated to be [18]:—

Cattle	820,000
Horses	90,000
Mules	60,000
Sheep	3,060,000
Pigs	1,200,000
Asses	150,000
Goats	1,000,000

The average wool clip of Portugal in recent years has been estimated to be 10,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

AUSTRIA

The total area of Austria is about 74,102,000 acres. Of this area, some 24,000,000 acres are covered by woods and forests, and 45,000,000 are under crops and grass [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops, &c., in 1905, 1906, and 1907, are given as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	2,781,200	2,868,500	2,913,300	6,650,800	7,081,100	6,369,200
Barley	2,334,700	2,907,900	2,881,300	8,046,900	8,675,900	9,000,900
Oats	4,465,700	4,529,200	4,781,200	13,479,400	16,360,900	17,954,900
Rye	4,862,500	4,990,700	4,578,300	12,176,300	12,274,400	10,596,000
Maize (first crop)	855,200	834,700	854,500	2,028,000	2,100,600	1,937,300
Pulse	704,200	675,700	766,300	1,139,200	1,284,500	1,438,000
Other corn crops	414,800	421,500	458,200	1,228,800	1,173,500	1,357,400
Total	17,018,300	17,228,200	17,233,100	44,749,400	48,950,900	48,653,700
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	3,186,300	3,245,900	3,108,600	15,580,100	13,771,700	1,427,800
Mangold and carrots	319,800	327,300	325,800	2,979,000	2,812,100	3,031,000
Beetroot (for sugar)	642,000	590,500	574,500	7,069,000	6,270,000	6,291,100
Hops	53,600	57,400	58,900	17,500	6,700	13,400
Tobacco	13,100	12,400	12,600	6,400	8,000	6,800
Clover	2,402,800	2,569,800	2,702,600	2,967,500	4,119,300	4,084,300
Permanent grass, for hay	7,359,600	7,369,400	7,384,800	8,205,100	9,707,400	9,142,900
,, not for hay	6,804,300	6,744,800	6,654,400	...	...	...

The area covered by vineyards, and the production of wine, were as follows [17]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Wine
1905	615,200	117,419,800
1906	614,900	94,564,900
1907	587,400	93,507,500

Austria also produces olive oil, the quantities in 1905 to 1907 being [17]:—

	Cwts.
1905	88,800
1906	15,150
1907	18,290

The numbers of live stock in 1890 and 1900 were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	1890	1900
Cattle—		
Cows	4,254,300	4,749,200
Other kinds	4,389,600	4,762,000
Total	8,643,900	9,511,200
Sheep and lambs	3,186,800	2,621,000
Goats	1,035,800	1,019,700
Pigs	3,549,700	4,682,700
Horses	1,548,200	1,716,500
Mules and asses	58,000	66,600

The wool clip of Austria in recent years has been estimated to have been as follows [18]:—

	lbs.
1902	7,050,000
1903	6,900,000
1904	6,800,000
1905	6,700,000
1906	6,600,000

HUNGARY (including Croatia and Slavonia)

The total area of Hungary is about 81,000,000 acres. Of this area, some 22,000,000 acres are covered by woods and forests, while about 35,000,000 acres are arable land [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in 1905 and 1906 are given as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage		Estimated Produce	
	1905	1906	1905	1906
	Acres	Acres	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	9,193,900	9,517,100	91,362,400	111,268,700
Barley	2,721,300	2,766,500	27,985,200	31,064,700
Oats	2,758,200	2,812,500	24,017,300	26,642,000
Rye	2,789,700	2,799,400	26,533,100	26,932,600
Maize	6,232,800	6,716,200	56,199,400	91,671,600
Other corn crops	582,000	545,700	8,583,400	10,374,800
Total	24,277,900	25,157,400	234,680,800	297,954,400
Potatoes	1,503,200	1,572,500	96,837,600	102,794,600
Mangold	420,400	466,100	74,328,600	106,826,200
Vetches (mixed), &c.	1,050,400	1,130,800	26,981,200	32,258,300
Beetroot (for sugar)	235,600	276,700	37,998,600	52,533,100
Tobacco	104,200	117,600	930,100	1,433,700
Permanent grass, for hay	8,326,500	8,316,100	204,497,500	238,651,000
Clover, &c.	1,216,700	1,301,600	36,147,000	44,609,800

The acreage and production of certain crops in 1907 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acres	Production in Cwts.
Wheat	8,579,000	69,820,000
Barley	2,932,000	27,951,000
Oats	3,025,000	24,811,000
Rye	2,803,000	22,540,000
Sugar beet	256,000	41,600,000

The area under vineyards, and the production of wine, were [17]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Wine
1905	742,400	84,412,100
1906	773,800	80,267,400

It is computed that in 1900, more than 6,000,000 persons were engaged in agriculture. Adding another 7,000,000 as dependents, there were altogether some 13,000,000 persons living by the pursuit of agriculture, that is, over 68 per cent. of the total population of Hungary. In 1890, the corresponding proportion was 72.5 per cent. [26].

The wool clip in Hungary in recent years has been estimated to have been as follows [18]:—

1902	26,800,000 lbs.
1903	26,000,000 ,,
1904	25,500,000 ,,
1905	25,000,000 ,,

From statistics collected in 1895, the distribution of landed properties in Hungary was found to be as follows [17]:—

Description of Farm	Number of Farms: Number	Number of Farms: Per Cent. of Total	Total Area of Farms: Acres	Total Area of Farms: Per Cent. of Total
Not more than 7 acres	1,459,890	52.2	3,625,000	6
7 to 142 acres	1,311,220	46.9	28,890,000	49
142 to 1422 acres	20,800	0.8	8,396,000	14
Over 1422 acres	3,980	0.1	18,306,000	31
Total	2,795,890	100	59,217,000	100

Of the total forest land of Hungary (22,000,000 acres), 3,700,000 acres belong to the State. The State also maintains 146 nurseries for planting barren areas with trees and for other purposes. In 1906, these nurseries produced over 67,000,000 young trees suitable for planting [26].

The numbers of live stock in Hungary, exclusive of Croatia and Slavonia, were estimated in 1907 to be as follows [12]:—

Horses	1,797,670
Cattle	5,952,930
Pigs	4,868,930
Sheep	7,549,340
Goats	275,430

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The total land area of Bosnia and Herzegovina is about 12,600,000 acres, of which in 1905 some 2,700,000 acres were arable land, 1,700,000 acres being under grain [16].

The estimated acreage of the principal crops in 1906, and the production in the years 1904 to 1907, are given as follows [16], [18]:—

Crop	Estimated Acreage 1906	Estimated Production 1904	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Maize	711,300	6,460,000	9,580,000	8,940,000	...
Wheat	324,400	3,750,000	3,020,000	2,700,000	2,280,000
Barley	257,700	3,490,000	3,240,000	3,280,000	2,770,000
Oats	271,700	3,830,000	2,930,000	3,540,000	2,830,000
Rye	41,900	360,000	370,000	390,000	340,000

The production of potatoes averaged 26,000,000 bushels per annum during the three years 1904–6.

Tobacco is also produced in these two States, the quantity in 1905 being given as about 8,750,000 lbs. [18].

The numbers of live stock in 1895 were [18]:—

Cattle and buffaloes	1,417,000
Horses, mules, and asses	240,000
Sheep	3,230,000
Pigs	669,000
Goats	1,447,000

The average wool clip in Bosnia and Herzegovina in recent years has been estimated to be 10,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Finland

The total land area of Finland is about 82,000,000 acres, of which some 17,600,000 acres were estimated to be under grain in 1905 [16].

The production of corn in recent years is given as follows [18]:—

Crop	Estimated Production (in Winchester Bushels) 1904	1905	1906
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	133,000	129,000	100,000
Oats	16,995,000	18,060,000	18,000,000
Barley	4,916,000	5,318,000	5,000,000
Rye	10,362,000	11,552,000	11,000,000

Potatoes are produced in considerable quantities, the crop in 1904 yielding some 15,500,000 bushels, and in 1905 some 20,720,000 bushels [18].

The numbers of live stock in 1905 are given as follows [18]:—

Cattle	1,480,000
Including cows	1,100,000
Horses	324,000
Sheep	938,000
Pigs	220,000
Goats	6,300
Reindeer	142,000

Russian Empire

The total area of European Russia, exclusive of Poland and the lakes, is about 1,244,370,000 acres. In 1881, some 426,000,000 acres were wood and forest land. In 1901, the total area under crops was 310,800,000 acres [17].

The area of Poland is about 31,500,000 acres, of which, in 1902, some 17,700,000 acres were under crops [17].

The acreage under the principal crops in 1906, in the great divisions of the empire, was as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage in 1906				
	Russia in Europe (except Poland)	Poland	Caucasia (*a*)	Siberia and the Steppes	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat	49,022,000	1,260,000	8,315,000	5,044,000	63,641,000
Including spring wheat	39,324,000	13,000	2,355,000	5,015,000	46,707,000
Barley	19,826,000	1,186,000	2,355,000	456,000	23,823,000
Oats	38,216,000	2,780,000	971,000	3,403,000	45,370,000
Rye	66,646,000	5,181,000	736,000	2,433,000	74,996,000
Including winter rye	66,054,000	5,141,000	704,000	1,519,000	73,418,000
Maize	2,574,000	...	643,000	2,000	3,219,000
Millet	6,221,000	83,000	832,000	515,000	7,651,000
Buckwheat	5,053,000	269,000	29,000	127,000	5,478,000
Other corn crops	4,023,000	461,000	19,000	78,000	4,581,000
Total	191,581,000	11,220,000	13,900,000	12,058,000	228,759,000
Potatoes	7,289,000	2,426,000	194,000	187,000	10,096,000
Grass meadows	67,103,000	2,448,000	5,259,000	14,343,000	89,153,000

(*a*) Caucasia comprises the four governments of Kouban, Stavropol, Terek, and Tchernomorsky.

The average annual estimated produce in the period 1905 to 1907 was as follows [17]:—

Crop	Estimated Produce (Annual Average 1905–7)				
	Russia in Europe (except Poland)	Poland	Caucasia	Siberia and the Steppes	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat (*a*)	10,630,000	550,000	2,430,000	1,670,000	15,280,000
Including spring wheat	6,830,000	6,000	620,000	1,750,000	9,206,000
Barley	5,650,000	510,000	870,000	180,000	7,210,000
Oats	9,690,000	950,000	300,000	1,190,000	12,130,000
Rye (*a*)	14,770,000	1,780,000	235,000	710,000	17,495,000
Including winter rye (*a*)	14,660,000	1,770,000	230,000	430,000	17,090,000
Maize	1,030,000	...	260,000	700	1,290,700
Millet	1,440,000	4,000	250,000	200,000	1,894,000
Buckwheat	880,000	70,000	6,000	30,000	986,000
Other corn crops	800,000	160,000	8,000	20,000	988,000
Total (*a*)	44,220,000	4,000,000	4,380,000	3,970,000	56,570,000
Potatoes	17,900,000	8,510,000	350,000	460,000	27,220,000
Hay (*a*)	32,250,000	2,110,000	2,950,000	9,570,000	46,880,000

(*a*) Produce given for these crops is the average of 1905 and 1906.

The numbers of live stock in 1906 were approximately as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers of Live Stock in 1906				
	Russia in Europe (except Poland)	Poland	Caucasia	Siberia and the Steppes	Total
Cattle	31,995,000	2,475,000	3,783,000	5,612,000	43,205,000
Sheep and goats	41,513,000	1,431,000	6,975,000	11,630,000	61,549,000
Pigs	10,372,000	800,000	707,000	855,000	12,734,000
Horses	21,260,000	1,310,000	1,273,000	4,942,000	28,785,000

In European Russia, in 1905, there were estimated to be also 225,000 camels and 347,000 reindeer [18].

In Asiatic Russia, in 1903, there were estimated to be about 680,000 camels and 60,000 reindeer. In Trans-Caucasia, 338,000 buffaloes were estimated to exist in 1902 [18].

The wool clip in European Russia in recent years has been estimated to have been as follows [18]:—

1902	380,000,000 lbs.	1905	325,000,000 lbs.
1903	375,000,000 ,,	1906	320,000,000 ,,
1904	340,000,000 ,,		

The average wool clip in Asiatic Russia has been estimated at 60,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Bulgaria

The acreage and production of certain crops in recent years have been as follows [18], [16]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Production			
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Maize	1,201,000	1,169,000	1,202,000	12,760,000	19,650,000	20,000,000	...
Wheat	2,268,000	2,648,000	2,333,000	42,240,000	40,740,000	55,080,000	30,000,000
Oats	460,000	429,000	470,000	11,180,000	10,260,000	18,790,000	18,000,000
Rye	431,000	450,000	414,000	7,770,000	7,540,000	10,820,000	8,000,000
Barley	575,000	577,000	351,000	12,910,000	12,080,000	12,880,000	10,000,000

The total land area of Bulgaria is about 23,600,000 acres. The total area under grain in 1905 was some 5,590,000 acres, or 24 per cent. of the whole area. The total area of arable land, including that under grain, was about 7,350,000 acres [16].

Bulgaria also produces cotton, the quantity in 1905 being given as about 270,000 lbs. [18].

Rice is also cultivated, the production in 1905 being about 11,000,000 lbs. [18].

The numbers of live stock in Bulgaria are given as follows [18]:—

Cattle (year 1900)	1,596,000
Horses (year 1905)	537,000
Mules ,,	12,000
Sheep ,,	8,080,000
Pigs ,,	463,000
Asses ,,	124,000
Goats ,,	1,370,000
Buffaloes (year 1900)	431,000

The average wool clip in recent years has been estimated at 23,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Greece

The total land area of Greece is about 15,600,000 acres, of which some 1,400,000 acres were estimated to be under corn in 1905 [16].

The acreage and production of crops in Greece in 1904 have been estimated as follows [16]:—

Crop	Estimated Acreage 1904	Estimated Produce	Bushels per Acre
	Acres	Bushels	
Wheat	690,000	8,000,000	12
Maslin	170,000	1,600,000	9
Barley	230,000	3,200,000	14
Rye	10,000	110,000	11
Maize	250,000	4,800,000	19
Oats	50,000	1,000,000	20

Greece also grows cotton and tobacco, the production of the former in recent years being estimated at about 4,000,000 lbs. per annum, and of the latter at 20,000,000 lbs. in 1905 and 11,000,000 lbs. in 1906, the average production immediately before 1905 being about 14,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

The numbers of live stock in Greece in 1902 are given as follows [18]:—

Cattle	407,000
Horses	159,000
Mules	89,000
Sheep	4,568,000
Pigs	80,000
Asses	141,000
Goats	3,339,000

The average wool clip in recent years has been estimated at 14,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Roumania

The total area of Roumania is about 32,400,000 acres, of which some 14,000,000 acres, excluding meadows not for hay, were under cultivation in 1907 [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in the years 1905 to 1907 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	4,836,880	4,990,420	4,234,360	12,516,880	13,793,490	5,116,480
Barley	1,306,030	1,379,990	1,238,940	3,195,920	4,062,830	2,430,260
Oats	920,640	943,330	870,600	2,298,420	3,169,540	2,161,270
Rye	398,160	454,310	362,250	889,580	1,078,170	309,360
Maize	4,880,130	5,142,310	4,763,620	7,180,330	15,813,940	6,974,520
Other corn crops	188,920	255,300	437,660	129,010	563,310	448,280
Total	12,530,760	13,171,660	11,927,430	26,210,140	38,481,280	17,440,170
Colza	621,410	75,550	41,230	7,709,040	603,840	147,570
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Beetroot, sugar	29,710	23,900	16,400	213,530	188,880	107,400
Tobacco	19,060	15,430	21,660	3,880	4,460	6,950
Grass, yielding hay	1,350,090	1,391,400	1,421,370	1,132,990	1,402,470	955,160

Kitchen gardens covered the following areas in the years stated [17]:—

1905	64,070 acres
1906	74,490 ,,
1907	54,230 ,,

The acreage of vineyards and the production of wine were as follows [17]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Wine
1905	222,030	38,712,700
1906	215,230	38,744,900
1907	204,910	21,285,600

The numbers of live stock in 1890, 1897, and 1900 were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers in 1890	1897	1900
Cattle	2,520,380	2,138,320	2,588,530
Sheep	5,002,390	6,847,830	5,655,440
Goats	209,990	286,880	232,520
Pigs	926,120	1,079,320	1,709,210
Horses	594,960	670,910	864,320
Mules and asses	6,460	5,460	7,700

The number of buffaloes in 1900 is given as 43,475 [18].

The average wool clip in recent years has been estimated at 27,500,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Servia

The total area of Servia is about 11,900,000 acres, of which some 2,000,000 acres are covered by woods and forests, and some 4,400,000 acres are under crops and grass [17].

The acreage and production in 1904, 1905, and 1906 of the principal crops were as follows [17], [16], [18]:—

Crop	Acreage 1904	1905	1906	Estimated Produce 1904	1905	1906
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	905,400	919,600	921,400	11,680,000	11,260,000	13,210,000
Barley	244,700	266,300	270,200	3,160,000	3,670,000	4,850,000
Oats	259,100	258,200	261,500	3,170,000	3,550,000	4,640,000
Rye	111,500	120,200	1,030,000	1,100,000	1,560,000	
Maize	1,336,600	1,365,300	1,354,500	9,500,000	21,430,000	27,790,000

The acreage under potatoes was 26,300 acres in 1904, and 27,600 in 1905, and the production was 19,220 tons and 32,990 tons respectively. Hemp is also grown, the acreage in 1904 being 33,200, and in 1905, 28,900. In the former year 5850 tons of fibre and in the latter 5230 tons were produced. Small quantities of tobacco are produced, the acreage in 1904 being 6200, and in 1905, 6500, and the production 1060 tons and 930 tons respectively. In 1906, 1060 tons of tobacco were produced. Clover and meadows covered 778,600 acres in 1904 and 821,300 in 1905, while 281,530 tons and 533,370 tons respectively of hay were produced [16], [17], [18].

The acreage of vineyards and production of wine in the years 1903 to 1905 were as follows [17]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Wine
1903	86,200	4,988,000
1904	83,700	8,067,000
1905	80,000	8,727,000

Orchards covered 360,000 acres in 1903, 374,000 acres in 1904, and 401,000 acres in 1905. The production of fruit was [17]:—

Fruit	1903	1904	1905
Plums . Tons	221,000	458,000	525,000
Other fruits ,,	73,000	105,000	100,000

The numbers of live stock in Servia in 1900 and 1905 were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	1900	1905
Cattle	956,700	943,900
Buffaloes	6,900	7,700
Sheep and lambs	3,061,800	3,066,200
Goats	432,100	495,900
Pigs	959,600	875,500
Horses	184,800	172,300
Mules and asses	1,940	1,400

The average wool clip in recent years has been estimated at 9,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Montenegro

The production of wheat in Montenegro in recent years is estimated to be only some 200,000 bushels per annum [18].

The numbers of live stock in Montenegro are estimated as follows [18]:—

Cattle	60,000
Horses	3,000
Sheep	400,000
Pigs	8,000
Goats	100,000

Turkey

The total land area of Turkey is given as about 42,000,000 acres for European Turkey, and 436,000,000 acres for Asiatic Turkey, or a total for the empire of about 478,000,000 acres. Of this area some 4,000,000 acres in Europe and 5,000,000 acres in Asia were estimated to be under grain in 1903 [16].

No reliable statistics of agricultural production are available, and the following figures are given by Mr. F. R. Rutter, U.S.A., merely as more or less rough estimates of production in 1905 [16]:—

Crop	Estimated Production in 1905 European Turkey	Asiatic Turkey	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	29,000,000	37,000,000	66,000,000
Barley	21,000,000	14,000,000	35,000,000
Rye	14,000,000	8,000,000	22,000,000
Maize	24,000,000	26,000,000	50,000,000
Oats	17,000,000	41,000,000	58,000,000

The estimated production of cotton in 1905 was about 3,400,000 lbs. in European Turkey, while the average production in Asiatic Turkey is given as about 28,700,000 lbs. per annum [18].

The production of tobacco in the whole empire is estimated to have been about 100,000,000 lbs. in 1905, and the same quantity in 1906 [18].

The average wool clip in recent years has been estimated at 30,000,000 lbs. per annum in European Turkey and 45,000,000 lbs. in Asiatic Turkey [18].

The numbers of live stock in Turkey have been estimated to be as follows [18]:—

Live Stock	European Turkey	Asiatic Turkey
Cattle	1,000,000	3,000,000
Horses	600,000	800,000
Sheep	10,000,000	45,000,000
Asses	...	2,500,000
Goats	...	9,000,000

Algeria

The total area of Algeria is about 118,300,000 acres. Of this area, 6,560,000 acres are occupied by woods and forests, while only some 8,000,000 acres are cultivated (1905), [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops, &c., in 1904 to 1906 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	3,247,000	3,395,000	3,374,000	13,648,000	13,659,000	18,382,000
Barley	3,130,000	3,195,000	3,263,000	15,478,000	11,710,000	20,395,000
Oats	293,000	311,000	316,000	1,894,000	2,010,000	2,679,000
Maize	29,000	33,000	38,000	195,000	245,000	272,000
Millet	64,000	66,000	65,000	274,000	339,000	344,000
Beans	79,000	72,000	75,000	429,000	343,000	355,000
Peas	17,000	18,000	20,000	122,000	100,000	101,000
Other corn crops	16,000	5,000	5,000	99,000	61,000	66,000
Total	6,875,000	7,095,000	7,096,000	32,139,000	28,507,000	42,594,000
Potatoes	34,000	35,000	35,000	886,000	860,000	902,000
Tobacco	17,000	18,000	17,000	112,000	116,000	104,000

The acreage under vines, and the production of wine, were as follows [17]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Wine
1904	428,000	167,863,000
1905	444,000	155,140,000
1906	457,000	161,636,000

The numbers of live stock in the years 1904 to 1906 are given as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers in		
	1904	1905	1906
Cattle	1,080,550	1,066,400	1,064,690
Sheep	8,611,750	9,062,640	8,801,120
Goats	4,083,390	4,030,210	3,959,850
Pigs	88,180	91,300	96,000
Horses	229,120	221,140	226,150
Mules	172,700	174,230	171,610
Asses	264,470	277,520	287,950
Camels	190,180	199,720	201,750

The wool clip in recent years has been estimated to have been as follows [18]:—

1902	28,060,000 lbs.
1903	29,980,000 ,,
1904	33,050,000 ,,
1905	31,170,000 ,,
1906	33,180,000 ,,

Egypt

The average annual production of certain crops in recent years has been estimated as follows [18]:—

	Average of 1902–6 or 1903–7
Maize	30,000,000 bushels
Wheat	12,000,000 ,,
Cotton	630,000,000 lbs.
Rice	20,000,000 ,,
Sugar	60,000 tons

The numbers of live stock in Egypt in 1900 are given as follows [18]:—

Cattle	350,000
Horses	80,000
Mules	10,000
Asses	120,000
Buffaloes	300,000
Camels	40,000

Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian)

The average annual production of certain crops in the Soudan (Anglo-Egyptian) during the period 1902–6 or 1903–7 has been estimated as follows [18]:—

Maize	240,000 bushels
Wheat	460,000 ,,
Barley	290,000 ,,
Cotton	7,000,000 lbs.

The numbers of animals assessed for tribute and tax in the Egyptian Soudan in 1905 are given as follows [18]:—

Cattle	315,000
Horses	9,310
Sheep	1,421,720
Mules and asses	92,270
Camels	132,120
Goats	1,329,710

Tunis

The average annual production of crops in recent years (1902–6 or 1903–7) has been estimated as follows [18]:—

Wheat	6,800,000 bushels
Oats	2,500,000 ,,
Barley	9,800,000 ,,

The numbers of live stock in Tunis at the end of 1904 are given as follows [18]:—

Cattle	183,700
Horses	35,600
Mules	16,000
Asses	98,000
Sheep	1,094,800
Pigs	15,400
Camels	147,200
Goats	574,300

British South Africa

The following numbers of live stock were ascertained at the Census of April 1904 [27]:—

Colony or Administration	Numbers according to Census of 1904			
	Cattle	Horses	Mules and Asses	Sheep and Goats
Cape Colony	1,954,400	255,100	164,900	18,981,300
Natal (including Zululand)	666,900	66,600	6,900	1,668,300
Transvaal	516,000	51,700	76,400	1,709,700
Swaziland	37,400	500	800	87,100
Orange River Colony	363,200	76,200	28,500	3,733,700
Southern Rhodesia	144,900	1,800	11,400	535,400
Bechuanaland Protectorate	139,100	1,100	1,100	319,200
Basutoland	209,900	63,700	(No enumeration)	
Total	4,031,800	516,600	290,000 (*a*)	27,034,700 (*a*)

(*a*) Excluding Basutoland.

Cape Colony

The produce of the chief crops of Cape Colony for the year ended March 31, 1904, as returned at the Census of April 1904, is given as follows [27]:—

Territory	Production in Bushels (000 omitted)					
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Mealies	Kafir Corn	Potatoes
Colony Proper	1,607	2,389	884	1,274	218	1,790
Native Territories	77	38	36	2,075	691	85
Bechuanaland	18	...	...	46	37	7
Total	1,702	2,427	920	3,395	976	1,882 (*a*)

(*a*) In addition to these, 420,000 bushels of sweet potatoes were produced.

The production of wine amounted to 5,687,000 gallons in 1904 and to 5,960,000 gallons in 1907 [28].

The production of the chief pastoral products in the year ended March 31, 1904, as returned at the Census of 1904, is stated as follows [27]:—

Territory	Production in lbs. in Year ended March 31, 1904					
	Wool	Mohair	Ostrich Feathers	Butter		Cheese
				Salt	Fresh	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Colony Proper	32,954,000	8,556,000	389,000	506,400	2,862,400	7,900
Native Territories	9,207,000	366,000	...	43,600	122,000	49,900
Bechuanaland	84,000	35,000	100	3,700	67,000	100
Total	42,245,000	8,957,000	389,100	553,700	3,051,400	57,900

The production of certain fruits during the year ended March 31, 1904, as recorded at the Census of 1904, is given as follows [27]:—

Territory	Numbers Produced during Year ended March 31, 1904 (000 omitted)							Dried Fruit, lbs.
	Oranges	Lemons	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	All Other	
Colony Proper	34,145	3,274	20,541	7,543	21,038	33,561	68,416	4,047,000
Native Territories	824	211	171	9	1,452	101	1,086	18,000
Bechuanaland	38	7	120	16	690	70	820	63,000
Total	35,007	3,492	20,832	7,568	23,180	33,732	70,322	4,128,000

The Census of 1904 gave the following as the numbers of different kinds of live stock in the Colony [27]:—

Territory	Numbers of Live Stock (April 1904)							
	Cattle	Horses	Mules	Asses	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Ostriches
Colony Proper	1,230,500	160,100	63,000	96,200	9,336,800	5,481,200	240,500	357,400
Native Territories	655,200	91,000	1,000	400	2,268,200	1,395,500	143,300	...
Bechuanaland	68,700	4,000	400	3,900	213,800	285,800	2,200	600
Total	1,954,400	255,100	64,400	100,500	11,818,800(*a*)	7,162,500(*b*)	386,000	358,000

(*a*) 8,465,300 of these were woolled sheep. (*b*) 2,775,900 of these were angora goats.

The number of sheep at the end of 1907 was returned as 14,600,000 in the Colony Proper, 2,200,000 in the Native Territories, and 380,000 in Bechuanaland, giving a total in the Colony of nearly 17,200,000 sheep. Of these, 10,800,000 were woolled sheep, and 6,400,000 cross-bred. The number of goats at the end of 1907 was 7,200,000 in the Colony Proper, 1,140,000 in the Native Territories, and 370,000 in Bechuanaland. The total number of goats was accordingly about 8,700,000, of which 3,500,000 were angora goats [29].

The numbers of fowls, &c., in the Colony, as enumerated at the Census of April 1904, are given as follows [27]:—

Territory	Numbers at Census of April 1904		
	Fowls and Ducks	Geese	Turkeys
Colony Proper	2,738,200	73,900	60,000
Native Territories	924,100	11,000	12,900
Bechuanaland	60,800	1,100	500
Total	3,723,100	86,000	73,400

Natal

The area of Natal is about 22,600,000 acres, of which, in 1905, some 916,000 acres were cultivated [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in the years 1903 to 1905 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1903	1904	1905	1903 (*a*)	1904	1905
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Maize	383,980	387,350	395,180	242,060	640,030	584,370
Kafir corn and millet	206,460	139,570	176,300	61,490	179,380	206,810
Potatoes	6,290	5,980	6,390	41,780	54,710	56,520
Sweet potatoes	17,450	10,530	22,980	47,780	46,440	167,430

(*a*) The production of crops in 1903 was seriously affected by a drought. In some cases, the crops completely failed, while in certain districts the aphis destroyed the Kafir corn crop.

The production of maize amounted to 466,000 quarters in 1906 and 362,000 quarters in 1907 [28].

Orchards covered 37,590 acres in 1905, yielding produce valued at £55,500 [17].

The sugar cane and tea plant are also cultivated to some extent, the acreage under the former in 1905 being 14,700 acres, and under the latter 4100 acres. Production in 1905 amounted to 532,000 cwts. of raw sugar and 14,600 cwts. of tea. In 1907 the production of tea was 26,480 cwts., and of raw sugar 484,000 cwts. [28].

The numbers of live stock in 1905 were [17]:—

Cattle	783,900
Sheep	769,600
Goats	908,800
Pigs	66,900
Horses	54,600
Mules and asses	4,400
Ostriches	960

The production of wool in 1905 amounted to 1,790,000 lbs. In 1907 it was 1,980,000 lbs. [28].

Orange River Colony

The acreage and production of the principal crops in 1904 and 1905 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage		Estimated Produce	
	1904	1905	1904	1905
	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	140,500	93,700	26,490	58,530
Barley	4,830	3,620	3,650	3,040
Oats	56,100	37,370	14,050	23,360
Maize	281,540	230,730	161,480	107,880

The numbers of live stock in the Orange River Colony, according to the Census figures of 1904, and in 1907, were as follows [17], [28]:—

Live Stock	1904	1907
Cattle	363,200	585,100
Sheep	2,999,500	8,020,300
Pigs	61,400	62,400
Horses	76,300	127,600

The production of wool in 1904 is given as 12,870,000 lbs. The exports of domestic wool in 1907 amounted to 30,900,000 lbs. [28].

Transvaal

Production of crops in the Transvaal, according to the Census of 1904, was as follows [17]:—

Wheat	32,000 quarters
Barley	2,500 ,,
Oats	12,200 ,,
Maize	592,400 ,,
Potatoes	617,500 bushels

The numbers of live stock in the Transvaal, according to the Census of 1904, and in 1907, were as follows [27], [28]:

Live Stock	1904	1907
Cattle	516,000	513,500
Horses	51,700	104,100
Mules and asses	76,400	
Sheep	846,900	2,008,360
Pigs	160,200	111,900

The exports of domestic wool were [28]:—

1904	3,310,000 lbs.	1906	5,890,000 lbs.
1905	2,760,000 ,,	1907	7,960,000 ,,

India

The total area of the Indian Empire is over 700 million acres, but returns dealing with agriculture covered in 1906–7 only some 584 million acres. The distribution of land in 1906–7 was [17], [5]:—

Area under forest	81,800,000 acres	Fallow land	39,900,000 acres
Net area sown with crops	214,000,000 ,,	Cultivable waste other than fallow	106,700,000 ,,

About 36,700,000 acres were irrigated [5].

The area not available for cultivation in 1906–7 was returned as 137,200,000 acres [5].

Statistics of acreage and production are incomplete, and the following figures should not therefore be regarded as representing the whole acreage and production of India. Generally speaking, the acreage given is for British India only, while the estimated produce includes the crops in certain of the Native States [5].

Principal Crops	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Rice	73,500,000	73,400,000	73,500,000	22,420,000	21,660,000	21,510,000
Wheat	23,500,000	22,400,000	25,100,000	7,580,000	8,580,000	8,450,000
Jawar (great millet)	23,100,000	20,700,000	20,800,000			
Bajra (spiked millet)	10,400,000	11,500,000	15,000,000	Statistics of production not available		
Barley	7,500,000	7,300,000	7,700,000			
Total food grains	185,500,000	184,000,000	195,000,000			
				400 lb. Bales	400 lb. Bales	400 lb. Bales
Cotton	13,000,000	13,100,000	13,800,000	3,830,000	3,430,000	4,920,000
Jute	2,900,000	3,100,000	3,500,000	7,400,000	8,210,000	8,740,000
				Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Indigo	500,000	400,000	450,000	59,000	47,000	70,000
Opium	600,000	650,000	600,000	...	...	...
Tobacco	960,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	(a)	(a)	(a)
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Oil-seeds	13,500,000	12,500,000	14,000,000	347,000(b)	353,000(b)	420,000(b)
Sugar	2,600,000	2,400,000	2,600,000	2,170,000(c)	1,730,000(c)	2,220,000(c)
				lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Coffee	99,000	99,000	96,000	29,100,000	31,200,000	17,700,000
Tea	510,000	510,000	510,000	212,600,000	221,500,000	240,800,000

(a) About 450,000,000 lbs. of tobacco are estimated to be produced annually [18].

(b) Production of linseed only. The production of rape and mustard seed was estimated at—

876,000	tons in	1904–5
962,000	,,	1905–6
1,061,000	,,	1906–7

(c) Tons of raw sugar [17].

The cultivated and uncultivated area, &c., in certain of the administrations in 1906–7 are given as follows [5]:—

Administration	Acreage in 1906–7			
	Net Area according to Survey (a)	Cultivated (including Fallows)	Uncultivated	Forests
Bengal	73,800,000	41,400,000	26,600,000	5,800,000
Eastern Bengal	25,400,000	16,700,000	8,200,000	500,000
Assam	23,900,000	6,300,000	14,100,000	2,500,000
United Provinces (Agra and Oudh)	68,500,000	38,800,000	20,500,000	9,200,000
Punjab	69,200,000	28,200,000	25,800,000	3,300,000
Burma (Upper and Lower)	114,700,000	17,600,000	76,100,000	21,000,000
Central Provinces	52,900,000	19,600,000	18,100,000	15,500,000
Madras	67,300,000	34,500,000	20,100,000	12,900,000
Bombay	44,300,000	30,500,000	6,500,000	7,300,000
Sind	29,900,000	8,800,000	20,400,000	700,000
Others	21,800,000	11,600,000	7,500,000	3,100,000
Total	583,700,000	254,000,000	243,900,000	81,800,000

(a) Excludes 130,800,000 acres in feudatory and tributary States, and 40,400,000 acres for which no returns exist.

The largest irrigated areas in 1906–7 were in the following administrations [5]:—

Punjab	10,500,000 acres
Agra and Oudh	10,800,000 ,,
Madras	7,400,000 ,,
Others	8,000,000 ,,
Total	36,700,000 ,,

16,700,000 acres were irrigated by Government canals, 1,450,000 by private canals, 3,200,000 by tanks, 10,950,000 by wells, and 4,400,000 by other means [5].

The acreage under some of the principal crops in 1906–7 in certain administrations was as follows [5]:—

Administration	Total Area Cropped (*a*)	Acreage in 1906–7 under				
		Rice	Wheat	Cotton	Tea	Tobacco
Bengal	42,400,000	24,500,000	1,400,000	76,000	51,000	160,000
Eastern Bengal	20,700,000	12,700,000	200,000	600	83,000	350,000
Assam	4,900,000	3,400,000	138	7,000	340,000	5,000
Agra and Oudh	45,500,000	7,700,000	7,100,000	1,500,000	6,000	84,000
Punjab	29,900,000	700,000	9,700,000	1,300,000	10,000	57,000
Upper and Lower Burma	12,900,000	9,300,000	32,000	200,000	1,500	68,000
Central Provinces	18,900,000	4,300,000	3,300,000	1,400,000	...	18,000
Madras	31,200,000	8,000,000	14,000	1,800,000	13,000	160,000
Bombay	24,600,000	1,500,000	1,300,000	3,900,000	16	74,000
Sind	4,700,000	1,100,000	600,000	250,000	...	10,000
Others	10,700,000	300,000	1,500,000	3,400,000(*b*)	...	24,000
Total	246,400,000	73,500,000	25,100,000	13,800,000	505,000	1,010,000

(*a*) Areas for which more than one crop was taken are counted more than once.
(*b*) Includes 3,300,000 acres in Berar.

The numbers of live stock in British India in 1905–6, excluding Bengal, for which statistics are not available, were as follows [17]:—

Cattle—	
Bulls and bullocks	30,030,000
Cows	22,050,000
Buffaloes—	
Bulls	3,460,000
Cows	9,670,000
Calves and buffalo calves	25,920,000
Sheep	18,030,000
Goats	25,170,000
Horses and ponies	1,300,000
Mules and asses	1,250,000
Camels	390,000

The average wool clip of British India in recent years has been estimated at 50,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Ceylon

The numbers of live stock in Ceylon in recent years were as follows [28]:—

Live Stock	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cattle	1,534,400	1,489,900	1,542,900	1,559,300
Sheep	88,300	95,500	95,400	98,700
Pigs	93,600	98,100	99,500	96,300
Horses	3,690	3,550	3,740	3,990

The production of rice in Ceylon has been estimated to have been [18]:—

1902	550,100,000 lbs.
1903	558,800,000 ,,
1904	558,500,000 ,,
1905	547,700,000 ,,
1906	498,100,000 ,,

The production of tea has been [28]:—

1902	149,000,000 lbs.
1903	151,000,000 ,,
1904	159,000,000 ,,
1905	175,000,000 ,,
1906	171,000,000 ,,
1907	180,000,000 ,,

A certain amount of coffee is also produced in Ceylon, the amounts in recent years having been [28]:—

1902	1,280,000 lbs.
1903	1,100,000 ,,
1904	940,000 ,,
1905	1,010,000 ,,
1906	750,000 ,,
1907	420,000 ,,

Cyprus

The production of wheat, barley, and oats in Cyprus in recent years was as follows [28]:—

Crop	Production in Year ended March 31			
	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	263,800	295,800	292,100	319,400
Barley	378,400	361,100	336,600	359,000
Oats	50,600	48,700	43,500	40,100

The exports of domestic wine from Cyprus in these years were 1,320,000 gallons in 1904, 1,020,000 in 1905, 910,000 in 1906, and 960,000 in 1907 [28].

Cotton is also produced in Cyprus. The production in 1904–5 was 534,000 lbs.; in 1905–6, 783,000 lbs.; and in 1906–7, 1,607,000 lbs. [28].

The numbers of live stock in Cyprus in the year ended March 31, 1907, were as follows [18]:—

Cattle	55,280
Horses, mules, and asses	59,650
Sheep	259,000 (*a*)
Pigs	45,700
Goats (year 1906)	250,000 (*a*)
Camels ,,	1,170

(*a*) Numbers of animals not less than one year old. Those under one year are estimated at about 30 per cent. of the numbers given above.

JAPAN (exclusive of Formosa)

The area of Japan is about 94,500,000 acres, of which 54,200,000 acres were estimated in March 1907 to be covered with forests [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in 1904, 1905, and 1906 are given as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters
Wheat	1,123,680	1,111,020	1,085,810	2,392,560	2,232,950	2,456,600
Barley	1,596,620	1,640,560	1,641,100	5,534,750	5,294,460	5,856,050
Naked barley	1,690,670	1,701,350	1,717,180	4,250,880	4,088,830	4,373,920
Rice	7,957,750	7,959,790	7,102,040	31,886,740	23,666,990	28,707,570
Soy-bean	1,094,770	1,123,900	1,129,190	2,300,490	2,022,370	2,205,710
Other corn crops	...	1,570,280	1,574,870	...	3,357,870	3,815,260
Total	...	14,206,900	14,250,190	...	40,663,470	47,355,110
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Potatoes	115,850	125,050	137,390	302,440	436,070	501,420
Sweet potatoes	685,450	605,950	703,270	2,441,470	2,408,880	2,952,210
Tobacco leaf	79,820	79,370	67,340	47,330	40,210	43,370
Indigo	62,350	45,880	40,090	40,330	26,810	26,250
Seed cotton	31,530	29,900	23,680	10,430	7,930	5,920
Tea	124,420	121,400	123,620	26,060	25,130	26,100
Mulberry trees	796,110	832,930	893,560	...	...	...

The production of certain crops in 1907 is given as follows [115]:—

Crop	Acreage	Quarters Produced
Rice	7,120,000	30,400,000
Barley	1,610,000	6,300,000
Rye	1,690,000	4,700,000
Wheat	1,090,000	2,800,000

The production of tea in 1907 amounted to 27,000 tons [115].

The numbers of live stock in 1904, 1905, and 1906 are given as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	Numbers in		
	1904	1905	1906
Cows	762,250	747,520	763,790
Oxen	437,890	420,090	426,590
Total	1,200,140	1,167,610	1,190,380
Sheep	2,770	3,590	3,500
Goats	67,970	72,120	74,750
Pigs	191,950	228,200	284,710
Horses	1,390,020	1,367,620	1,465,470

The numbers of live stock in Formosa at the end of 1906 were as follows [115]:—

Cattle	111,900	Buffaloes	240,700
Horses	263	Goats	114,200
Pigs	1,074,300		

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The total area of the United States is about 2,283,000,000 acres [1].

The area under irrigation at the end of 1907 was 11,000,000 acres, while another 5,000,000 acres were to be irrigated in 1908 [18].

The number of farms and value of products, &c., as recorded at the last two Censuses, were as follows [3]:—

	1890	1900
Number of farms (*a*)	4,564,641 (*a*)	5,739,657 (*a*)
Total acreage	623,218,600 acres	841,201,500 acres
Value of farms and farm property (*a*)	£3,350,000,000 (*a*)	£4,270,000,000 (*a*)
Value of farm products	£510,000,000	£780,000,000 (*b*)
Number of persons engaged in agriculture	8,565,926	10,438,219

(*a*) The number of farms in 1890 excludes farms of less than 3 acres which reported a sale of less than £104 worth of products in the Census year. The number and value in 1900 include farms in Alaska and Hawaii. Excluding these territories, the number of farms in the United States proper was 5,737,372 in 1900, comprising a total acreage of 838,591,800 acres, and a total value of £4,255,000,000.

(*b*) The value of products in 1900 excludes the value of products consumed by live stock.

The total wealth production on farms in 1907 is given as £1,540,000,000. Farm dairy products in 1907 were valued at £167,000,000; poultry and eggs at more than £125,000,000; and animals sold from, or slaughtered on, farms, at £265,000,000 [18].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in recent years are given as follows [18]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Production		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
	1000 Acres	1000 Acres	1000 Acres	1000 Bush. (a)	1000 Bush. (a)	1000 Bush. (a)
Maize	94,011	96,738	99,931	2,707,994	2,927,416	2,592,320
Wheat	47,854	47,306	45,211	692,979	735,261	634,087
Oats	28,047	30,959	31,837	953,216	964,905	754,443
Barley	5,096	6,324	6,448	136,651	178,916	153,597
Rye	1,730	2,002	1,926	28,486	33,375	31,566
Buckwheat	760	789	800	14,585	14,642	14,290
Rice	460	575	627	12,933	17,855	18,738
Potatoes	2,997	3,013	3,124	260,741	308,038	297,942
Flaxseed	2,535	2,506	2,864	28,478	25,576	25,851
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Hay	39,362	42,476	44,028	54,046,000	51,023,000	56,854,000
				1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Cotton	26,117	31,374	31,311	5,060,000	6,354,000	5,303,000
Tobacco	776	796	821	633,034	682,429	698,126
Hops	...	...	...	55,536	60,286	57,000

(a) Winchester bushels.

The production of wheat in 1908 amounted to about 680 million Winchester bushels; maize, 2700 millions; and oats, 810 millions [177].

The average annual acreage, production, and value of production during the period 1905–7 are given as follows [18]:—

Crop	Average of Years 1905–7			
	Area under Crop	Production	Farm Value of Production	Average Yield per Acre
	Acres	Bushels	£	Bush.
Maize	96,900,000	2,743,000,000	251,000,000	28
Wheat	46,800,000	687,000,000	129,000,000	15
Oats	30,300,000	891,000,000	64,000,000	30
Rye	1,900,000	31,000,000	4,200,000	16.5
Barley	6,000,000	156,000,000	16,000,000	26
Buckwheat	780,000	14,500,000	1,900,000	18.5
Potatoes	3,000,000	289,000,000	35,000,000	95
Rice	550,000	16,500,000	3,100,000	30
Flaxseed	2,630,000	26,600,000	5,200,000	10
		Tons		Tons
Hay	42,000,000	54,000,000	129,000,000	1.3
		lbs.		lbs.
Cotton	29,500,000	5,570,000,000	121,400,000	189
Tobacco	800,000	670,000,000	13,800,000	840

Large quantities of sugar, both beet and cane, are produced in the States. The area of sugar beets harvested in 1907 was 370,980 acres; in 1906, 376,070 acres; and in 1905, 307,360 acres. The quantities of beets worked and of beet sugar produced were as follows [18]:—

Year	Beets Worked	Sugar Manufactured
	Tons	Tons
1905	2,380,000	280,000
1906	3,780,000	430,000
1907	3,360,000	410,000

The production of cane sugar in the United States and possessions has been as follows [18]:—

	Production of Cane Sugar		
	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States—			
Louisiana	330,000	230,000	335,000
Texas	12,000	13,000	12,000
Porto Rico	213,000	210,000	217,000
Hawaii	383,000	393,000	420,000
Philippine Islands	145,500	145,500	135,000
Total cane sugar	1,083,500	991,500	1,119,000
Total beet sugar	279,000	432,000	414,000
Total	1,362,500	1,423,500	1,533,000

The acreage and production of cotton in 1907 in the principal producing States are given as follows [18]:—

State	Acres	Production in 500 lb. Bales (gross)
Texas	9,160,000	2,300,000
Georgia	4,770,000	1,820,000
Alabama	3,440,000	1,110,000
Mississippi	3,220,000	1,470,000
South Carolina	2,430,000	1,120,000
Other States	8,290,000	3,290,000
Total	31,310,000	11,110,000

The acreage and production of tobacco in 1907 were as follows [18]:—

State	Tobacco, 1907		
	Acres	Production in lbs.	Farm Value
			£
Kentucky	270,000	240,500,000	5,100,000
North Carolina	161,000	100,900,000	2,300,000
Virginia	98,000	74,600,000	1,600,000
Ohio	67,000	60,500,000	1,000,000
Pennsylvania	32,000	40,300,000	600,000
Wisconsin	35,000	38,600,000	500,000
Tennessee	46,500	37,200,000	700,000
Other States	111,500	105,500,000	3,000,000
Total	821,000	698,100,000	14,800,000

The acreage, production (in Winchester bushels), and farm value of the principal crops in 1907 in the chief producing States were as follows [18]:—

State	Acreage 1907	Production 1907	Average Yield per Acre	Farm Value Dec. 1, 1907
	Acres	Bushels	Bush.	£
Maize				
Illinois	9,520,000	342,760,000	36.0	31,000,000
Iowa	9,160,000	270,220,000	29.5	24,000,000
Missouri	7,780,000	241,030,000	31.0	23,200,000
Nebraska	7,470,000	179,330,000	24.0	15,200,000
Indiana	4,690,000	168,840,000	36.0	15,700,000
Texas	7,410,000	155,590,000	21.0	19,300,000
Kansas	7,020,000	155,140,000	22.1	14,100,000
Ohio	3,400,000	117,640,000	34.6	12,600,000
Oklahoma	4,650,000	113,270,000	24.4	10,300,000
Kentucky	3,300,000	93,060,000	28.2	10,200,000
Total United States	99,930,000	2,592,320,000	25.9	276,000,000
Wheat				
Minnesota	5,200,000	67,600,000	13.0	12,800,000
Kansas	5,960,000	65,610,000	11.0	11,100,000
North Dakota	5,510,000	55,130,000	10.0	9,900,000
Nebraska	2,540,000	45,910,000	18.1	7,500,000
Illinois	2,230,000	40,100,000	18.0	7,200,000
Washington	1,350,000	35,050,000	26.0	5,400,000
Indiana	2,360,000	34,010,000	14.4	6,200,000
South Dakota	2,900,000	32,480,000	11.2	6,000,000
Ohio	1,880,000	30,680,000	16.3	5,800,000
Pennsylvania	1,620,000	30,100,000	18.6	6,000,000
Total United States	45,210,000	634,090,000	14.0	114,000,000
Oats				
Iowa	4,500,000	108,900,000	24.2	8,500,000
Illinois	4,150,000	101,680,000	24.5	8,600,000
Minnesota	2,530,000	61,990,000	24.5	5,200,000
Wisconsin	2,350,000	51,700,000	22.0	5,000,000
Nebraska	2,520,000	51,490,000	20.4	3,900,000
New York	1,810,000	37,000,000	30.7	4,300,000
Indiana	1,820,000	36,680,000	20.2	3,200,000
Ohio	1,600,000	36,480,000	22.8	3,400,000
South Dakota	1,325,000	32,730,000	24.7	2,600,000
North Dakota	1,320,000	32,340,000	24.5	2,700,000
Total United States	31,840,000	754,440,000	23.7	69,000,000
Barley				
California	1,040,000	30,060,000	28.9	4,800,000
Minnesota	1,190,000	26,660,000	22.5	3,700,000
South Dakota	880,000	20,130,000	23.0	2,500,000
Wisconsin	800,000	18,420,000	23.0	2,800,000
North Dakota	860,000	15,650,000	18.3	1,900,000
Iowa	560,000	14,180,000	25.5	1,800,000
Total United States	6,450,000	153,600,000	23.8	21,000,000
Potatoes				
New York	430,000	41,750,000	98	4,900,000
Michigan	300,000	26,910,000	90	2,500,000
Pennsylvania	260,000	22,970,000	88	3,200,000
Wisconsin	250,000	22,750,000	91	2,100,000
Maine	120,000	17,110,000	145	2,000,000
Minnesota	145,000	14,650,000	101	1,200,000
Illinois	150,000	13,400,000	87	2,000,000
Iowa	140,000	11,990,000	85	1,300,000
Ohio	160,000	11,930,000	76	1,700,000
Total United States	3,120,000	297,940,000	95	38,000,000
Hay		Tons	Tons	
New York	4,720,000	5,200,000	1.1	18,900,000
Iowa	3,500,000	4,300,000	1.2	8,000,000
Pennsylvania	3,150,000	4,100,000	1.3	14,900,000
Missouri	2,900,000	3,500,000	1.2	7,700,000
Ohio	2,790,000	3,590,000	1.3	9,800,000
Illinois	2,660,000	3,300,000	1.2	8,400,000
Michigan	2,600,000	2,800,000	1.1	8,300,000
Indiana	2,330,000	2,800,000	1.2	7,700,000
Wisconsin	2,300,000	2,800,000	1.2	7,300,000
Total United States	44,030,000	56,900,000	1.3	153,000,000

The number and value of farm animals in the United States in 1900 and 1908 are given as follows [3]:—

Stock	1900		1908	
	Number	Value on Jan. 1	Number	Value on Jan. 1
		£		£
Horses	13,538,000	125,800,000	19,992,000	389,100,000
Mules	2,086,000	23,300,000	3,869,000	86,900,000
Milch cows	16,292,000	107,300,000	21,194,000	135,400,000
Oxen and other cattle	27,610,000	143,600,000	50,073,000	176,200,000
Sheep	41,883,000	25,600,000	54,631,000	44,100,000
Pigs	37,079,000	38,600,000	56,084,000	70,600,000
Total value	...	464,200,000	...	902,300,000

In 1900 there were also on farms 94,000 asses and 1,871,000 goats [18].

The numbers of animals not on farms are given for the year 1900 as follows [18]:—

Cattle	1,616,000
Including dairy cows	973,000
Horses	2,937,000
Mules	174,000
Asses	16,000
Sheep	231,000
Pigs	1,818,000
Goats	78,000

The wool clip of the United States in recent years is estimated to have been as follows [3]:—

1902	316,340,000 lbs.
1903	287,450,000 ,,
1904	291,780,000 ,,
1905	295,490,000 ,,
1906	298,920,000 ,,
1907	298,250,000 ,,

Mexico

The total area of Mexico is about 490,900,000 acres. The principal crops and their estimated produce in recent years are given as follows [17], [18]:—

Crop	Estimated Produce (in Winchester Bushels)			
	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Maize	88,000,000	85,000,000	70,000,000	..
Wheat	9,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000
Barley	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Rye	67,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Tobacco	258,000	205,000	205,000	...
Sugar	2,140,000	2,140,000	2,160,000	2,300,000

The production of cotton in 1905 amounted to 1,080,600 cwts.; of rice, 557,000 cwts.; and of coffee, 665,000 cwts.

The exports of coffee in recent years, beginning July 1, were as follows [18]:—

1903–4	40,608,900 lbs.
1904–5	41,855,400 ,,
1905–6	42,456,500 ,,
1906–7	31,200,000 ,,

The numbers of live stock in the year 1902 were [17]:—

Cattle	5,143,000
Sheep	3,424,000
Goats	4,206,000
Pigs	616,000
Horses	859,000
Asses	288,000
Mules	334,000

The average wool clip has been estimated at 7,000,000 lbs. per annum [18].

Argentina

The total area of Argentina is about 714,920,000 acres. The acreage under crops was 22,513,000 acres in the year 1902–3, and increased to 36,091,000 acres in 1906–7 [17].

The acreage and production of the principal crops in 1902–3 and 1906–7 were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage		Estimated Produce	
	1902–3	1906–7	1902–3	1906–7
	Acres	Acres	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	9,127,500	14,059,900	53,896,700	83,544,100
Maize	4,450,100	7,042,700	74,452,900	35,874,000
Linseed	3,228,800	2,940,900	15,034,000	16,246,300

4,800,000 lbs. of cotton were estimated to have been produced in 1906. Tobacco is also grown, over 30,000,000 lbs. being the estimated average produce per annum [18].

The production of wheat, and the exports of wheat and wheat flour combined (196 lbs. of flour being taken as equivalent to 4½ bushels of wheat), in each year from 1900, have been as follows [30]:—

Year	Production (Crop Years)	Exports (Calendar Years)
	Bushels	Bushels
1900	101,650,000	73,490,000
1901	74,750,000	36,860,000
1902	56,380,000	25,670,000
1903	103,760,000	65,420,000
1904	129,670,000	90,110,000
1905	150,740,000	112,720,000
1906	134,930,000	89,130,000

The production of wheat in 1907 was 155,990,000 bushels [18].

Vines covered 127,500 acres in the year 1902–3. The production of wine in 1901 was 40,572,300 gallons [17].

The numbers of live stock in 1907 were approximately as follows [18]:—

Cattle	25,845,000
Sheep	77,580,000
Pigs	2,840,000
Horses	5,370,000
Mules	540,000
Goats	1,570,000

Chile

The production of certain crops in recent years is given as follows [18]:—

Crop	Estimated Production (in Winchester Bushels)		
	1904	1905	1906
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Maize	1,477,000	1,244,000	846,000
Wheat	17,948,000	12,089,000	12,157,000
Potatoes	6,131,000	6,532,000	...
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Tobacco (a)	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000

(a) Figures given are recorded as the average production.

The production of wheat in 1907 is given as 15,776,000 bushels [18].

The numbers of live stock in or about the year 1906 are given as follows [18]:—

Cattle	2,477,000
Horses	699,000
Mules (year 1902)	28,000
Sheep	2,406,000
Pigs	288,000
Asses (year 1902)	18,000
Goats	462,000

Uruguay

The total area of Uruguay is about 46,200,000 acres. The acreage and production of the principal crops in recent years were as follows [17]:—

Crop	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1902–3	1904–5	1905–6	1902–3	1904–5	1905–6
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	656,130	644,100	712,520	140,300	202,600	123,300
Barley	2,540	1,860	2,880	650	660	770
Oats	460	1,380	2,070	150	520	530
Maize	401,290	436,940	410,910	132,200	110,400	80,600
Canary seed	1,340	6,030	8,420	320	1,720	1,880
Flax	83,810	47,130	45,660	20,400	13,800	10,700

The acreage of vineyards and the production of wine were as follows [17]:—

Year	Acres	Gallons of Wine
1902	10,250	1,548,700
1905	10,520	2,308,700
1906	10,910	1,871,000

The numbers of live stock in 1900 and 1905 were as follows [17]:—

Live Stock	1900	1905
Cattle	6,827,400	6,029,000
Sheep	18,608,700	13,915,800
Goats	20,400	10,300
Pigs	93,900	35,500
Horses	561,400	450,200
Mules	23,000	19,400

The year 1900 was Census year, and there is reason for supposing that the numbers of live stock given in that year are much more complete than in other years. The numbers of goats and pigs especially appear to be understated in 1905.

Canada

The area of farm land occupied and numbers of occupiers of not less than 5 acres, as given in the Census years from 1871 to 1901, are stated as follows [31]:—

Occupiers and Areas Occupied	Numbers in Census Years			
	1871	1881	1891	1901 (*a*)
Owners	326,160	403,491	524,806	474,441
Tenants (*b*)	41,702	60,534	95,680	47,744
Part owners and part tenants	...	...	...	22,503
Total Occupiers	367,862	464,025	620,486	544,688
Occupiers of 10 acres and under	40,281	75,286	191,612	91,186
,, 11 to 50 acres	78,877	93,325	87,879	81,243
,, 51 to 100 ,,	141,302	156,672	157,748	156,778
,, 101 to 200 ,,	82,176	102,243	130,271	150,826
,, 201 acres and over	25,228	36,499	52,976	64,655
Total Acres occupied	36,046,400	45,358,100	60,287,700	63,334,800

(*a*) The numbers in 1901 exclude persons holding less than 5 acres, while the land occupied is farm land only.
(*b*) Employees in charge of farms are included with tenants in years prior to 1901.

The numbers of occupiers and total acres occupied in the Census years 1881, 1891, and 1901, are given in the following table for the several provinces of the Dominion [31]:—

Provinces and Territories	Total Occupiers			Total Acres Occupied (000 omitted)		
	1881	1891	1901	1881	1891	1901
British Columbia	2,743	7,451	6,739	441	3,330	1,496
Manitoba	9,077	22,571	32,495	2,384	5,228	8,842
New Brunswick	36,837	40,836	37,583	3,810	4,471	4,439
Nova Scotia	55,873	64,643	56,033	5,396	6,081	5,065
Ontario	206,989	285,608	224,127	19,260	21,092	21,306
Prince Edward Island	13,029	15,137	14,014	1,127	1,214	1,193
Quebec	137,863	174,996	150,599	12,626	15,962	14,424
The Territories	1,014	9,244	23,098	314	2,910	6,569

The production of field crops was returned as follows at the Census of 1901 [31]:—

Crop	Acreage	Production in Bushels	Bushels per Acre	Crop	Acreage	Production in Bushels	Bushels per Acre
Wheat	4,224,500	55,572,400	13	Potatoes	448,700	55,362,600	124
Barley	871,800	22,224,400	25	Field roots	205,200	76,075,600	369
Oats	5,367,700	151,497,400	28			Tons	Tons per Acre
Rye	176,700	2,316,800	13	Hay and forage	6,752,800	9,104,100	1.3
Corn (in ear)	360,800	25,875,900	72			lbs.	lbs. per Acre
Buckwheat	261,700	4,547,200	17	Tobacco	11,900	11,266,700	947
Peas	670,300	12,348,900	18				

Of the production of wheat, Manitoba furnished 18,353,000 bushels; Ontario, 28,419,000 bushels; and The Territories, 5,104,000 bushels, the production per acre being 9, 19, and 10 respectively. Ontario supplied 88,139,000 bushels of the oats, and Quebec 33,537,000 bushels (33 and 25 bushels per acre respectively). Quebec produced 17,136,000 bushels of potatoes (135 bushels per acre), and Ontario 20,042,000 bushels (114 bushels per acre). 7,056,000 lbs. of tobacco were produced in Quebec, and 3,504,000 lbs. in Ontario (884 lbs. and 1130 lbs. per acre respectively).

The average annual acreage and production of the principal crops in certain provinces in the period 1905–7 were as follows [17]:—

Province	Annual Average of Period 1905 to 1907				
	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Buckwheat	Potatoes
	Acreage				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Manitoba	2,858,000	519,000	1,134,000	...	28,000
Prince Edward Island (a)	35,800	5,500	175,000	...	...
New Brunswick	20,700	4,150	192,000	59,000	41,000
Nova Scotia (a)	20,400	10,200	128,800	...	...
Ontario	922,000	765,000	2,769,000	107,000	149,000
Alberta	162,000	63,000	282,000	...	...
Saskatchewan	1,610,000	55,000	611,000	...	...
Quebec (a)	107,700	113,000	1,483,200	...	...
	Estimated Produce				
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters	Bushels
Manitoba	6,530,000	2,015,000	5,760,000	...	4,850,000
Prince Edward Island (a)	72,800	21,500	790,000	...	5,450,000
New Brunswick	51,000	12,200	705,000	158,000	3,350,000
Nova Scotia (a)	45,600	35,500	513,000	...	8,290,000
Ontario	2,570,000	2,970,000	12,390,000	272,000	16,765,000
Alberta	427,000	207,000	1,280,000	...	...
Saskatchewan	3,785,000	148,000	2,770,000	...	...
Quebec (a)	217,500	360,700	5,166,000	...	22,910,000

(a) Figures for 1907 only.

The production of field crops in 1900 and 1906 in the North-West Provinces is given as follows [32]:—

Crop	1900		1906		Crop	1900		1906	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Fall wheat	947	20,500	85,199	2,225,300	Flax	14,731	85,000	131,819	1,818,800
Spring wheat	2,404,519	23,436,400	4,977,294	108,361,500	Potatoes	25,611	3,155,400	50,720	9,489,100
Oats	833,390	16,653,700	2,309,439	119,569,600	Other field roots	2,164	462,000	8,028	2,081,900
Barley	162,557	3,141,100	522,734	18,684,600					
Rye	3,276	37,200	14,496	323,900					

The quantities of animal products produced, according to the Census of 1901, are given as follows [32]:—

Products		Quantities Produced			
		Ontario	Quebec	Other Parts	Total Canada
Cattle killed or sold	No.	558,000	242,900	309,300	1,110,200
Sheep	,,	669,500	363,400	309,400	1,342,300
Swine	,,	1,783,100	427,100	345,200	2,555,400
Poultry	,,	3,758,500	1,930,400	1,374,700	7,063,600
Butter, home made	lbs.	55,378,600	18,357,200	31,607,300	105,343,100
Wool	,,	5,017,600	2,772,900	2,867,100	10,657,600
Honey	,,	2,366,100	1,090,600	112,900	3,569,600
Eggs	doz.	49,779,800	15,502,400	18,850,600	84,132,800

The values of farm property and of products, as given in the Census year 1901, are stated as follows [32]:—
(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Farm Property and Products	Values			
	Ontario	Quebec	Other Parts	Total Canada
	£	£	£	£
Property—				
Land and buildings	154,000,000	72,000,000	62,000,000	288,000,000
Implements and machinery	11,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	22,000,000
Live stock	27,000,000	12,000,000	18,000,000	57,000,000
Total Property	192,000,000	90,000,000	85,000,000	367,000,000
Products—				
Field crops	21,000,000	9,200,000	9,800,000	40,000,000
Live stock sold	7,000,000	1,400,000	2,600,000	11,000,000
Dairy products	7,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	14,000,000
Eggs	1,000,000	400,000	600,000	2,000,000
Others	4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000
Total Products	40,000,000	18,000,000	17,000,000	75,000,000

The production of fruit in the Census year 1901 was as follows [32]:—

Fruits	Ontario	Quebec	Other Provinces and Territories	Total Canada
Apples . . . . . Bush.	13,631,300	2,025,100	2,969,800	18,626,200
Peaches . . . . . ,,	539,500	...	5,900	545,400
Pears . . . . . ,,	487,800	3,300	40,700	531,800
Plums . . . . . ,,	337,100	122,600	98,200	557,900
Cherries . . . . . ,,	132,200	150,700	53,900	336,800
Other fruits . . . . . ,,	40,100	21,400	8,900	70,400
Grapes . . . . . lbs.	23,156,500	995,800	150,300	24,302,600
Small fruits . . . . . Quarts	16,232,000	2,993,600	2,482,200	21,707,800

Orchards covered 354,500 acres in 1901; vineyards, 5600 acres; nurseries, 1600 acres; while 116,500 acres were devoted to the production of vegetables and small fruits. Of these areas, Ontario had 266,000 acres, 5400 acres, 1100 acres, and 65,300 acres respectively; and Quebec, 34,100, 100, 200, and 28,800 acres respectively.

The numbers of live stock at the time of the 1901 Census are given in the following table [32]:—

Provinces and Territories	Numbers at **1901** Census				
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
British Columbia	37,300	125,000	33,350	41,400	363,400
Manitoba	163,900	349,900	29,500	126,500	1,167,900
New Brunswick	61,800	227,200	182,500	51,800	714,100
Nova Scotia	62,500	316,200	285,200	45,400	798,100
Ontario	721,100	2,487,800	1,046,500	1,562,700	10,464,600
Prince Edward Island	33,700	112,800	125,500	48,000	581,800
Quebec	320,700	1,365,900	654,500	404,200	3,383,600
The Territories	176,500	591,700	153,200	73,900	549,100
Total	1,577,500	5,576,500	2,510,250	2,353,900	17,922,600

At a Census of 1906 the numbers of live stock in the North-West Provinces were stated as follows [32]:—

Province	Numbers at **1906** Census			
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Swine
Manitoba	215,800	521,500	29,000	200,500
Saskatchewan	240,600	472,900	121,300	123,900
Alberta	226,500	950,600	154,300	114,600
Total	682,900	1,945,000	304,600	439,000

The wool clip of Canada in recent years is estimated to have been as follows [18]:—

1902	11,330,000 lbs.
1903	11,060,000 ,,
1904	10,610,000 ,,
1905	10,280,000 ,,
1906	11,210,000 ,,

Production of wool in Ontario only was 5,690,000 lbs. in 1902, 5,420,000 in 1903, 4,970,000 in 1904, 4,630,000 in 1905, 4,540,000 in 1906, and 4,150,000 in 1907 [28].

The exports of domestic wool from Canada averaged only 1,900,000 lbs. per annum during 1903–7 [28].

Jamaica

Considerable quantities of coffee are produced in Jamaica. Statistics of production are not available, but the exports of domestic coffee in recent years were [28]:—

1902–3	12,080,000 lbs.
1903–4	8,970,000 ,,
1904–5	5,780,000 ,,
1905–6	9,050,000 ,,
1906–7	6,140,000 ,,
1907–8	10,550,000 ,,

The production of raw sugar has been [28]:—

1902–3	582,000 cwts.
1903–4	449,000 ,,
1904–5	378,000 ,,
1905–6	421,000 ,,
1906–7	636,000 ,,
1907–8	570,000 ,,

The numbers of live stock in Jamaica in recent years were as follows [28]:—

Live Stock	1904	1905	1906	1907
Cattle	107,770	111,700	110,260	105,050
Sheep	20,140	16,580	16,030	14,660
Pigs	27,000	28,500	29,000	29,500
Horses	74,130	72,850	68,060	50,060

Australia

The total area of the several colonies in Australia, and the area of the unoccupied portion in 1906, are given as follows [15]:—

State	Total Area	Area Unoccupied 1906	Per Cent. Unoccupied to Total Area
	Acres	Acres	Per Cent.
New South Wales	198,638,080	24,430,700	12.3
Victoria	56,245,760	12,772,500	22.7
Queensland	429,120,000	163,738,100	38.2
South Australia	243,244,800	139,328,300	57.3
Northern Territory	335,116,800	224,917,400	67.1
Western Australia	624,588,800	459,485,200	73.6
Tasmania	16,777,600	9,953,700	59.3
Total Commonwealth	1,903,731,840	1,034,625,900	54.4

The areas under crops, fallow, and under artificially sown grasses in the season 1907–8 were as follows [190]:—

State	Area under Crops	Area under Sown Grasses	Area under Fallow
	Acres	Acres	Acres
New South Wales	2,572,900	736,100	(Not given)
Victoria	3,232,500	1,095,500	894,300
Queensland	532,600	76,900	51,600
South Australia	2,265,000	34,600	1,008,700
Western Australia	495,000	8,000	152,200
Tasmania	257,000	465,700	33,500
Total Commonwealth	9,355,000	2,416,800	...

The acreage and production of the principal crops, &c., in the Commonwealth during recent years have been as follows [190]:—

Crop, &c.	Acreage			Estimated Produce		
	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	6,122,750	5,977,790	5,383,910	68,520,800	66,100,700	44,655,700
Oats	466,570	581,840	642,810	10,474,500	13,612,000	9,185,200
Maize	314,900	325,580	299,580	8,346,100	10,172,200	8,137,700
Barley	90,950	106,440	131,100	1,883,300	2,248,400	1,991,700
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Hay	1,574,410	1,654,400	1,811,580	2,045,200	2,256,100	1,739,900
Sugar-cane	155,910	153,890	144,760	1,617,700	1,950,300	1,942,400
Potatoes	118,530	146,680	143,510	267,780	507,150	375,600
				Gal. of Wine	Gal. of Wine	Gal. of Wine
Vineyards	64,340	62,550	61,230	5,679,800	5,891,900	4,450,000
Orchards and fruit gardens	159,720	162,280	170,450	...	...	...
Green forage	225,880	236,480	439,730	...	...	...
Other crops	139,500	137,940	126,390	...	...	...
Total	9,433,460	9,545,860	9,355,050	...	...	...

The total value of agricultural production in 1907–8 was estimated at £30,500,000 [190].

The acreage, production, and value of the principal crops in the separate States in 1906–7 are given as follows [15]:—

	Wheat	Oats	Maize	Barley	Potatoes	Hay	Sugar-cane
	New South Wales						
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Acreage	1,866,250	56,430	174,120	7,980	36,820	458,070	20,600
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons	Tons
Produce	21,817,940	1,404,550	5,763,000	159,740	114,850	621,850	221,560
Yield per acre	11.7	24.9	33.1	19.1	3.1	1.36	21.4
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of crop	3,522,680	109,720	792,400	25,460	548,470	2,195,950	...

	Wheat	Oats	Maize	Barley	Potatoes	Hay	Sugar-cane
VICTORIA							
Acreage	Acres 2,031,890	Acres 380,490	Acres 11,560	Acres 52,820	Acres 55,370	Acres 621,140	...
Produce	Bushels 22,618,040	Bushels 8,845,650	Bushels 704,960	Bushels 1,255,440	Tons 166,840	Tons 881,280	...
Yield per acre	11.1	23.3	61.0	23.8	3.0	1.42	...
Value of crop	£ 3,109,980	£ 810,850	£ 70,500	£ 205,830	£ 333,680	£ 1,681,770	...
QUEENSLAND							
Acreage	Acres 114,580	Acres 1,240	Acres 139,800	Acres 8,600	Acres 8,030	Acres 64,500	Acres 133,290
Produce	Bushels 1,108,900	Bushels 28,880	Bushels 3,703,270	Bushels 158,280	Tons 15,830	Tons 94,340	Tons 1,728,780
Yield per acre	9.7	23.4	26.5	18.4	2.0	1.46	17.6
Value of crop	£ 194,060	£ 4,570	£ 462,920	£ 17,810	£ 142,470	£ 287,790	...
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
Acreage	Acres 1,681,980	Acres 57,000	...	Acres 28,120	Acres 9,890	Acres 295,890	...
Produce	Bushels 17,145,800	Bushels 896,170	...	Bushels 491,250	Tons 22,280	Tons 395,760	...
Yield per acre	10.2	15.7	...	17.5	2.3	1.34	...
Value of crop	£ 2,357,550	£ 82,150	...	£ 61,410	£ 55,690	£ 791,530	...
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
Acreage	Acres 250,280	Acres 28,360	Acres 100	Acres 3,590	Acres 2,260	Acres 149,830	...
Produce	Bushels 2,758,570	Bushels 457,160	Bushels 920	Bushels 48,830	Tons 5,030	Tons 158,110	...
Yield per acre	11.0	16.1	9.1	13.6	2.2	1.06	..
Value of crop	£ 471,220	£ 68,570	£ 250	£ 8,200	£ 57,820	£ 632,450	...
TASMANIA							
Acreage	Acres 32,810	Acres 58,320	...	Acres 5,330	Acres 34,310	Acres 64,970	.
Produce	Bushels 651,410	Bushels 1,979,570	...	Bushels 141,900	Tons 182,320	Tons 104,800	..
Yield per acre	19.9	33.9	...	26.6	5.3	1.61	...
Value of crop	£ 122,140	£ 230,950	...	£ 24,830	£ 364,650	£ 327,490	...
TOTAL: COMMONWEALTH							
Acreage	Acres 5,977,790	Acres 581,840	Acres 325,580	Acres 106,440	Acres 146,680	Acres 1,654,400	Acres 153,890
Produce	Bushels 66,100,660	Bushels 13,611,980	Bushels 10,172,150	Bushels 2,248,440	Tons 507,150	Tons 2,256,140	Tons 1,950,340
Yield per acre	11.1	23.4	31.2	21.1	3.5	1.36	18.0
Value of crop	£ 9,777,630	£ 1,366,810	£ 1,326,070	£ 343,540	£ 1,502,780	£ 5,916,980	...

The area under vineyards in 1906–7 and the production of wine in the several States in 1906–7 and 1907–8 were [15], [28]:—

State	Area in Acres 1906–7	Gallons of Wine	
		1906–7	1907–8
New South Wales	8,520	1,140,000	778,500
Victoria	25,860	2,044,830	1,365,600
Queensland	2,070	65,020	90,200
South Australia	22,570	2,441,500	2,062,000
Western Australia	3,530	195,660	153,800
Commonwealth	62,550	5,887,010	4,450,100

Besides grapes for wine-growing purposes, large quantities of table grapes were produced, the production in 1906–7 and 1907–8 being [190]:—

State	1906–7	1907–8
	Tons	Tons
New South Wales	5,470	2,980
Victoria	5,180	3,330
Queensland (*a*)	1,130	1,850
South Australia (*a*)	3,000	2,810
Western Australia (*a*)	1,700	2,720
Commonwealth	16,480	13,670

(*a*) Estimated in 1906–7.

There were no vineyards in Tasmania.

The areas of orchards and fruit gardens and market gardens in 1907–8 were as follows [190]:—

State	Orchards and Fruit Gardens	Market Gardens	State	Orchards and Fruit Gardens.	Market Gardens
	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres
New South Wales	46,700	10,100	Western Australia	15,100	3,500
Victoria	54,100	9,000	Tasmania	19,400	1,800
Queensland	14,400	2,400	Commonwealth	170,400	29,800
South Australia	20,700	3,000			

The numbers of live stock in the various States in 1906, and in the Commonwealth in 1907, are given as follows [15], [28]:—

State	Numbers in 1906			
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
New South Wales	537,760	2,549,940	44,132,400	243,370
Victoria	406,840	1,804,320	12,937,400	220,450
Queensland	452,920	3,413,920	14,886,400	138,280
South Australia	224,450	680,100	6,661,200	112,280
Western Australia	104,920	690,010	3,340,800	56,200
Tasmania	38,300	211,120	1,729,400	42,990
Commonwealth	1,765,190	9,349,410	83,687,600	813,570
Commonwealth 1907	1,871,710	10,180,210	87,654,300	754,100

At the end of 1907 there were in the Commonwealth, exclusive of Queensland, also 124,400 goats, 6860 camels, 940 mules, 2290 donkeys, and 1240 ostriches [190].

The estimated value of horses, cattle, and sheep in 1906 is given as follows [15]:—

State	Values at December 31, 1906			State	Values at December 31, 1906		
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep		Horses	Cattle	Sheep
	£	£	£		£	£	£
New South Wales	5,380,000	16,570,000	24,270,000	Western Australia	1,260,000	4,830,000	2,000,000
Victoria	4,480,000	12,630,000	7,120,000	Tasmania	420,000	1,690,000	1,040,000
Queensland	3,620,000	17,070,000	7,820,000				
South Australia	2,240,000	4,420,000	3,660,000	Commonwealth	17,400,000	57,210,000	45,910,000

The production of wool, estimated as "greasy" or unscoured, in recent years, is given as follows [18], [28], [190]:—

State	Wool Clip (in millions of lbs.)					
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
New South Wales	218.5	228.2	252.2	298.5	327.0	369.1
Victoria	71.1	55.0	80.0	66.1	67.4	109.6
Queensland	42.1	53.9	66.0	70.4	86.4	102.4
South Australia	37.3	37.8	36.7	37.3	44.6	53.5
Western Australia	13.4	13.3	12.5	17.7	15.4	20.5
Tasmania	9.2	5.7	11.6	10.7	11.4	9.8
Commonwealth	391.6	393.9	459.0	500.7	552.2	664.9
Estimated value	£12,970,000	£14,420,000	£17,560,000	£20,420,000	£23,230,000	£29,450,000

In 1901 Victoria had 3,620,000 fowls, 257,200 ducks, 76,900 geese, and 209,800 turkeys [148].

The value of the production of poultry and eggs in 1903 is estimated to have been [71]:—

New South Wales	£820,700	Western Australia	£199,800
Victoria	719,900	Tasmania	108,900
Queensland	316,800		
South Australia	319,800	Commonwealth	£2,485,900

There were, in 1908, 5 agricultural colleges and 32 experimental farms in the Commonwealth. The number of students was 620, and the hands employed 300. The value of plant and machinery was £28,600, and the value of the produce during 1907–8, £32,600 [190].

New Zealand

The area of the Dominion of New Zealand is about 67,000,000 acres, of which some 14,900,000 acres were under cultivation in 1908. The cultivated area was split up as follows [33]:—

	Numbers of Acres in		
	1906	1907	1908
In grass or clover	12,525,000	12,719,000	13,126,000
In grain crops	649,000	649,000	647,500
In green and other crops	887,000	963,000	1,062,000
In garden	18,900	18,400	18,600
In orchard or vineyard	27,300	28,200	28,200
In bare fallow	54,100	52,100	49,300
Total of above	14,161,300	14,429,700	14,931,600
In plantations of forest trees	61,500	57,100	67,900

The acreage and production of the principal crops in 1907–8 were as follows [33]:—

Crop	Acreage in 1907–8	Production in 1907–8	Yield per Acre in 1907–8
	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	193,030	5,570,000	28.8
Oats	386,890	15,020,000	38.8
Barley	36,180	1,160,000	32.2
Maize	8,870	503,000	56.7
Rye	2,960	70,700	23.9
		Tons	Tons
Potatoes	27,040	143,000	5.3

Production in previous years has been [28]:—

Crop	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat	7,460,000	7,890,000	9,120,000	6,800,000	5,610,000
Barley	1,140,000	1,160,000	1,130,000	1,020,000	1,040,000
Oats	21,770,000	15,110,000	14,550,000	12,710,000	11,200,000
Maize	608,000	530,000	490,000	633,000	406,000

The numbers of live stock in New Zealand in recent years are given as follows [33]:—

Live Stock	Numbers			
	1896–7	1901–2	1906–7	1907–8
Horses	249,810	279,670	342,610	352,830
Asses & mules	430	410	450	425
Cattle	1,138,070	1,361,780	1,851,750	1,816,300
Sheep	19,138,500	20,233,100	20,108,470	20,983,770
Pigs	209,830	224,020	242,270	241,130

The number of poultry in 1906 is given as 3,191,600, comprising 2,784,300 fowls, 282,000 ducks, 77,100 turkeys, 44,300 geese, and 3900 other poultry. In 1891 there were 1,590,100 poultry [148]. The value of the production of poultry and eggs in 1903 is estimated to have been £500,200 [71].

The wool clip of New Zealand in recent years is estimated to have been as follows [18]:—

1902	167,450,000 lbs.
1903	177,580,000 ,,
1904	179,430,000 ,,
1905	172,980,000 ,,
1906	143,310,000 ,,

The numbers of flocks of sheep, according to size of flock, are given as follows [33]:—

Size of Flocks	Numbers of Flocks			
	1896	1901	1906	1907
Under 500	12,028	11,700	11,793	12,014
500 and under 1,000	2,605	3,059	3,431	3,661
1,000 ,, 2,500	1,460(*a*)	2,189	2,558	2,733
2,500 ,, 5,000	892(*b*)	688	782	811
5,000 ,, 10,000	340	397	394	441
10,000 ,, 20,000	231	189	213	230
20,000 and upwards	147	138	94	87
Total flocks	17,703	18,360	19,265	19,977

(*a*) 1460 flocks containing 1000 to 2000 sheep.
(*b*) 892 ,, ,, 2000 to 5000 ,,

The general tendency, as shown by the above table, is to the increase of the smaller flocks rather than of the larger. The owners of the former, it is stated, are better able than the large runholders to deal with the rabbit difficulty.

ALCOHOL

The per capita consumption of spirits, wine, and beer in several countries during the period 1901–5 is given as follows [15]:—

Country	Average Annual Consumption per Head of Population (1901–5)			Country	Average Annual Consumption per Head of Population (1901–5)		
	Spirits	Wine	Beer		Spirits	Wine	Beer
	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.		Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.
Australia	0.89	1.29	11.88	German Empire	1.55	1.46	26.25
New South Wales	0.83	0.68	9.77	Holland	1.50	0.37	6.5 [35]
Queensland	1.10	0.28	10.36	Italy	0.25	25.04	0.14
South Australia	0.46	5.43	8.39	Natal (*a*) [28]	0.31	0.05	1.0
Tasmania	0.54	0.17	9.22	Newfoundland [28]	0.33	0.03	0.3
Victoria	0.70	1.29	13.35	New Zealand	0.75	0.15	9.36
Western Australia	1.47	1.00	24.52	Norway	0.62	...	3.45
Belgium	1.06	1.02	47.75	Russia	0.94	...	0.98
Canada	0.86	0.09	5.01	Sweden	1.46	...	12.60
Cape of Good Hope	0.80	2.59	1.73	Switzerland	0.97	13.65	13.88
Denmark	2.54	...	20.58	United Kingdom	1.00	0.32	29.45
France	1.35	30.67	7.92	United States [3]	1.45	0.52	18.50

(*a*) Average of 1904–7.

The revenue per head of population derived from the taxation of alcoholic drink in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States is given by Mr. S. Rosenbaum in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society for June 1908, as follows [36]:—

Year	Revenue per Head of Population derived from Taxes on Alcoholic Drink			
	United Kingdom	France	Germany	United States
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1870	16 2	4 7	...	7 7
1875	19 5	8 7	2 5	6 7
1880	16 5	10 2	2 7	6 7
1885	16 7	9 5	2 10	7 0
1890	16 7	10 0	5 0	7 10
1895	17 5	10 7	4 7	7 2
1900	20 2	11 7	4 10	10 5
1905	18 0	9 4	4 2	10 0

United Kingdom

The quantities of beer and spirits retained for consumption in the United Kingdom in the years stated are given approximately as follows [37]:—

Year ended March 31	Quantities Retained for Home Consumption			
	Beer (*a*)		Spirits (*b*)	
	Total Quantity	Per Head of Population	Total Quantity	Per Head of Population
	Million Gallons	Gallons	Million Gallons	Gallons
1897–8	1,260	31.6	41	1.03
1902–3	1,280	30.4	43	1.03
1907–8	1,220	27.7	40	0.90

(*a*) Quantities are stated in gallons of standard gravity of 1055°. The average specific gravity of the beer produced in the United Kingdom has varied during the period 1901–2 to 1907–8 between 1053.24° and 1053.47°. Quantities stated in standard gallons are 2 to 3 per cent. less than the actual bulk gallons, irrespective of gravity.

(*b*) Quantities of spirits are stated in proof gallons.

Most of the beer and spirits consumed in the United Kingdom is manufactured within that kingdom, the imports being approximately as follows [37]:—

Year	Beer	Spirits
	Gallons	Proof Gallons
1897–8	1,680,000	9,340,000
1902–3	2,110,000	13,130,000
1907–8	1,940,000	8,510,000

Practically the whole of the imported beer was retained for home consumption; but of the imported spirits, there were re-exported 1,160,000 proof gallons in 1897–8, 1,190,000 in 1902–3, and 1,350,000 in 1907–8.

The quantities of domestic beer and spirits exported were approximately as follows [37]:—

Year	Beer	Spirits
	Gallons	Proof Gallons
1897–8	16,600,000	4,600,000
1902–3	18,700,000	6,400,000
1907–8	22,000,000	7,900,000

The per capita consumption of beer and spirits over a series of years is given in the following table [38]:—

Year ended March 31	Estimated Consumption per Head of Population in the U. K.	
	Beer	Spirits
	Gals. at Standard Gravity (1055°)	Proof Gallons
1899–1900	32.29	1.18
1900–1	31.48	1.10
1901–2	30.66	1.01
1902–3	30.34	1.03
1903–4	29.51	0.99
1904–5	28.44	0.93
1905–6	27.90	0.91
1906–7	27.81	0.91
1907–8	27.63	0.90
1908–9	26.47	0.87

The quantities of wine retained for consumption in the United Kingdom have been [22]:—

1897	15,780,000 imp. gals.
1902	15,280,000 ,,
1907	12,280,000 ,,
1908	11,290,000 ,,

The estimated consumption of wine per head of population is given as follows [22]:—

	Imp. Gals.		Imp. Gals.
1898	0.41	1904	0.28
1899	0.41	1905	0.28
1900	0.38	1906	0.28
1901	0.37	1907	0.28
1902	0.36	1908	0.25
1903	0.33		

France

The production and consumption of beer in 1897, 1902, and 1907 were as follows [9]:—

	Imperial Gallons		
	1897	1902	1907
Production	201,000,000	314,000,000	312,000,000
Imports less exports	1,000,000	900,000	900,000
Home consumption	202,000,000	314,900,000	312,900,000
Consumption per capita	5.3	8.1	7.9

The production and consumption of wine in 1897, 1902, and 1908 are given as follows [9]:—

	Imperial Gallons		
	1897	1902	1908
Production	712,000,000	876,000,000	1,331,000,000
Imports	165,000,000	97,000,000	152,000,000
	877,000,000	973,000,000	1,483,000,000
Exports	38,000,000	44,000,000	49,000,000
Home consumption	839,000,000	929,000,000	1,434,000,000
Consumption per capita	21.6	23.8	36.5

Production and consumption of wine vary considerably from year to year, as the following table shows [9]:—

Year	Production of Wine	Total Consumption	Consumption per capita
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
1900	1,480,000,000	1,550,000,000	39.6
1901	1,275,000,000	1,310,000,000	33.7
1902	876,000,000	929,000,000	23.8
1903	777,000,000	874,000,000	22.0
1904	1,452,000,000	1,552,000,000	40.0
1905	1,247,000,000	1,302,000,000	33.4
1906	1,144,000,000	1,225,000,000	31.2
1907	1,452,000,000	1,522,000,000	38.7
1908	1,331,000,000	1,434,000,000	36.5

The production of alcohol has been as follows [9]:—

1900	58,300,000 gallons
1901	53,400,000 ,,
1902	43,200,000 ,,
1903	44,800,000 ,,
1904	49,500,000 ,,
1905	57,200,000 ,,
1906	59,400,000 ,,
1907	55,200,000 ,,

Germany

The production of wine (unfermented grape juice) in Germany in recent years is given as follows [12]:—

Year	Production	Value
	Gallons	£
1902	54,500,000	4,000,000
1903	83,300,000	5,100,000
1904	93,400,000	7,000,000
1905	84,800,000	5,400,000
1906	36,000,000	3,500,000
1907	54,800,000	5,700,000

The production and consumption of alcohol have been as follows [12]:—

Year	Production	Consumption
	Gallons	Gallons
1902–3	74,300,000	79,800,000
1903–4	84,700,000	82,200,000
1904–5	83,000,000	79,600,000
1905–6	96,300,000	82,600,000
1906–7	84,500,000	83,200,000

The production and consumption of beer are given as follows [12]:—

Year	Production	Consumption
	Gallons	Gallons
1902	1,490,000,000	1,480,000,000
1903	1,515,000,000	1,520,000,000
1904	1,540,000,000	1,540,000,000
1905	1,600,000,000	1,590,000,000
1906	1,620,000,000	1,600,000,000

It has been estimated that the average expenditure in Germany on beer, spirits, and wine, for every male over 15 years of age, is about £7 yearly, while the average for the whole population is £2, 4s. per head per year [39].

The quantity of beer consumed has fallen from 27.3 gallons per head of the population in 1899 to 26 gallons in 1905. The consumption per head in England in 1905 was 33.3 gallons [39].

United States

The consumption of spirits, wine, and malt liquors in the United States has varied as follows [3]:—

Year ended June 30	Consumption of Domestic and Imported		
	Distilled Spirits	Wines	Malt Liquors
	Total Consumption		
	Proof Gals.	Gallons	Gallons
1885	71,400,000	21,900,000	506,100,000
1890	87,800,000	28,900,000	855,700,000
1895	78,700,000	20,900,000	1,042,800,000
1900	97,400,000	30,000,000	1,221,400,000
1905	120,900,000	35,100,000	1,538,200,000
1906	127,900,000	46,500,000	1,700,000,000
1907	140,100,000	57,700,000	1,821,900,000
	Consumption per capita		
1885	1.27	0.39	10.62
1890	1.40	0.46	13.66
1895	1.14	0.30	15.13
1900	1.28	0.39	16.01
1905	1.45	0.42	18.50
1906	1.52	0.55	20.19
1907	1.63	0.67	21.23

The production of fermented liquors and distilled spirits is given as follows [3] :—

Year	Fermented Liquors	Distilled Spirits
	Barrels (*a*)	Gallons
1885	19,186,000	76,405,000
1890	27,562,000	91,134,000
1895	33,590,000	81,910,000
1900	39,472,000	109,245,000
1905	49,522,000	153,259,000
1906	54,725,000	150,110,000
1907	58,622,000	174,712,000

(*a*) Barrels of not more than 31 gallons.

Canada

The consumption of beer, wine, and spirits in Canada has increased as follows [28] :—

Alcoholic Liquor	Consumption in		
	1896-7	1901-2	1907-8 (*a*)
Beer . Imp. Gals.	18,200,000	28,040,000	39,900,000
Spirits . Proof Gals.	3,870,000	4,350,000	6,090,000
Wine . Imp. Gals.	440,000	500,000	660,000
	Consumption per Head		
	1896-7	1901-2	1907-8 (*a*)
Beer . Imp. Gals.	3.5	5.1	6.5
Spirits . Proof Gals.	0.75	0.80	0.99
Wine . Imp. Gals.	0.09	0.09	0.11

(*a*) Year ended March 31. The preceding years ended June 30.

Cape of Good Hope

The consumption of alcoholic drinks in Cape Colony in 1897 and 1907 was as follows [28] :—

Alcoholic Liquor	Total Consumption		Consumption per Head	
	1897	1907	1897	1907
	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.
Beer . .	3,260,000	3,740,000	1.7	1.5
Wine . .	3,760,000	5,720,000	2.0	2.28
	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.
Spirits .	2,190,000	1,640,000	1.17	0.66

The production of wine during the year ended March 31, 1904, according to the Census of April 1904, is given as follows [29] :—

Territory	Production during 1903 4		
	Red Wine	White Wine	Total
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Colony Proper . .	1,460,100	4,225,800	5,685,900
The Native Territories .	200	...	200
Bechuanaland . .	400	100	500
Total Colony .	1,460,700	4,225,900	5,686,600

There were in the Colony in 1904, 77,893,200 vine stocks, of which 77,041,700 were in the Colony Proper.

During the year ended March 31, 1904, over 1,500,000 gallons of brandy or spirits were produced [29].

Natal

Consumption of alcoholic drinks in Natal in 1897 and 1907 was as follows [28] :—

Alcoholic Liquor	Total Consumption		Consumption per Head	
	1897	1907	1897	1907
	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.
Beer . .	260,000(*a*)	910,000	0.4 (*a*)	0.8
Wine . .	45,000	45,000	0.07	0.04
	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.
Spirits .	210,000	330,000	0.33	0.28

(*a*) Imported beer only.

Australia

The consumption of beer, wine, and spirits in Australia in recent years has been as follows [28] :—

Alcoholic Liquor	Total Consumption		
	Average 1901-5	1906	1907
	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.
Beer . . .	46,400,000	43,300,000	46,000,000
Wine . . .	5,020,000	5,500,000	3,870,000
	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.
Spirits . .	3,470,000	3,110,000	3,650,000
	Consumption per Head		
	Average 1901-5	1906	1907
	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.
Beer . . .	11.8	10.6	11.1
Wine . . .	1.30	1.35	0.93
	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.
Spirits . .	0.89	0.76	0.88

New Zealand

The average annual consumption of beer, wine, and spirits in New Zealand during the period 1901–5 is given as follows [33] :—

Alcoholic Liquor	Average Annual Consumption 1901-5	Average Annual Consumption per Head	
		Including Maoris	Excluding Maoris
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
Beer . .	7,694,000	8.9	9.4
Wine . .	121,000	0.14	0.15
Spirits . .	620,000	0.72	0.75

Consumption in 1907 was [28] :—

Alcoholic Liquor	Total	Per Head
	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.
Beer	9,340,000	10.0
Wine	150,000	0.16
	Proof Gals.	Proof Gals.
Spirits . . .	740,000	0.80

ALIENS

United Kingdom

Under the Aliens Act of 1905, 802 aliens were refused leave to land in the United Kingdom in 1907, and 493 in the preceding year. 172,500 alien transmigrants passed through the United Kingdom during 1907. Of these,

856 did not proceed to their ultimate destination, 791 returning to the Continent of Europe (including 732 rejected as undesirable by the shipping companies at ports of departure in the United Kingdom), 19 dying in the United Kingdom, 13 of the remainder being still in the Kingdom on April 1, 1908, and 33 lost sight of. Of the transmigrants who left the United Kingdom to proceed to their destinations, 1139 were rejected as undesirable by the immigration authorities of the countries they sought to enter, and were brought back to the United Kingdom. Of these, 1106 are known to have left the United Kingdom [40].

710 of the rejections in the United Kingdom were on medical grounds (trachoma in 674 cases). Of the 802 refusals to land in 1907, 404 were on account of want of means, &c., and 398 on medical grounds [40].

The total number of alien passengers landed in the United Kingdom in 1907 was 609,930, and of alien passengers embarked, was 574,970, leaving a balance of arrivals over departures of 34,960 [40].

The percentage of reported aliens (persons reported born in foreign countries) among the total number of convicted persons received into prisons during the last few years has tended to diminish since the Aliens Act came into force, as the following table shows [40]:—

Year	Percentage of Aliens to Total Number of Convicted Prisoners		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1902	2.25	0.54	0.34
1903	2.17	0.59	0.35
1904	2.22	0.63	0.34
1905	2.08	0.63	0.20
1906	1.85	0.68	0.18
1907	1.50	0.41	0.17

The Secretary of State made orders for the expulsion of convicted (criminal) aliens from the Kingdom in 306 cases in 1907 [40].

ALUMINIUM

The estimated annual production and average price per ton of aluminium in recent years are given by a writer in the *Times* as follows [41]:—

Year	Estimated Production	Average Price per Ton
	Tons	£
1897	3,327	155
1898	3,953	
1899	5,459	148
1900	7,192	
1901	7,420	
1902	7,750	120
1903	8,102	
1904	8,550	120
1905	9,000	150
1906	12,000	200
1907	19,000	167
1908	25,000	97

ANTHROPOMETRY

During 1905-6 an examination was undertaken of the height and weight of more than 72,000 school children (just over half being boys) in Glasgow, and the results were tabulated in conjunction with the number of rooms occupied by the families to which the children belonged. 45 per cent. of the children in families occupying one room were between 5 and 9 years of age; 35 per cent. were between 9 and 12 years; and 20 per cent. 12 years and upwards. Of the children belonging to families living in two rooms, 39 per cent. were aged 5 to 9; 35 per cent. 9 to 12; and 26 per cent. 12 and upwards. 31 per cent. of the children in homes with three rooms were aged 5 to 9; 36 per cent. aged 9 to 12; and 33 per cent. aged 12 and upwards. Finally, only 26 per cent. of the children belonging to families living in more than three rooms were aged from 5 to 9; while 40 per cent. were aged 12 and upwards.

The average weight and height of the children for each class of home were found to be as follows [42]:—

No. of Rooms in Home	Average Weight in lbs. at Age			Average Height in Inches at Age		
	5	9	13	5	9	13
	Boys					
One	37.2	51.4	69.9	39.0	46.5	53.4
Two	38.6	53.1	72.3	39.9	47.6	54.1
Three	39.5	54.8	75.3	40.7	48.2	55.1
More than three	40.1	56.3	76.8	41.4	48.9	55.8
	Girls					
One	36.6	49.6	71.9	38.9	46.2	53.9
Two	37.8	51.4	73.9	39.8	46.9	54.8
Three	38.0	52.8	76.3	40.2	47.7	55.5
More than three	39.2	54.7	79.3	41.0	48.6	56.4

If the number of rooms occupied can be accepted as any criterion of the material condition of the parents, then the above table shows clearly that poor material conditions, as represented, for example, by the occupation of only one room, affect very considerably the physical development of children. 8 per cent. of the children dealt with above lived in homes of one room; 58 per cent. in homes of two rooms; and 24 per cent. in homes of three rooms.

The height and weight of 9483 juvenile-adult prisoners (aged from 16 to 21) in England and Wales in 1907-8, compare with the height and weight of the general population, and of town artisans and country labourers, as ascertained by the Anthropometry Committee of the British Association and published in 1883, as follows [43]:—

Age	Prisoners received into Local Prisons during 1906-7	General Population (*c.* 1883)	Town Artisans (*c.* 1883)	Country Labouring Classes (*c.* 1883)
	Average Height			
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
16	62.26	64.31	62.85	63.62
17	63.25	66.24	64.70	65.87
18	64.08	66.96	65.60	66.53
19	64.18	67.29	66.17	66.87
20	64.94	67.52	66.50	66.93
	Average Weight			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
16	111.1	119.0	112.2	117.2
17	117.0	130.9	121.5	131.5
18	122.3	137.4	129.3	138.7
19	127.6	139.6	131.1	140.2
20	130.6	143.3	136.4	144.3

The numbers of observations on which the above figures were based were 9483 prisoners; 10,144 of the general population for height, and 9170 for weight; 2926 town artisans for height, and 2650 for weight; and 726 country labourers for height, and 699 for weight.

The table is intended to indicate the physical inferiority of the criminal population of the country.

ARMY

A return issued by the British War Office in 1908 gave the following numbers as the strength of some of the principal armies of the world in 1900 and 1906 [45]:—

State	Numbers of Officers and Men in Army					
	1900			1906		
	Active List	Reserves	Total	Active List	Reserves	Total
British Empire	513,860	461,410	975,270	445,730	547,700	993,430
France	672,560	2,501,780	3,174,340	677,580 (a)	2,952,780 (a)	3,630,360 (a)
German Empire	495,000	3,305,000	3,800,000	610,000	3,400,000	4,010,000
Austria	375,290	1,800,000	2,175,290	409,640	1,800,000	2,209,640
Russia	1,119,000	1,768,000	2,887,000	1,225,000	2,024,000	3,249,000

(a) 1905.

The strength of other important armies is given as follows [177]:—

State	Active List	Reserves, &c.	Total
Italy	230,000	2,080,000	2,310,000
Spain	80,000	400,000	480,000
Japan	210,000	830,000	1,040,000
United States	70,000	100,000	170,000

The average annual army expenditure of several powers is given as follows [177]:—

State	Total	Per Head of Population
	£	Shillings
United Kingdom	28,000,000	12.8
France	28,000,000	14.2
Germany	38,000,000	12.6
Russia	41,000,000	5.6
Austria-Hungary	17,000,000	7.1
Italy	11,000,000	6.5
Spain	6,000,000	6.1
United States	21,000,000	5.0
Japan	11,000,000	4.5

Sundbärg gives the armed strength of Europe on a peace basis as about 4,000,000 men, of whom 2,600,000 are infantry, nearly 500,000 cavalry, and 600,000 artillery. The number of horses is given as over 700,000, and the number of cannon as nearly 19,000 [44].

British Empire

The number of officers and men in the land forces of the British Empire in 1906 was 993,400, made up as follows [45]:—

Active List	Number in 1906	Reserves	Number in 1906
British Troops—			
At Home	129,400	Reserves	105,300
In Colonies	48,100	Militia	94,000
In India	78,400	Yeomanry	25,600
Total	255,900	Volunteers	255,800
Native Troops—		Indian Army Reserves	32,700
In Colonies	11,600	Indian Volunteers	34,300
In India	178,200	Total Reserves	547,700
Total	189,800		
Total Active List	445,700		

United Kingdom

The regular army of the United Kingdom consisted on October 1, 1908, of 10,700 officers, 1300 warrant officers, and 230,300 non-commissioned officers and men, or a total of all ranks of 251,300 men [46].

The numbers of the regular army and other military forces of the Kingdom, classified by arms, were as follows on October 1, 1908 [46]:—

Arm	Numbers on October 1, 1908				
	Regular Army	Army Reserve	Special Reserve and Militia	Territorial Force	Total
Infantry, including Foot Guards	150,000	91,000	58,100	122,300	421,400
Cavalry and Yeomanry	20,800	8,800	500	22,200	52,300
Artillery	48,200	21,700	11,000	28,900	109,800
Engineers	9,300	4,700	1,400	10,300	25,700
Others	23,000	7,700	600	13,500	44,800
Total Officers (a)	12,000	...	1,900	8,400	...
Total Men	239,300	...	69,700	188,800	...
Grand Total	251,300 (b)	133,900	71,600	197,200	654,000 (c)

(a) Including warrant officers, but excluding non-commissioned officers, who are included with the men.

(b) Excluding 3300 on staff and miscellaneous establishments.

(c) In addition to this number, there were about 3300 men on the staff and miscellaneous establishments of the regular army; 2000 on the permanent staff of the territorial force; 1800 militia reserve; and about 5600 militia and volunteers in the Channel Islands, Malta, and Bermuda.

The territorial force is a new force which in 1908 replaced the yeomanry and volunteers previously in existence. In 1907 the strength of the yeomanry was 25,500, and that of the remaining volunteers 252,800, or a total strength of 278,300 men of all ranks, including the permanent staff. The new territorial force numbered in 1908, 199,200 men of all ranks, including the permanent staff. In April 1909, the total strength of the territorial force had reached about 200,000 men (*Daily News*, June 30, 1909). The actual change from the yeomanry and volunteers to the territorial force was carried out between April 1 and July 1, 1908. On the former date, the yeomanry numbered 25,000 non-commissioned officers and men, and the volunteers 210,100 non-commissioned officers and men, making a total of 241,100. By July 1 these two arms had ceased to exist, while during the preceding three months some 140,000 to 150,000 of their number enlisted for the new territorial force, and nearly 90,000 quitted the service altogether [46].

The regular army of 251,300 men was distributed as llows [46]:—

ngland and Wales	92,800	China	6,500
eland	26,100	Egypt	5,900
cotland	4,500	Gibraltar	4,200
hannel Islands	1,900	Elsewhere	11,900
ast Indies	75,900		
outh Africa	14,200	Total	251,300
alta	7,400		

The age distribution of the regular army on October 1, 903 and 1908, was as follows [46]:—

Age-Group	Proportion per 1000 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	
	1903	1908
nder 18 years	21	20
18 to 19 years	50	50
20 to 20 ,,	93	90
25 to 25 ,,	474	429
30 to 30 ,,	224	257
35 to 35 ,,	89	93
40 to 40 ,,	40	49
ver 40 ,,	9	12
All ages	1000	1000

The birthplaces of the non-commissioned officers and en of the regular army (excluding Indian native troops) n October 1, 1908, was as follows [46]:—

Birthplace	Numbers	Per Cent. of Total
orn in England	181,500	77.0
,, Wales	3,400	1.4
,, Scotland	18,500	7.9
,, Ireland	23,200	9.8
,, India or Colonies	8,500	3.7
thers	400	0.2
Total	235,500	100

The religious denominations of these men were as follows [46]:—

Denomination	Numbers	Per Cent. of Total
Church of England	165,300	70.2
Presbyterians	17,500	7.4
Wesleyans	10,800	4.6
Baptists or Congregationalists	3,400	1.4
Other Protestants	1,600	0.7
Roman Catholics	34,500	14.7
Jews	200	0.1
Mahometans, &c.	2,200	0.9
Total	235,500	100

The number of horses and mules on the British military establishment on October 1, 1908, was [46]:—

Cavalry	10,480
Artillery	9,230
Engineers	1,420
Other arms	9,390
Total	30,520

GERMANY

The strength of the German active army in 1908 is given as follows [12]:—

Arm	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	Total
Infantry	13,800	393,800	407,600
Cavalry	2,500	70,400	72,900
Artillery	4,100	92,200	96,300
Other arms	5,100	37,100	42,200
Total	25,500	593,500	619,000

The number of horses was 111,300, of which 68,400 were assigned to the cavalry, and 36,700 to the artillery [12].

B

BANKRUPTCY

UNITED KINGDOM

The total numbers of gazetted failures in the United Kingdom in recent years, as given in the *Bankers' Magazine*, have averaged as follows [47]:—

Period	Average Annual Numbers			
	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
889–93	8,040	1,400	400	9,840
894–8	8,020	1,230	450	9,700
899–1903	7,820	1,250	540	9,610
904–8	8,500	1,230	580	10,250
904	8,880	1,280	510	10,670
905	8,960	1,240	580	10,780
906	8,320	1,180	490	9,990
907	7,850	1,250	500	9,600
908	8,470	1,220	500	10,190

The gazetted failures in the United Kingdom in different trades numbered as follows in recent years [47]:—

Trades	Number of Gazetted Failures in				
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Grocery and provision	2,166	2,422	2,232	2,071	2,239
Drapery, silk, and woollen	1,376	1,296	1,276	1,154	1,257
Building and timber	1,358	1,309	1,202	1,216	1,197
Wine, beer, spirit, and tobacco	756	728	641	592	640
Jewellery and fancy	514	486	412	398	467
Corn, cattle, and seed	489	446	444	471	454
Farmers	488	542	425	429	437
Leather and coach	593	575	485	453	434
Hardware and metal	280	328	372	325	417
Merchants, brokers, and agents	378	403	366	356	404
Iron and steel	394	304	256	256	292
Furniture and upholstery	261	264	226	216	266
Coal and mining	218	226	244	244	256
Others	1,393	1,445	1,409	1,425	1,436
Total	10,664	10,774	9,990	9,606	10,196

Further details for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, separately, are given in the following tables:—

England and Wales

The average annual numbers of receiving orders and administration orders under the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 to 1890, reported by the Board of Trade, together with the estimated amount of liabilities and assets, and loss to creditors, are given as follows for the periods stated [48]:—

Period	Average Annual Number	Estimated Liabilities	Estimated Assets	Estimated Loss to Creditors (*a*)
		£	£	£
Average of 1896–9	4,172	6,110,000	2,430,000	5,300,000
,, 1900–3	4,285	6,040,000	2,790,000	5,110,000
,, 1904–7	4,464	6,080,000	2,240,000	5,330,000
1908 [22]	4,306	5,510,000	2,100,000	4,810,000

(*a*) The loss to creditors is estimated by deducting from the liabilities, not the total amount of assets as given above, but those assets less two-thirds of their amount for the cost of, and loss on, their realisation. Thus the deduction from assets on this account, in 1908, amounted to £1,400,000, leaving only £700,000 of assets available to meet the total liabilities of £5,510,000.

The average annual amount of insolvency under deeds of arrangement is given as follows [48]:—

Period	Average Annual Number of Deeds	Estimated Liabilities	Estimated Assets	Estimated Loss to Creditors (*a*)
		£	£	£
Average of 1896–9	3,175	3,920,000	2,000,000	2,720,000
,, 1900–3	3,412	4,280,000	2,500,000	2,780,000
,, 1904–7	3,763	4,620,000	2,680,000	3,010,000
1908 [22]	3,822	5,860,000	3,550,000	3,730,000

(*a*) The assets as given in this table are subject to a deduction of 40 per cent. of their amount for costs of, and loss on, their realisation, before they are set against the liabilities.

The total number of women who failed in 1907 was 439, involving liabilities of £317,100, and assets of £156,500 [48].

The average annual number of failures and amount of total liabilities under Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Acts, in certain trades in England and Wales, during the period 1903–7, are given as follows [48]:—

Trade or Occupation	Annual Average 1903–7		
	Number	Total Liabilities	Liability per Failure
		£	£
Accountants	18	160,000	8,900
Agents (commission, insurance, financial, &c.)	106	190,000	1,800
Bakers	230	120,000	500
Beer, wine, and spirits	421	560,000	1,300
Brokers, stock and share	23	290,000	12,600
Building	881	790,000	900
Butchers	195	100,000	500
Coal and coke merchants	128	130,000	1,000
Directors and promoters of public companies	33	240,000	7,200
Farmers	332	340,000	1,000
Grocery and provisions	945	660,000	700
Jewellers, watchmakers, &c.	118	150,000	1,300
Leather	348	350,000	1,000
Merchants	52	590,000	11,300
Metal	387	450,000	1,100
Solicitors	38	310,000	8,100
Drapers and haberdashers	336	380,000	1,100
Tailors	298	180,000	700
Milliners and dressmakers	72	60,000	800
Timber merchants	41	180,000	4,400
Others (including unoccupied)	3,222	4,260,000	1,300
Total	8,164	10,490,000	1,300

Scotland

The number of sequestrations awarded and of cessios reported in Scotland during the four years 1905–8, and the net liabilities and assets, are given as follows [22]:—

Year	Sequestrations		
	Net Number Awarded during Year	Net Liabilities	Net Assets
		£	£
1905	259	538,500	177,500
1906	259	809,300	286,800
1907	257	805,200	226,800
1908	284	856,700	182,400
	Cessios		
	Net Number Reported to Accountant during Year	Net Liabilities	Net Assets
		£	£
1905	144	32,900	7,200
1906	110	33,200	4,600
1907	145	38,600	7,500
1908	133	38,000	4,800

Ireland

Statistics of bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement in Ireland are given as follows [22]:—

Year	Bankruptcies		
	Number of Cases	Liabilities	Assets
		£	£
1905	208	138,700	46,900
1906	176	206,900	43,200
1907	173	150,400	54,100
1908	188	170,500	71,400

Year	Deeds of Arrangement		
	Number of Cases	Liabilities	Assets
		£	£
1905	151	193,600	132,300
1906	111	99,600	52,400
1907	125	138,200	70,400
1908	131	169,000	121,100

Netherlands

The number of new bankruptcies and insolvencies in the Netherlands in recent years has been as follows [35]:—

1900	1,145
1901	1,242
1902	1,373
1903	1,508
1904	1,611
1905	1,529
1906	1,664
1907	1,925

The assets and liabilities of bankruptcies settled in the course of the year were [35]:—

Year	Assets	Liabilities
	£	£
1900	200,000	1,010,000
1901	230,000	1,110,000
1902	260,000	1,520,000
1903	230,000	850,000
1904	320,000	1,440,000
1905	230,000	1,280,000
1906	210,000	1,080,000

France

The average annual number of new bankruptcies and judicial liquidations since 1873 has been as follows [9]:—

Period	Annual Average	Per 1000 Population
1873–7	5,420	0.15
1878–82	6,460	0.17
1883–7	7,920	0.21
1888–92	8,630	0.22
1893–7	8,740	0.23
1898–1902	9,190	0.24
1903–6	9,320	0.24

The number of bankruptcies settled by agreement, surrender of assets, &c., in the course of recent years, and the amount of assets and liabilities, are given as follows [9]:—

Year	Number	Assets	Liabilities
		£	£
1900	2,674	1,560,000	7,040,000
1901	2,538	1,570,000	6,600,000
1902	2,457	1,170,000	6,750,000
1903	2,370	1,370,000	6,350,000
1904	2,492	1,200,000	6,390,000
1905	2,376	2,530,000	8,480,000

The number of judicial liquidations settled in 1905 was 1781, the amount of assets being £2,190,000, and of liabilities £7,500,000 [9].

Germany

The number of failures in Germany according to trades in recent years has been as follows [11], [12]:—

Industries	Total Failures in				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Agriculture and forestry	579	508	426	380	404
Quarrying, &c.	184	161	189	176	184
Working in metals	305	335	301	335	325
Machine, instrument-making, &c.	329	303	278	327	293
Textiles	142	129	141	144	105
Leather	175	141	145	133	135
Wood-working, &c.	438	450	435	423	456
Foods, &c.	739	795	698	793	788
Clothing and cleaning	949	862	847	766	772
Building	513	526	640	689	703
Catering, lodging, &c.	673	614	602	581	550
Grocery, provisions, &c.	3,686	3,627	3,603	3,388	3,428
Others	1,114	1,176	1,206	1,222	1,258
Total	9,826	9,627	9,511	9,357	9,401

The liabilities of the bankruptcies settled in recent years, and the amount of assets shared among the creditors, were as follows [11], [12]:—

Year	Number Settled	Liabilities	Amount Shared among Creditors
		£	£
1902	8,572	19,300,000	5,800,000
1903	8,363	15,700,000	4,000,000
1904	7,993	19,500,000	6,900,000
1905	7,578	24,500,000	4,100,000
1906	7,515	17,000,000	3,400,000

United States of America

The number of commercial failures in the United States, and the amount of liabilities over a series of years, have averaged as follows [3]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Period	Average Annual Number	Average Annual Amount of Liabilities	Average Liabilities per Failure
		£	£
Average of 1888–92	11,020	32,000,000	2,900
,, 1893–7	14,150	43,400,000	3,100
,, 1898–1902	10,980	24,000,000	2,200
,, 1902–7	11,640	29,000,000	2,500
1908 [177]	15,690	46,000,000	2,900

Details for 1907 are shown as follows [3]:—

Group of States	Number of Failures	Liabilities	Assets
		£	£
Eastern . .	1,318	3,420,000	2,880,000
Middle . .	3,184	22,180,000	13,670,000
Southern . .	2,467	5,320,000	4,930,000
Western . .	3,566	7,590,000	5,770,000
Pacific and Territorial . }	1,250	2,280,000	1,310,000
Total . .	11,725	40,700,000	28,560,000

Of the failures in 1907, 2913 were failures in manufacturing establishments, with liabilities amounting to £22,000,000; 8419 were in trading establishments, with liabilities of £12,100,000; and 393 were other failures, with liabilities of £6,600,000 [3].

Australasia

The bankruptcy returns in the Australasian colonies averaged as follows during 1901–5 [15]:—

State	Annual Average 1901–5		
	Number	Liabilities	Assets
		£	£
New South Wales	448	290,000	153,000
Victoria . .	454	283,000	131,000
Queensland .	350	83,000	21,000
South Australia .	34	28,000	16,000
Western Australia	86	47,000	17,000
Tasmania . .	6	3,500	1,600
Commonwealth .	1,378	734,500	339,600
New Zealand .	238	123,000	71,000

Similar statistics for 1906 are given as follows [15]:—

State	Return of Bankruptcies in 1906		
	Number	Liabilities	Assets
		£	£
New South Wales	406	180,000	93,000
Victoria . .	517	232,000	81,000
Queensland .	307	46,000	7,000
South Australia .	93	59,000	45,000
Western Australia	126	59,000	22,000
Tasmania . .	5	2,300	1,400
Commonwealth .	1,454	578,300	249,400
New Zealand .	305	219,000	106,000

It should be remarked that no safe comparisons can be drawn from these tables between one state and another, since there are wide differences between the bankruptcy laws and procedure in the various states. Further, the statements of assets and liabilities are unsatisfactory, while private arrangements between persons in a bankrupt condition and their creditors cannot be accounted for.

Cape Colony

The average numbers of estates compulsorily sequestrated, and of voluntary surrenders, with the average values of assets and liabilities, during the years 1905–7, were as follows [29]:—

	Average of Years 1905–7			
	Number	Assets	Liabilities	Assets as a Percentage of Liabilities
		£	£	
Compulsory sequestrations	203	430,000 (a)	665,000 (a)	65
Insolvencies: Voluntary surrenders . . .	568	737,000	1,102,000	67

(a) Estimated.

BANKS AND BANKING

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See also articles on *Clearing Houses*, *Consols*, *Exchanges*, *Money*, *Savings Banks*, &c.

The amounts of metallic reserve, and of the circulation of the principal banks of issue on June 30, 1908, are given as follows [49]:—

Bank	Bills Payable to Bearer in Circulation June 30, 1908	Metallic Reserve, June 30, 1908		
		Gold	Silver	Total
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom—				
Bank of England	29,000,000	39,400,000	...	39,400,000
Banks of Scotland	7,300,000	(Not distinguished)		6,000,000
Banks of Ireland	6,400,000	,,		3,500,000
Germany—				
Imperial Bank	89,600,000	,,		51,600,000
Private Banks	7,100,000	,,		3,000,000
Bank of France	187,700,000	126,100,000	36,800,000	162,900,000
National Bank of Belgium	28,800,000	(Not distinguished)		6,100,000
National Bank of Denmark	7,200,000	4,500,000	...	4,500,000
Bank of Norway	4,500,000	1,400,000	...	1,400,000
Royal Bank of Sweden	10,600,000	3,900,000	400,000	4,300,000
Netherlands Bank	21,400,000	7,800,000	4,300,000	12,100,000
Italy—				
Bank of Italy	54,800,000	35,800,000	4,500,000	40,300,000
Bank of Naples	15,000,000	7,500,000	700,000	8,200,000
Bank of Sicily	3,700,000	2,100,000	140,000	2,240,000
Bank of Spain	61,700,000	15,600,000	27,000,000	42,600,000
Bank of Portugal	15,400,000	1,100,000	900,000	2,000,000
Bank of Austria-Hungary	79,100,000	47,200,000	13,400,000	60,600,000
Russia—				
Russian State Bank	108,600,000	107,100,000	8,300,000	115,400,000
Bank of Finland	3,700,000	920,000	80,000	1,000,000
Switzerland—				
National Bank	5,900,000	3,710,000	240,000	3,950,000
Banks of Issue	4,000,000	1,740,000	90,000	1,830,000
National Bank of Roumania	9,900,000	3,600,000	70,000	3,670,000
National Bank of Greece	4,900,000	(Not distinguished)		120,000
National Bank of Bulgaria	2,100,000	860,000	720,000	1,580,000
National Bank of Servia	1,300,000	340,000	310,000	650,000
Imperial Ottoman Bank (May 31)	970,000	(Not distinguished)		4,000,000
Bank of Algeria	510,000	,,		2,160,000
United States—				
Treasury	334,100,000	208,400,000	109,100,000	317,500,000
National Banks (May 14)	127,700,000	32,100,000	6,400,000	38,500,000
Cash conversion offices of Argentine	24,900,000	24,900,000	...	24,900,000
Bank of Japan	30,200,000	(Not distinguished)		12,200,000

The stock of gold held by the principal European banks of issue at the end of the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 was as follows [49], [50]:—

Bank of	Stock of Gold at end of		
	1906	1907	1908
	£	£	£
England	29,100,000	30,700,000	30,700,000
Germany (*a*)	33,300,000	35,200,000	49,000,000
France	108,200,000	107,000,000	139,500,000
Russia	87,800,000	94,900,000	107,900,000
Russia, balance abroad	30,000,000	26,600,000	12,600,000
Austria-Hungary	46,300,000	45,800,000	49,300,000
Austria-Hungary, foreign gold bills	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Italy (three Banks of Issue)	30,800,000	44,900,000	45,500,000
Italy, foreign bills	3,300,000	2,600,000	2,900,000
Holland	5,500,000	7,300,000	8,400,000
Holland, foreign bills	600,000	700,000	1,500,000
Belgium (*a*)	5,000,000	5,400,000	6,400,000
Belgium, foreign bills	5,500,000	4,400,000	
Spain	15,200,000	15,700,000	15,800,000
Spain, foreign bills	3,600,000	2,600,000	3,200,000

(*a*) Gold and silver.

Certain assets and liabilities of some of the principal banks of the world in January or February 1909, as given in the *Economist*, were as follows [51]:—

Bank	Week ended	Assets		Liabilities	
		Coin and Bullion	Securities, Discounts, and Advances	Notes in Circulation	Deposits
		£	£	£	£
Bank of England	Feb. 17	37,000,000	44,000,000 (*a*)	29,000,000	53,000,000
Bank of France	,, 18	181,000,000	67,000,000	198,000,000	40,000,000
National Bank of Belgium	,, 11	6,000,000	24,000,000 (*a*)	30,000,000	3,500,000 (*b*)
Netherlands Bank	,, 13	14,000,000	10,000,000 (*c*)	23,000,000	700,000
Bank of Sweden	,, 13	4,000,000	11,000,000	9,000,000	2,000,000 (*d*)
Bank of Norway	,, 15	1,500,000	4,000,000	3,600,000	500,000 (*d*)
Bank of Denmark	Jan. 31	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	Feb. 17	55,000,000	40,000,000 (*c*)	69,000,000	34,000,000 (*b*)
Austro-Hungarian Bank	,, 15	64,000,000	21,000,000	77,000,000	...
Bank of Italy	Jan. 20	43,000,000	26,000,000	54,000,000	9,000,000
Swiss National Bank	Feb. 15	5,000,000	2,600,000 (*c*)	6,500,000	800,000
Bank of Spain	,, 13	48,000,000	54,000,000	67,000,000	20,000,000
Bank of Russia	,, 5	129,000,000	60,000,000	107,000,000	47,000,000
New York Associated Banks	,, 13	55,000,000	265,000,000 (*c*)	10,000,000	276,000,000

(*a*) Securities. (*b*) Current accounts. (*c*) Discounts and advances. (*d*) Deposits at notice.

The banking power of the world in 1908, as represented by capital, profits, deposits, and circulation, is estimated as follows [245]:—

United States of America, including Savings Banks	£3,600,000,000
British Empire	2,300,000,000
Continental Europe	1,100,000,000
Central and South America	180,000,000
Other Foreign Banks	270,000,000
Savings Banks other than in the United States	1,900,000,000
Total	£9,350,000,000

The average rate of discount of the chief European banks in recent years has been as follows [12], [51]:—

Bank	Average Bank Rate of Discount										
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908 [51]
Bank of England	3.25	3.75	3.96	3.72	3.33	3.75	3.30	3.01	4.27	4.93	3.17
Imperial Bank of Germany	4.27	5.04	5.33	4.10	3.32	3.84	4.22	3.82	5.15	6.03	4.88
Bank of France	2.20	3.06	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.46	3.17
Netherlands Bank	2.83	3.58	3.61	3.23	3.00	3.40	3.24	2.68	4.11	5.10	3.42
National Bank of Belgium	3.04	3.91	4.09	3.28	3.00	3.18	3.00	3.17	3.84	4.94	3.66
Austro-Hungarian Bank	4.16	5.04	4.58	4.08	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.70	4.33	4.90	4.28
Bank of Switzerland	4.33	4.96	4.88	3.99	3.77	4.06	4.05	4.05	4.76	4.94	...
Bank of Russia	5.57	5.61	5.56	5.16	4.56	4.50	5.38	5.64	7.27	7.12	6.08
Bank of Italy [9]	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.07	...
Bank of Spain [9]	5.00	4.59	3.69	3.68	4.00	4.16	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	...

These rates of discount may be compared with the average market rates of discount as given in the next table [12], [51]:—

Cities	Average Market Rate of Discount										
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908 [51]
London (three months' bills)	2.65	3.29	3.70	3.20	2.99	3.40	2.70	2.66	4.05	4.53	2.31
Berlin	3.55	4.45	4.41	3.06	2.19	3.01	3.14	2.85	4.04	5.12	3.63
Paris	2.12	2.96	3.17	2.48	2.43	2.78	2.19	2.10	2.72	3.40	2.12
Amsterdam	2.49	3.24	3.44	3.00	2.47	3.19	2.77	2.39	3.77	4.86	2.94
Vienna (three months' bills)	3.94	4.74	4.34	3.65	2.72	3.03	3.14	3.32	4.12	4.68	3.84
St. Petersburg	4.96	6.86	6.68	5.89	5.10	5.75	6.56	6.29	8.04	7.71	...
New York (money at call)	1.66	3.46	2.31	3.89	4.93	3.55	1.79	4.38	6.25	6.62	...

United Kingdom

The numbers of bank offices (head offices and branches) in the United Kingdom has increased as follows since 1872 [47]:—

Country	1872	1908
England and Wales	1,779	5,832
Scotland	812	1,211
Ireland	333	795
Isle of Man	...	23
United Kingdom	2,924	7,861

The increase between the two dates amounts to nearly 270 per cent. In England and Wales, however, the increase was nearly 330 per cent.

The number of banks in the United States in 1907 was over 23,900, or one to every 3600 inhabitants. The proportion in the United Kingdom in 1908 was one bank to every 5280 inhabitants [47].

Of the total number of offices in the United Kingdom in 1908, 108 were offices of foreign and colonial banks [47].

In 1885 the capital and reserves of colonial and foreign banks with offices or agents in London was about £89,000,000.

In 1907 the position of colonial banks, British banks doing business abroad, and foreign banks with offices in London, was as follows [47]:—

Capital, reserves, &c.	£225,600,000	Deposits	£865,300,000
Acceptances, endorsements, &c.	116,400,000	Note circulation	82,200,000
Bills payable, &c.	61,300,000	Total	£1,350,800,000

The corresponding position of British banks in 1907 was estimated in the *Bankers' Magazine* to have been [47]:—

Capital	£84,600,000	Deposits and current accounts	£914,500,000
Reserve	48,400,000	Note circulation	43,400,000
Acceptances, endorsements, &c.	39,700,000	Total	£1,139,500,000
Miscellaneous	8,900,000		

The deposits in 1907 of the banks described in the *Banking Almanack* for 1909 are given by the *Bankers' Magazine* as follows [47]:—

Colonial and Foreign Banks, &c. (having offices in England)	£865,300,000
Other Colonial and Foreign Banks	3,396,600,000
Total	£4,261,900,000
Banks in the United Kingdom	915,000,000
Total	£5,176,900,000

The assets and liabilities of banks publishing accounts in the United Kingdom in 1908 are shown in detail by the *Bankers' Magazine* as follows [47]:—

Liabilities in **1908** (in Millions of £).

Banks	Capital Paid	Reserve Fund	Acceptances, Endorsements, &c.	Deposits, Current Accounts, and Note Circulation	Miscellaneous	Total
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
England and Wales—						
Metropolitan and suburban	7.9	2.5	1.7	77.4	1.3	90.8
Metropolitan and provincial	46.6	25.7	26.9	590.9	3.2	693.3
Provincial	13.6	8.7	1.6	137.1	1.8	162.8
Total England and Wales	68.1	36.9	30.2	805.4	6.3	946.9
Isle of Man	0.03	0.04	...	0.83	0.0	0.9
Scotland	9.2	7.7	4.2	116.6	1.0	138.7
Ireland	7.3	3.9	0.2	66.1	0.8	78.3
Total	84.6	48.5	34.6	989.0	8.1	1164.8

Assets in **1908** (in Millions of £).

Banks	Cash in Hand, at Call and Short Notice	Investments		Bills Discounted, Advances, and Loans	Acceptances, &c. (see above)	Buildings and Sundries	Total
		British Government (when [illegible])	Other				
	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
England and Wales—							
Metropolitan and suburban	26.2	9.2	6.2	45.5	1.7	2.1	90.9
Metropolitan and provincial	179.0	79.1	47.3	348.3	26.9	12.7	693.3
Provincial Banks	26.8	8.6	25.1	92.6	1.6	8.0	162.7
Total England and Wales	232.0	96.9	78.6	486.4	30.2	22.8	946.9
Isle of Man	0.1	...	0.4	0.4	...	0.03	0.9
Scotland	30.1	5.1	24.4	70.4	4.2	4.5	138.7
Ireland	11.9	9.0	12.0	44.2	0.2	1.0	78.3
Total	274.1	111.0	115.4	601.4	34.6	28.3	1164.8

The total liabilities in June 1908 to be provided for on demand, or at short notice, by bankers in the United Kingdom, as given in the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, were as follows [52]:—

Circulation of Bank of England	£28,990,000
,, other Banks	14,210,000
Deposits in Bank of England	56,340,000
,, other English Banks	682,790,000
,, Scottish Banks	108,720,000
,, Irish Banks	58,300,000
,, Post Office Savings Banks	157,500,000
,, Trustee Savings Banks	53,010,000
Total	£1,159,860,000

In this statement some liabilities are unavoidably counted twice over.

Against these liabilities the Bank of England held a stock of gold amounting to about £39,400,000. The amount of gold in the hands of other banks was unknown.

The total estimated deposits and current accounts held by the banks in the United Kingdom in July of each year from 1898 are given by the *Economist* as follows [51]:—

Year (about July)	Estimated Deposits and Current Accounts in Banks in United Kingdom		
	Bank of England	Other Banks	Total
	£	£	£
1898	55,000,000	755,000,000	810,000,000
1899	53,000,000	795,000,000	848,000,000
1900	48,000,000	785,000,000	833,000,000
1901	53,000,000	795,000,000	848,000,000
1902	57,000,000	795,000,000	852,000,000
1903	52,000,000	795,000,000	847,000,000
1904	59,000,000	775,000,000	834,000,000
1905	59,000,000	805,000,000	864,000,000
1906	56,000,000	825,000,000	881,000,000
1907	58,000,000	845,000,000	903,000,000
1908	56,000,000	855,000,000	911,000,000

The note circulation of the various banks of the United Kingdom during December averaged as follows in each year from 1896 [22]:—

Year	Average Note Circulation in December					
	England & Wales		Scotland	Ireland		Total for the United Kingdom
	Bank of England	Country Banks		Bank of Ireland	Joint Stock Banks	
	1000 £	1000 £	1000 £	1000 £	1000 £	1000 £
1896	26,100	1,500	7,500	2,500	3,900	41,500
1897	27,300	1,400	7,700	2,500	3,900	42,800
1898	27,200	1,400	8,000	2,500	3,900	43,000
1899	28,600	1,300	8,300	2,700	4,200	45,100
1900	29,400	1,200	8,600	2,900	4,400	46,500
1901	29,400	1,000	8,300	2,600	4,200	45,500
1902	28,800	800	8,400	2,900	4,600	45,500
1903	28,400	700	8,100	2,900	4,600	44,700
1904	27,800	700	7,900	2,600	4,200	43,200
1905	28,700	600	8,000	2,500	4,000	43,800
1906	28,300	600	7,900	2,700	4,300	43,800
1907	29,100	500	7,700	2,800	4,300	44,400
1908	28,700	400	7,500	2,900	4,300	43,800

The *fixed* note issue of the banks in the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1909, as given in the *Bankers' Magazine*, was [47]:—

England—	
Bank of England	£18,450,000
Twelve Private Banks	482,744
Thirteen Joint Stock Banks	880,392
Scotland—Eight Joint Stock Banks	2,676,350
Ireland—Six Joint Stock Banks	6,354,494
Total	£28,843,980

Bank of England returns showed average liabilities and assets during the last quarter of each year from 1896 to be as follows [22]:—

Year	Liabilities			Assets		
	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	Total	Securities	Bullion	Total
	1000 £	1000 £	1000 £	1000 £	1000 £	1000 £
1896	26,700	50,600	77,300	42,400	35,900	78,300
1897	27,400	45,600	73,000	43,200	31,800	74,000
1898	27,300	42,500	69,800	39,300	31,500	70,800
1899	28,500	48,200	76,700	46,200	31,700	77,900
1900	29,600	47,000	76,600	44,900	32,000	76,900
1901	29,600	50,500	80,100	44,700	35,600	80,300
1902	29,300	50,800	80,100	47,100	32,800	79,900
1903	28,600	48,100	76,700	44,600	31,500	76,100
1904	28,100	48,900	77,000	42,600	33,700	76,300
1905	29,000	53,500	82,500	50,000	31,900	81,900
1906	28,700	50,700	79,400	48,500	30,400	78,900
1907	29,300	50,000	79,900	46,500	32,900	79,400
1908	29,000	50,600	79,600	44,100	34,800	78,900

The highest, lowest, and average rates of discount charged by the Bank of England, and the market rate in London for three months' bills, in recent years, have been as follows [12], [51]:—

Year	Rate of Discount					
	Bank of England			Market Rate for Three Months' Bills		
	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
1897	4	2	2.64	3.13	0.88	1.87
1898	4	2.5	3.25	4.06	0.88	2.65
1899	6	3	3.75	7.00	1.88	3.29
1900	6	3	3.96	5.56	2.31	3.70
1901	5	3	3.72	4.50	2.13	3.20
1902	4	3	3.33	4.00	2.44	2.99
1903	4	3	3.75	4.25	2.19	3.40
1904	4	3	3.30	3.56	1.88	2.70
1905	4	2.5	3.01	4.13	1.75	2.66
1906	6	3.5	4.27	6.00	2.88	4.05
1907	7	4	4.93	7.00	3.00	4.53
1908 [51]	7	2.5	2.99	...	...	2.29

Netherlands

Average assets and liabilities of the Netherlands Bank in recent years are given as follows [35]:—

Years ended March 31	Assets		Liabilities	
	Discounts and Advances	Coin and Bullion	Notes in Circulation	Current Accounts
	£	£	£	£
1905	10,650,000	11,970,000	20,610,000	640,000
1906	11,670,000	12,680,000	22,400,000	420,000
1907	12,980,000	11,280,000	22,460,000	470,000
1908	12,860,000	11,680,000	22,200,000	780,000

Belgium

Assets and liabilities of the National Bank of Belgium at December 31 in recent years have been as follows [14]:—

At December 31	Assets		Liabilities	
	Coin and Bullion	Bills	Notes in Circulation	Current Accounts
	£	£	£	£
1897	4,100,000	16,700,000	20,500,000	3,800,000
1898	4,700,000	17,000,000	21,800,000	3,800,000
1899	4,300,000	17,300,000	23,600,000	3,600,000
1900	4,400,000	18,600,000	25,300,000	3,300,000
1901	4,600,000	19,100,000	26,000,000	3,600,000
1902	4,600,000	20,600,000	27,000,000	3,200,000
1903	4,700,000	21,300,000	26,800,000	3,500,000
1904	4,800,000	22,300,000	27,800,000	3,700,000
1905	4,700,000	22,800,000	29,000,000	3,900,000
1906	5,000,000	23,900,000	30,800,000	3,800,000

The reserve has been as follows [14]:—

1897	£1,060,000	1902	£1,180,000
1898	1,080,000	1903	1,230,000
1899	1,120,000	1904	1,270,000
1900	1,110,000	1905	1,310,000
1901	1,140,000	1906	1,350,000

The total annual discounts of bills have increased as follows [14]:—

Year	Number	Amount
		£
1851	58,810	7,400,000
1860	382,830	30,300,000
1870	1,064,280	53,500,000
1880	2,206,650	79,800,000
1890	3,095,360	94,200,000
1900	3,797,638	137,700,000
1906	4,410,490	170,200,000

France

Assets and liabilities of the Bank of France in recent years, as given in the *Economist*, have been as follows [51]:—

First Week of	Assets		Liabilities		
	Coin and Bullion	Discounts and Advances	Circulation	Deposits	
				Government	Other
	£	£	£	£	£
1903	144,300,000	49,100,000	178,900,000	3,000,000	17,600,000
1904	137,800,000	55,500,000	176,800,000	5,300,000	18,000,000
1905	150,000,000	52,600,000	180,400,000	5,400,000	22,600,000
1906	156,700,000	74,600,000	196,200,000	10,600,000	25,900,000
1907	146,200,000	75,000,000	203,700,000	9,800,000	22,600,000
1908	143,600,000	78,200,000	199,300,000	5,500,000	21,400,000
1909	176,000,000	56,900,000	209,200,000	4,500,000	26,200,000

The total value of bills discounted in recent years was as follows [9]:—

1903	£467,000,000
1904	433,000,000
1905	439,000,000
1906	559,000,000
1907	631,000,000
1908	512,000,000

Germany

The average bank note circulation of German banks has been as follows in recent years [12]:—

1903 (6 banks)	£86,000,000
1904 (6 banks)	87,000,000
1905 (6 banks)	90,000,000
1906 (5 banks)	96,000,000
1907 (5 banks)	100,000,000

The assets and liabilities of the Reichsbank in recent years, as given in the *Economist*, have been as follows [51]:—

First Week of	Assets		Liabilities	
	Coin and Bullion	Discounts and Advances	Notes	Deposits
	£	£	£	£
1903	41,200,000	54,700,000	69,900,000	25,800,000
1904	41,700,000	56,100,000	71,900,000	25,600,000
1905	48,400,000	47,200,000	72,200,000	25,600,000
1906	42,700,000	57,500,000	75,800,000	26,200,000
1907	36,100,000	64,200,000	80,300,000	27,300,000
1908	37,900,000	73,700,000	85,800,000	26,400,000
1909	51,600,000	53,900,000	88,600,000	33,300,000

The total value of bills discounted by the Reichsbank in recent years was as follows [1]:—

1903	£475,000,000
1904	472,000,000
1905	470,000,000
1906	524,000,000
1907	605,000,000

Switzerland

Statistics for recent years of the Swiss banks of issue and (in 1907) of the National Bank are given as follows [9]:—

Average of Year	Coin and Bullion	Bills and Advances	Note Circulation	Current Accounts (Public and Private)
	£	£	£	£
1902	4,600,000	11,300,000	8,900,000	48,900,000
1903	4,700,000	11,000,000	8,900,000	50,100,000
1904	4,700,000	11,100,000	9,100,000	51,800,000
1905	4,700,000	11,500,000	9,300,000	54,800,000
1906	4,800,000	12,600,000	9,400,000	59,600,000
1907	6,300,000	14,900,000	11,500,000	66,400,000

The note circulation of the Swiss banks of issue has been as follows [23]:—

Period	Total.	Per capita
	£	£
Annual average 1881–90	5,000,000	1.7
" 1891–1900	7,500,000	2.37
1901	8,600,000	2.56
1902	8,900,000	2.64
1903	8,900,000	2.6
1904	9,100,000	2.65
1905	9,300,000	2.68
1906	9,400,000	2.67

Italy

Assets and liabilities of the Bank of Italy at the end of recent years have been as follows [12]:—

Year	Assets		Liabilities		
	Coin and Bullion	Discounts, Advances, &c. (a)	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	
				Public	Private
	£	£	£	£	£
1897	14,270,000	10,230,000	31,570,000	1,690,000	8,730,000
1898	14,590,000	13,080,000	33,260,000	2,000,000	9,300,000
1899	14,170,000	14,690,000	35,270,000	2,530,000	7,880,000
1900	14,040,000	14,640,000	32,820,000	4,030,000	7,690,000
1901	15,010,000	14,640,000	33,910,000	3,450,000	7,800,000
1902	16,070,000	15,620,000	34,220,000	3,620,000	6,880,000
1903	22,710,000	15,270,000	35,980,000	7,210,000	7,440,000
1904	22,490,000	15,150,000	36,570,000	7,270,000	7,410,000
1905	28,800,000	18,920,000	40,220,000	10,490,000	7,420,000
1906	33,910,000	19,290,000	47,590,000	8,840,000	6,650,000
1907	40,860,000	24,760,000	56,460,000	7,020,000	8,490,000

(a) Including assets abroad.

The total coin and bullion, discounts and advances, and circulation of the three issue banks—the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Naples, and the Bank of Sicily—are shown as follows [54]:—

End of Year	Discounts, Advances, &c.	Coin and Bullion	Note Circulation
	£	£	£
1897	14,800,000	24,000,000	43,400,000
1898	18,200,000	24,200,000	44,900,000
1899	21,500,000	23,100,000	47,200,000
1900	21,100,000	24,600,000	45,600,000
1901	21,500,000	24,500,000	46,200,000
1902	22,700,000	26,800,000	47,000,000
1903	22,200,000	34,500,000	49,400,000
1904	23,600,000	35,500,000	51,100,000
1905	27,600,000	43,100,000	56,300,000
1906	28,200,000	48,800,000	64,200,000
1907	34,500,000	57,100,000	74,100,000

Spain

Statistics of the Bank of Spain are given as follows [9]:—

Average of Year	Coin and Bullion	Bills and Advances	Circulation	Current Accounts (Private)
	£	£	£	£
1902	33,100,000	47,100,000	65,500,000	24,900,000
1903	34,400,000	41,200,000	65,300,000	25,100,000
1904	34,700,000	39,300,000	64,900,000	26,000,000
1905	36,700,000	33,200,000	63,100,000	23,500,000
1906	39,300,000	30,300,000	61,700,000	22,400,000
1907	40,900,000	27,400,000	61,700,000	21,200,000

Austria-Hungary

The assets and note circulation of the Austro-Hungarian National Bank at Vienna, in recent years, as given in the *Economist*, have been as follows [51]:—

First Week of	Assets		Circulation
	Coin and Bullion	Discounts & Advances	
	£	£	£
1903	58,600,000	15,400,000	65,800,000
1904	58,100,000	16,900,000	70,300,000
1905	60,400,000	21,300,000	69,200,000
1906	57,000,000	27,200,000	73,200,000
1907	58,200,000	33,100,000	77,900,000
1908	57,600,000	33,300,000	79,600,000
1909	61,600,000	29,000,000	82,900,000

Russia

Assets and liabilities of the Russian Imperial Bank at the end of recent years are given as follows [12]:—

Year	Assets		Liabilities		
	Coin and Bullion	Discounts, Advances, &c. (a)	Notes in Circulation	Deposits	
				Public (b)	Private
	£	£	£	£	£
1898	109,300,000	28,100,000	72,100,000	43,100,000	17,500,000
1899	95,900,000	40,100,000	54,600,000	55,200,000	14,300,000
1900	81,800,000	50,400,000	58,700,000	35,800,000	12,800,000
1901	79,200,000	54,400,000	58,300,000	39,500,000	13,400,000
1902	81,700,000	54,700,000	59,100,000	35,300,000	12,100,000
1903	84,200,000	63,200,000	61,100,000	47,400,000	11,600,000
1904	99,700,000	57,600,000	89,200,000	29,000,000	14,300,000
1905	81,200,000	89,200,000	125,900,000	6,800,000	16,400,000
1906	97,900,000	86,200,000	125,600,000	15,500,000	19,300,000
1907	105,800,000	80,800,000	123,100,000	23,600,000	17,200,000

(a) Including assets abroad.

(b) Exclusive of "consignations" amounting at the end of the several years 1898 to 1907 to 14, 15, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 21, and 21 million pounds sterling.

United States of America

The number of national banks in operation in the United States in recent years, and their assets and liabilities, are given as follows [3]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

	1903 (September 9)	1904 (September 6)	1905 (August 25)	1906 (September 4)	1907 (August 22)
Number of National Banks	5,042	5,412	5,757	6,137	6,544
Assets—	£	£	£	£	£
Specie	82,800,000	105,100,000	103,200,000	96,800,000	110,600,000
Loans	730,900,000	782,900,000	839,300,000	902,400,000	981,000,000
Bonds	113,500,000	115,000,000	120,400,000	133,600,000	151,800,000
Stocks, securities, &c.	108,000,000	122,700,000	139,000,000	140,600,000	145,900,000
Notes	38,200,000	38,200,000	41,600,000	39,600,000	42,000,000
Others	241,300,000	289,200,000	313,300,000	357,000,000	316,700,000
Total Assets	1,314,700,000	1,453,100,000	1,556,800,000	1,670,000,000	1,748,000,000
Liabilities—					
Capital stock	157,000,000	160,600,000	166,700,000	174,000,000	186,800,000
Circulation	78,100,000	85,600,000	97,700,000	107,900,000	115,000,000
Due to depositors	688,500,000	743,500,000	809,000,000	897,500,000	933,300,000
Others	391,100,000	463,400,000	483,400,000	490,600,000	512,900,000
Total Liabilities	1,314,700,000	1,453,100,000	1,556,800,000	1,670,000,000	1,748,000,000

The amounts of net deposits and reserves on the same dates as above were as follows [3]:—

Year	Net Deposits	Reserves Held	Ratio of Reserves to Deposits
	£	£	Per Cent.
1903	805,000,000	177,000,000	22
1904	917,000,000	205,000,000	22.4
1905	986,000,000	214,000,000	21.7
1906	1,026,000,000	213,000,000	20.7
1907	1,095,000,000	233,000,000	21.3

The specie held by the national banks in 1903 and 1907 was made up as follows [3]:—

	1903	1907
	£	£
Gold coin	22,000,000	26,100,000
Silver coin	4,000,000	5,500,000
U.S. treasury certificates	43,600,000	54,500,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	13,200,000	14,500,000
Total	82,800,000	110,600,000

The total amount of loans and discounts of the national banks on August 22, 1907, are given as follows for certain cities and states [3]:—

City or State	Number of Banks	Loans and Discounts Aug. 22, 1907
		£
City Banks	366	480,000,000
New York	38	148,300,000
Chicago	14	48,100,000
St. Louis	8	24,500,000
Boston	22	34,900,000
Philadelphia	36	36,900,000
Pittsburg	30	30,700,000
Washington	11	4,600,000
Country Banks	6,178	495,000,000
New York State	359	42,000,000
Massachusetts	181	25,500,000
Pennsylvania	667	61,100,000
Ohio	334	32,000,000
Illinois	381	28,500,000
New Jersey	172	23,000,000
Texas	488	22,000,000

The capital and dividends of all national banks are given as follows [3]:—

Year ended September 1	Number of Banks	Capital	Dividends	Ratio of Dividends to Capital
		£	£	Per Cent.
1884	2,582	108,000,000	8,600,000	8.0
1894	3,741	138,500,000	9,400,000	6.7
1904	5,244	159,500,000	15,700,000	9.9
1905	5,582	162,900,000	15,200,000	9.4
1906	5,966	172,000,000	18,600,000	11.1
1907 (a)	6,306	181,000,000	20,700,000	11.8

(a) Period from September 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.

The specie, loans, capital, and net deposits of the national banks in New York City are given as follows [3]:—

Date	Number of Banks	Specie	Loans	Capital	Net Deposits
		£	£	£	£
October 7, 1886	45	13,300,000	52,800,000	9,400,000	58,900,000
October 6, 1896	49	10,300,000	65,500,000	10,500,000	77,700,000
August 25, 1905	42	41,700,000	167,800,000	22,200,000	208,100,000
September 4, 1906	40	32,400,000	146,200,000	22,000,000	172,400,000
August 22, 1907	38	36,000,000	148,300,000	23,900,000	172,000,000

The assets and liabilities of the New York Associated Banks in recent years are given by the *Economist* as follows [51]:—

First Week of	Assets		Liabilities	
	Specie	Loans and Discounts	Net Deposits	Reserve
	£	£	£	£
1903	31,000,000	175,100,000	174,600,000	45,700,000
1904	33,300,000	183,200,000	181,100,000	48,200,000
1905	40,700,000	213,900,000	221,800,000	57,800,000
1906	33,500,000	200,900,000	196,700,000	49,300,000
1907	34,600,000	209,900,000	200,100,000	50,100,000
1908	38,400,000	226,600,000	209,700,000	50,100,000
1909	55,800,000	259,400,000	271,700,000	72,500,000

The amount of deposits in State banks and in those private banks which make reports, in recent years, were as follows [3]:—

Year	Deposits in	
	State Banks	Private Banks
	£	£
1900	263,800,000	20,000,000
1901	335,500,000	24,700,000
1902	353,700,000	27,400,000
1903	378,000,000	27,700,000
1904	431,900,000	20,000,000
1905	492,700,000	26,600,000
1906	571,200,000	29,900,000
1907	639,300,000	31,500,000

CANADA

The paid-up capital of chartered banks in the Canadian Dominion (of which there were 35 in 1907) has increased as follows [32]:—

1870	£7,000,000	1900	£13,000,000
1880	12,000,000	1907	20,000,000
1890	12,000,000		

The reserve funds in 1907 averaged £14,000,000.

Average assets and liabilities have been as follows in each year from 1897 [32]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1¼d.)

Year	Average Assets		Average Liabilities (*a*)		
	Total	Discounts to the People	Total	Notes in Circulation	Deposits (*b*)
	£	£	£	£	£
1897	70,100,000	43,600,000	51,900,000	7,000,000	43,500,000
1898	76,200,000	46,000,000	57,800,000	7,800,000	48,500,000
1899	84,800,000	51,700,000	65,500,000	8,500,000	54,800,000
1900	94,600,000	57,400,000	73,300,000	9,600,000	62,700,000
1901	109,000,000	79,700,000	86,300,000	10,400,000	71,800,000 (*b*)
1902	120,400,000	88,500,000	96,000,000	11,400,000	80,200,000
1903	131,900,000	97,100,000	104,300,000	12,400,000	87,200,000
1904	143,000,000	104,600,000	113,900,000	12,700,000	96,600,000
1905	157,800,000	115,100,000	127,100,000	13,200,000	109,300,000
1906	180,600,000	134,800,000	146,700,000	14,500,000	124,600,000
1907	194,300,000	145,900,000	158,100,000	15,600,000	134,600,000

(*a*) Excluding capital and reserves.

(*b*) Include deposits of federal and provincial governments, and in and after 1901, also include amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada, which were £5,500,000 in 1901, £7,100,000 in 1902, £7,200,000 in 1903, £7,500,000 in 1904, £9,100,000 in 1905, £9,500,000 in 1906, and £12,100,000 in 1907 [31], [32].

The amount of specie held by banks in 1907 averaged £5,000,000 [32].

Australia

In 1907 there were twenty-one banks trading in the Australian Commonwealth. Their paid-up capital amounted to about £17,000,000, and their reserve funds to about £7,500,000 [15].

Their average liabilities and assets during the quarter ended June 30 in each year from 1901 to 1907 were as follows [15]:—

Quarter ended June 30	Average Assets			Average Liabilities		
	Total	Coin and Bullion	Discounts and Advances	Total	Notes in Circulation	Deposits
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901	121,500,000	19,800,000	93,700,000	95,800,000	3,400,000	91,500,000
1902	122,200,000	21,100,000	94,000,000	97,700,000	3,300,000	93,400,000
1903	120,500,000	20,000,000	93,300,000	96,000,000	3,300,000	91,800,000
1904	113,800,000	19,400,000	87,700,000	95,500,000	3,100,000	91,500,000
1905	114,000,000	21,500,000	85,800,000	102,200,000	3,000,000	98,100,000
1906	117,800,000	22,700,000	87,900,000	110,900,000	3,200,000	106,500,000
1907	125,700,000	23,700,000	95,000,000	117,500,000	3,600,000	112,700,000

The proportion of coin and bullion in the banks to the amount of notes in circulation and other liabilities at call was in each year from 1901 to 1907, 48.4, 51.4, 49.6, 49.9, 53.9, 51.2, and 47.1 per cent. respectively.

The total deposits, and discounts and advances, &c., in the several states in the years 1903 to 1907 have averaged as follows [15]:—

State	Average 1903–7	
	Deposits	Advances, &c.
	£	£
New South Wales	36,700,000	34,100,000
Victoria	34,100,000	29,900,000
Queensland	13,300,000	14,100,000
South Australia	7,100,000	4,900,000
Western Australia	5,100,000	4,300,000
Tasmania	3,700,000	2,700,000
Commonwealth	100,000,000	90,000,000

New Zealand

At the end of 1907 there were five banks of issue trading in New Zealand. The development in banking in the colony since 1857 is shown by the amount of assets and liabilities of the banks of issue, namely [33]:—

Year	Assets	Liabilities
	£	£
1857	420,000	430,000
1870	6,320,000	3,820,000
1880	14,220,000	9,550,000
1890	17,740,000	13,360,000
1900	17,310,000	16,960,000
1907	26,580,000	25,330,000

Deposits have been as follows [33]:—

1857	£340,000
1870	3,130,000
1880	8,540,000
1890	12,370,000
1900	15,570,000
1907	23,520,000

The average amount of advances made by the banks was £15,850,000 in 1886. They declined to £11,550,000 in 1891. In 1897 they were £10,890,000, and increased to £19,840,000 in 1907. Discounts in 1907 amounted to £2,000,000 [33].

Outstanding notes on December 31, 1907, amounted to £1,640,000 [49].

The stock of coin and bullion held by the banks during the last quarter of the year was as follows [33]:—

1900	£2,800,000
1907	4,980,000

Cape of Good Hope

Statistics of the joint-stock banks doing business in the colony are given as follows for 1903 and 1907 [29]:—

Liabilities or Assets	Amounts on December 31	
	1903	1907
	£	£
Subscribed capital	13,019,700	11,510,900
Liabilities—		
Paid-up capital	5,956,825	4,456,925
Reserve fund	2,816,580	2,732,143
Notes in circulation	2,142,177	1,561,234
Deposits	36,553,360	33,015,365
Other liabilities	22,590,408	15,414,268
Total Liabilities	70,059,350	57,179,935
Assets—		
Coin and bullion	8,307,520	6,858,979
Government securities	5,947,622	5,213,407
Bills, loans, and other assets	55,804,208	45,107,549
Total Assets	70,059,350	57,179,935

In 1903 there were seven banks, and in 1907 six banks.

India

The capital, reserve, deposits, and cash balances of Presidency and joint-stock banks whose head offices are in India, are given as follows [5]:—

Year	Capital	Reserve and Rest	Deposits	Cash Balances
	£	£	£	£
1897	2,880,000	1,450,000	13,200,000	3,420,000
1898	2,940,000	1,650,000	13,830,000	4,320,000
1899	2,940,000	1,680,000	14,460,000	4,030,000
1900	2,950,000	1,630,000	15,840,000	4,160,000
1901	3,000,000	1,760,000	18,030,000	5,470,000
1902	3,010,000	1,870,000	21,030,000	6,920,000
1903	2,930,000	1,980,000	21,220,000	5,310,000
1904	2,940,000	2,090,000	24,440,000	7,770,000
1905	2,960,000	2,270,000	24,910,000	6,640,000
1906	3,290,000	2,240,000	28,060,000	8,300,000

In addition to these banks, there were, in 1906, ten exchange banks trading in India, but with their head offices located out of India. The deposits and cash balances in India in these banks were as follows [5]:—

Year	Deposits in India	Cash Balances in India	Year	Deposits in India	Cash Balances in India
	£	£		£	£
1897	6,060,000	1,150,000	1902	9,130,000	2,270,000
1898	6,330,000	1,370,000	1903	10,760,000	2,050,000
1899	7,130,000	1,240,000	1904	10,880,000	3,290,000
1900	7,000,000	1,600,000	1905	11,360,000	2,520,000
1901	7,890,000	2,240,000	1906	12,060,000	3,400,000

Japan

The number of banks, amount of capital, reserve funds, advances, and rate of dividend of Japanese banks are given as follows [55]:—

Description of Bank and Year	No. of Banks	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits at end of Year	Advances Outstanding at end of Year	Rate of Dividend
		£	£	£	£	£	Per Cent.
Bank of Japan 1898	1	3,070,000	3,070,000	1,290,000	2,790,000	11,350,000	11
Bank of Japan 1907	1	3,070,000	3,070,000	2,200,000	48,280,000	16,190,000	12
Yokohama Specie Bank 1898	1	1,230,000	1,070,000	760,000	4,160,000	3,420,000	15
Yokohama Specie Bank 1907	1	2,460,000	2,460,000	1,490,000	12,400,000	10,760,000	12
Agricultural and Industrial Banks 1899	45	2,860,000	1,650,000	8,000	120,000	1,230,000	7.9
Agricultural and Industrial Banks 1907	46	3,000,000	2,930,000	470,000	840,000	3,530,000	8.2
Ordinary Banks 1898	1,448	28,410,000	19,450,000	2,080,000	29,510,000	58,740,000 (a)	10.7
Ordinary Banks 1907 (b)	1,665	39,550,000	28,470,000	8,040,000	97,550,000	109,720,000	8.6 (c)
Total all Banks (except Post-office Savings Banks) 1898	1,752	39,090,000	26,300,000	4,270,000	40,870,000	84,600,000	9.5
Total all Banks (except Post-office Savings Banks) 1907 (b)	2,236	59,410,000	44,470,000	13,600,000	187,640,000	158,540,000	9.6 (c)

(a) Amount of advances outstanding at end of 1899. (b) Figures at end of first half year.

(c) Rate of dividend in 1906.

The agricultural and industrial banks are local banks established in every prefecture, chiefly for the purpose of making long-term loans at low rates of interest. Each of these banks must have a capital of not less than £20,500. They are connected with a central bank, the Hypothec Bank of Japan, "created for the purpose of making long-term loans at a low rate of interest on mortgages of immovable property with a view to the improvement and development of agriculture and industry."

The total in the above table includes a number of savings banks (not Post-office), which must be joint-stock companies with a capital of at least £3070. They take deposits from the public at compound interest. In 1898 there were 260 savings banks proper and 158 other banks engaged in the business of savings banks in addition to their principal business.

BARLEY

The world's production of barley in recent years has been estimated as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Production (in Winchester Bushels)				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
North America	180,000,000	189,000,000	189,000,000	237,000,000	206,000,000
Including—					
United States	132,000,000	140,000,000	137,000,000	179,000,000	154,000,000
Canada	39,000,000	42,000,000	45,000,000	51,000,000	45,000,000
Europe	932,000,000	841,000,000	867,000,000	908,000,000	911,000,000
Including—					
Russia (with Poland and Caucasia)	350,000,000	340,000,000	339,000,000	304,000,000	344,000,000
Germany	153,000,000	135,000,000	134,000,000	143,000,000	161,000,000
Austria-Hungary (*a*)	146,000,000	123,000,000	139,000,000	152,000,000	146,000,000
France	43,000,000	38,000,000	41,000,000	37,000,000	45,000,000
United Kingdom	67,000,000	64,000,000	67,000,000	70,000,000	69,000,000
Asia	71,000,000	91,000,000	89,000,000	95,000,000	103,000,000
Including—					
Japan	60,000,000	81,000,000	77,000,000	84,000,000	91,000,000
Africa	51,000,000	52,000,000	36,000,000	44,000,000	44,000,000
Including—					
Algeria	38,000,000	36,000,000	27,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Australasia	2,400,000	4,000,000	3,200,000	3,000,000	3,400,000
Total for World	1,236,400,000	1,177,000,000	1,184,200,000	1,287,000,000	1,267,400,000

(*a*) Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The average annual acreage, production, and yield per acre in the principal producing countries are given as follows [17]:—

Country	Acreage		Estimated Produce		Yield per Acre	
	1907	Mean of 5 Years (*a*)	1907	Mean of 5 Years (*a*)	1907	Mean of 5 Years (*a*)
	Thous. Acres	Thous. Acres	Thous. Qrs.	Thous. Qrs.	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom	1,883	1,978	8,387	8,367	35.6	33.9
Australia	105	95	269	228	20.6	19.3
New Zealand	33	30	129	133	31.1	35.8
Austria	2,881	2,950	9,001	8,211	25.0	22.3
Hungary	2,932	2,724	7,826	7,775	21.4	22.8
Germany	4,203	4,075	19,273	16,977	36.7	33.3
Netherlands	76	80	496	469	51.9	47.1
Roumania	1,259	1,314	2,430	3,050	15.4	18.6
Russia—						
European, exclusive of Poland	20,238 (*b*)	19,522	33,196	32,817	11.5 (*b*)	13.5
Poland	1,160 (*b*)	1,172	3,038	2,555	17.0 (*b*)	17.5
Caucasia	2,347 (*b*)	2,246	4,930	4,486	16.0 (*b*)	16.0
Siberia and The Steppes	...	420	1,118	837	...	16.0
Spain	2,960	3,501	6,430	8,054	17.4	18.4
Sweden	514 (*b*)	520	1,642	1,654	24.3 (*b*)	25.4
United States of America	6,448	5,944	18,616	17,499	23.1	26.7

(*a*) The mean given is that of the five years nearest to 1907 for which, in each case, information exists.
(*b*) Year 1905.

Most European countries have to import barley to make up their total requirements. During 1901 to 1905 the following countries produced for themselves the given percentages of their total consumption [16]:—

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
United Kingdom	55	Switzerland	18
Germany	69	Denmark	91
Belgium	20	Portugal	98
Netherlands	20	Spain	98
Norway	30	Italy	97
Sweden	98	Greece	94
France	995		

During the same period, Russia exported on the average 29 per cent. of its total production; Roumania, 61 per cent.; Hungary, 27 per cent.; Austria, 15 per cent.; Bulgaria, 27 per cent.; and Servia, 16 per cent. [16].

See also article on *Agriculture* (passim).

BEES

Ireland

The number of stocks of bees in Ireland, so far as ascertained, was 27,850 on April 1, 1906, and 27,642 on April 1, 1907 [19].

The annual production of honey in recent years was as follows [19]:—

1896	274,810 lbs.
1900	623,560 ,,
1904	308,870 ,,
1905	467,910 ,,
1906	470,850 ,,
Average 1896 to 1905	493,130 ,,

3266 lbs. of wax were manufactured in 1906 [19].

Germany

The number of bee-hives in Germany has varied as follows [12], [185]:—

1873 (January)	2,333,480
1883 ,,	1,911,800
1892 (December)	2,034,480
1900 ,,	2,605,350
1907 ,,	2,594,690

The number in 1907 was distributed as follows [12]:—

Prussia	1,530,000
Bavaria	400,000
Würtemberg	140,000
Baden	110,000
Saxony	80,000
Other states	330,000
Total	2,590,000

Australia

Statistics of hives and honey and wax production are available for three of the Australian states, and were as follows for the years stated [15]:—

Year	Number of Hives	Production in lbs.	
		Honey	Beeswax
	New South Wales		
1904	58,330	2,147,300	49,590
1905	64,730	3,023,500	58,610
1906	48,630	1,841,200	39,620
1907	...	1,907,700	34,690
	Victoria		
1904	40,760	834,000	18,980
1905	49,120	1,906,200	28,650
1906	41,780	1,209,100	21,840
1907	48,010	2,965,300	46,780
	Western Australia		
1904	8,705	179,270	4,530
1905	12,840	287,500	6,210
1906	12,825	555,080	9,300
1907	...	382,580	8,300

New Zealand

At the Census of April 1906, 15,396 persons were reported as keeping bees. The number of hives was 74,341. During the year preceding the Census 1,003,940 lbs. of honey valued at £20,915, and 31,680 lbs. of wax valued at £1320, were produced [148].

BIRTHS

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Also see articles on *Deaths*, *Marriages*, and *Vital Statistics* (infra).

The birth-rate per 1000 of the population in various countries in the decennial periods 1871–80, 1881–90, and 1891–1900 averaged as follows [58]:—

Country	1871-80	1881-90	1891-1900
England and Wales	35.4	32.5	29.9
Scotland	34.9	32.3	30.6
Ireland	26.5	23.4	23.0
Denmark	31.4	32.0	30.2
Norway	31.0	30.9	30.3
Sweden	30.5	29.1	27.1
Finland	37.0	35.0	32.2
Russia in Europe	...	...	49.2
Austria	39 0	37.9	37.1
Hungary	...	44.0	40.6
Switzerland	30.8	28.1	28.1
Germany	39.1	36.8	36.1
Prussia	39.0	37.4	36.7
Bavaria	40.3	36.8	36.5
Saxony	42.9	41.8	39.5
Würtemburg	43.1	35.8	34.2
Baden	38.5	33.0	33.2
Hesse	36.4	31.5	32.2
Alsace-Lorraine	33.9	30.6	30.1
Holland	36.2	34.2	32.5
Belgium	32.3	30.2	29.0
France	25.4	23.9	22.2
Portugal	...	33.0(*a*)	30.6
Spain		36.2	34.8
Italy	36.9	37.8	34-9
Bulgaria	...	36.5 (*b*)	39.4
Servia	40.5	45.0	41.7
Roumania	35.0	41.4	40.6
U.S. of America—			
Connecticut	24.7	23.1	24.1
Massachusetts	25.9	25.5	27.3
Michigan	22.5	22.1	19.5
Maine	...	...	21.3(*c*)
Rhode Island	23.7	23.3	25.8
Vermont	20.8	19.1	20.6
Mexico	...	...	35.4(*d*)
Chili	...	37.3	35.7
Uruguay	...	41.5	36.5
Japan	...	28.3	29.8
Australian Commonwealth—			
New South Wales	38.8	34.5	30.3
Victoria	33.5	31.7	28.5
Queensland	38.4	37.0	31.4
South Australia	37.8	36.5	29.0
Western Australia	32.1	35.7	29.7
Tasmania	30.6	35.0	31.0
New Zealand	40.7	33.9	26.7

(*a*) Mean of 1886–90. (*b*) Mean of 1888–90.
(*c*) Mean of 1892–1900. (*d*) Mean of 1895–1900.

The above rates are not strictly comparable with one another, since the treatment of still-births varies considerably in the different countries. The number of still-births is usually great enough to affect to the extent of a unit the second figure (or units' figure) in the birth-rates.

It will be seen from the table that the birth-rate has almost universally fallen during the period 1871–1900. The principal exception is Japan, whose birth-rate has increased throughout this period. So far as statistics are available, France alone appears to show a decline throughout the whole of the nineteenth century. In most other cases, the decline dates from the seventh or eighth decade of last century.

The lowest rates are seen to have been in France, Ireland, and some of the states in America. The highest were in Russia, Hungary, Servia, and Roumania.

The mean annual numbers of live-births in certain European countries, per 1000 married women aged 15 to 49, per 1000 of all women aged 15 to 49, and per 1000 of the population in successive decennial periods, were as follows [58]:—

State	Births per **1000** Married Women aged **15** to **49**			Births per **1000** of all Women aged **15** to **49**			Births per **1000** of Whole Population		
	1876-85	1886-95	1896-1905	1876-85	1886-95	1896-1905	1876-85	1886-95	1896-1905
England and Wales	250	229	203	135	118	104	34.2	30.9	28.6
Scotland	271	255	235	133	121	111	33.8	31.0	29.6
Ireland	250	245	264	101	92	89	24.7	22.9	23.2
Denmark	244	235	217	133	128	118	32.5	31.1	29.4
German Empire	268	258	243	153	146	141	38.0	36.4	35.2
Prussia	273	265	250	153	149	143	38.1	37.2	35.7
Bavaria	276	263	259	159	146	145	38.9	36.2	36.4
Saxony	267	250	216	167	157	140	42.5	40.7	36.5
Würtemberg	288	259	262	162	139	139	39.6	34.2	34.3
Baden	266	248	251	144	130	135	35.8	32.6	33.9
Holland	293	286	272	150	142	133	36.1	33.8	32.5
Belgium	264	236	213	132	118	114	31.7	29.4	28.8
France	167	150	134	99	89	85	24.9	22.7	21.8
Italy	248	249	232	148	149	138	37.3	36.6	33.2
Norway (*a*)	262	259	247	127	125	119	31.0	30.3	29.2
Sweden (*a*)	240	231	218	119	117	109	29.7	28.1	26.4
Finland	259	246	244 (*a*)	142	135	130	36.1	33.0	31.9
Austria (*b*)	246	250	281	149	148	145	38.4	37.6	36.4

(*a*) Third period is 1896–1904. (*b*) Third period is 1896–1903.

The above table is constructed by taking the mean number of births occurring during the respective periods and collating this number with the number of women aged 15 to 49, and with the total population, as given by the census which took place in the middle of the several periods. For example, the mean annual number of births in England and Wales during the period 1896–1905 was ascertained, also the number of married women aged 15 to 49,

according to the census of 1901. The number of births per 1000 such women was then found. This method does not furnish perfectly accurate results. But the error in the results is not likely to be considerable, and they may therefore be used for all practical purposes. In the first three columns only legitimate live-births are taken into account. In the other columns all live-births enter into the calculations. Still-births are ignored because of the diversity of practice in regard to them.

The table shows clearly that whether the total population or married women of child-bearing ages are considered, the birth-rate has almost universally declined during the last thirty years, Ireland being, perhaps, the chief exception.

France, too, exhibits the lowest rate per 1000 married women as well as per 1000 of the total population. Ireland, on the other hand, though almost as low as France as regards the general population, has, in the last period, a high rate in relation to the number of married women.

A diminishing birth-rate does not mean a diminution in the growth of the total population, if the death-rate diminishes to the same extent as, or greater extent than, the birth-rate. The following table exhibits the mean annual numbers of births and deaths per 1000 inhabitants in the different countries, and the excess of the former over the latter, during the quinquennial periods 1896–1900 and 1901–5. It will be seen that, despite the fall in the birth-rates, the excess of births over deaths, or the natural increase in population, was not materially altered [58], [59]:—

Country	Average Annual Birth-Rates		Average Annual Death-Rates		Natural Increase per 1000 of Population	
	1896–1900	1901–5	1896–1900	1901–5	1896–1900	1901–5
United Kingdom [22]	28.7	27.7	17.8	16.3	10.9	11.4
England and Wales	29.3	28.1	17.7	16.0	11.6	12.1
Scotland	30.0	29.1	18.0	16.9	12.0	12.2
Ireland	23.1	23.2	18.0	17.6	5.1	5.6
Denmark	30.0	29.0	16.4	14.8	13.6	14.2
Norway	30.3	28.5	15.7	14.5	14.6	14.0
Sweden	26.9	26.1	16.1	15.5	10.8	10.6
Finland	32.6	31.4	19.0	18.6	13.6	12.8
Austria	37.0	35.6	25.4	24.2	11.6	11.4
Hungary	39.4	37.2	27.9	26.2	11.5	11.0
Switzerland	28.6	28.1	18.2	17.7	10.4	10.4
German Empire	36.0	34.8	21.3	19.9	14.7	14.9
Prussia	36.5	34.9	21.0	19.6	15.5	15.3
Bavaria	36.7	35.9	24.2	22.8	12.5	13.1
Saxony	39.0	34.6	22.7	20.0	16.3	14.6
Alsace-Lorraine	30.3	29.9	20.5	19.6	9.8	10.3
Holland	32.2	31.6	17.2	16.1	15.0	15.5
Belgium	29.0	27.7	18.1	17.0	10.9	10.7
France	22.0	21.3	20.7	19.5	1.3	1.8
Portugal	30.2	32.1 (*a*)	21.3	20.0 (*a*)	8.9	12.1 (*a*)
Spain	34.6	35.3	28.8	26.1	5.8	9.2
Italy	33.9	32.4	22.9	21.8	11.0	10.6
Servia	40.3	38.8	25.0	22.5	15.3	16.3
Roumania	40.2	39.4	27.4	25.6	12.8	13.8
Bulgaria	41.3	40.9	24.1	22.7	17.2	18.2
United States—						
Connecticut	23.4	22.5 (*b*)	16.5	15.8 (*b*)	6.9	6.7 (*b*)
Massachusetts	27.1	25.2	18.1	16.7	9.0	8.5
Maine	21.3	20.9	16.5	15.9	4.8	5.0
Chili	34.1	35.2	28.8	29.9	5.3	5.3
Japan	31.0	31.7	20.5	20.8	10.5	10.9
Australian Commonwealth [15]	27.5	26.1	12.6	11.6	14.9	14.5
New South Wales	28.0	26.7	11.9	11.2	16.1	15.5
Victoria	26.2	25.0	13.7	12.7	12.5	12.3
Queensland	29.2	26.7	12.0	11.4	17.2	15.3
South Australia	27.0	25.6	12.0	10.8	15.0	14.8
Western Australia	27.8	30.3	15.2	12.5	12.6	17.8
Tasmania	28.4	29.0	12.4	10.8	16.0	18.2
New Zealand	25.7	26.6	9.5	9.9	16.2	16.7
British India [5] (*c*)	36.8	38.6	32.9	33.0	3.9	5.6

(*a*) Mean of 1901–4. (*b*) Mean of 1901–3. (*c*) First period is 1897–1900.

Great divergencies exist between the various states in the rates of "natural increase," which range from a mean of 1.8 in France in the period 1901–5 to 18.2 in Bulgaria and Tasmania. It is seen, too, that high birth-rates do not necessarily imply a high rate of "natural increase" of population. On the other hand, this latter rate is low where the birth-rate is very low, since the lower the birth-rate the more it tends to approach the death-rate, which cannot be indefinitely diminished.

The following table exhibits the fecundity or fertility of married women according to age, in those countries where such statistics are published. The numbers are, in the case of Norway, Austria, Hungary, and France, the mean annual births, and, in the other cases, the mean annual accouchements per 1000 married women within the several age-groups [58]:—

Country and Period to which Numbers Relate	Mean Annual Number of Births or Accouchements per **1000** Wives, aged							
	15–19	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–34**	**35–39**	**40–44**	**45–49**	**15–49**
Denmark—								
1885–1894	746	479	391	297	228	112	12	235 (*a*)
1895–1900	620	457	371	280	208	102	11	224
1891–1900	632	452	367	283	221	104	10	226
Sweden—								
1871–1880	540	478	386	335	263	158	24	245
1881–1890	494	470	381	315	251	147	22	240
1891–1900	548	432	345	311	241	130	18	225
Finland—								
1881–1890	360	430	354	326	260	164	26	258
1891–1900	368	426	329	320	248	151	24	245
Austria—								
1895–1900	368	410	380	274		70		258
France—								
1892–1895	424	304	257	185	118	50	8	153
1896–1900	391	319	248	172	114	48	7	149
1892–1900	410	323	250	174	113	49	7	150
New South Wales—								
1891	479	416	354	292	236	118	5	...
1901	563	397	299	227	173	88	4	...
1893–1900	460	378	305	252	205	97	13	226
Victoria—								
1903	686	421	299	222	156	78	11	193
Western Australia—								
1901	450	373	288	235	175	82	10	224

(*a*) Estimated.

The fact that some of the ratios in the above table refer to infants actually born, while others are based on accouchements, does not materially affect the comparability of the numbers with one another, since the proportion of multiple births to single births is not large.

A more important defect for purposes of comparison is that still-births are included in some cases and excluded in others. No remedy for this is possible so long as different countries give various definitions to the term "still-birth," and follow diverse practices in regard to the treatment of the still-born.

Where the means of two or more successive periods are given, it is seen that fecundity diminished in every age-group, except in a few instances in the age-group 15 to 19, and, in the case of France, the group 20 to 24. Further, except in Austria and Finland, the fertility of wives declined progressively from the lowest to the highest age-groups. In those two countries the greatest fertility occurred among wives aged 20 to 24. The above table is based on legitimate births.

Drs. A. Newsholme and T. H. C. Stevenson have described and used in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* a method of correcting the birth-rates so as to allow for the varying number and ages of wives in the population, and thus give a measure of the *fertility* or *tendency to increase* of the community, as against the actual increase given by the ordinary birth-rate (less the crude death-rate). The fertility-rates of Sweden in 1891 are adopted as the standard rates, and the corrected rates for England and Wales are taken as the standard with which other rates are compared. The corrected birth-rates of several communities in the periods 1880–1 and 1901–4, as calculated by this method, are given by the authors as follows [141]:—

Country or Town	Corrected Birth-Rates per **1000** of Population			
	Legitimate		Total	
	1880–1	**1901–4**	**1880–1**	**1901–4**
Austria	39.04	32.84	32.86	38.50
Bavaria	39.55	35.59	45.49	40.37
Belgium	38.06	28.85	40.76	31.01
Denmark	35.36	29.94	38.92	33.12
England and Wales	32.73	27.29	34.65	28.41
France	22.73	19.29	25.06	21.63
German Empire	36.44	32.01	40.37	35.34
Ireland	34.59	35.59	35.17	36.08
Italy	33.40	31.17	36.89	33.71
New South Wales	36.53	24.61	38.80	26.47
New Zealand	34.88	28.44	36.68	29.63
Norway	37.59	35.62	40.12	37.79
Prussia	36.54	32.72	39.87	35.72
Saxony	35.05	26.60	41.45	31.76
Scotland	36.47	31.65	39.29	33.38
Sweden	35.56	32.90	38.49	36.19
Victoria	34.25	25.77	36.02	27.04
Towns—				
Berlin	28.26	18.57	33.11	21.89
Dublin	31.61	34.58	32.24	35.39
Edinburgh	32.93	26.68	34.97	28.08
Hamburg	31.35	21.70	34.98	25.40
London	30.92	25.93	32.21	26.83
Paris	16.46	11.98	23.27	16.65

The mean annual number of live-births in certain countries in the two periods 1896–1900 and 1901–5 was as follows; boys and girls being shown separately [58]:—

Country	Mean Annual Number of Live-Births (in thousands)					
	1896-1900			1901-5		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
United Kingdom	591	569	1,160	598	576	1,174
England and Wales	470	454	924	478	461	939
Scotland	67	64	131	68	65	133
Ireland	54	51	105	52	50	102
Denmark	36	35	71	37	36	73
Norway	33	32	65	33 (*b*)	32 (*b*)	65 (*b*)
Sweden	69	66	135	70 (*b*)	66 (*b*)	136 (*b*)
Austria	488	461	949	495 (*d*)	468 (*d*)	963 (*d*)
Hungary	379	360	739	378	357	735
German Empire	1,004	953	1,957	1,032	979	2,011
Prussia	621	590	1,211	642	609	1,251
Bavaria	113	107	220	118	111	229
Saxony	80	76	156	77	74	151
Würtemberg	37	36	73	39	37	76
Baden	31	29	60	34	32	66
Switzerland	47	45	92	49 (*b*)	47 (*b*)	96 (*b*)
Holland	83	79	162	87	83	170
Luxemburg	3·4	3·3	6.7	3.8	3.6	7.4
Belgium	98	94	192	99	95	194
France	433	416	849	424	407	831
Spain	...	...	...	348	316	664
Italy	557	528	1,085	551	521	1,072
Finland	44	42	86	45 (*b*)	43 (*b*)	88 (*b*)
Russia in Europe (excluding Finland)	2,419	2,295	4,714	2,495 (*c*)	2,336 (*c*)	4,801 (*c*)
Bulgaria	77	71	148	82	76	158
Roumania	121	115	236	128	120	248
Servia	50	47	97	52	49	101
Australian Commonwealth	52	49	101	52	51	103
New South Wales	19	18	37	19	19	38
Victoria	16	15	31	15	15	30
Queensland	7.2	6.9	14.1	7	6.7	13.7
South Australia	4.8	4.6	9.4	4.6	4.3	8.9
Western Australia	2.3	2.2	4.5	3.4	3.3	6.7
Tasmania	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.7	2.5	5.2
New Zealand	9.7	9.2	18.9	11.2	10.6	21.8
British India (births registered) [5]	4,063 (*a*)	3,800 (*a*)	7,863 (*a*)	4,448	4,172	8,620
Massachusetts	37	35	72	38	36	74
Japan [4]	695	664	1,359	761 (*b*)	724 (*b*)	1,485 (*b*)

(*a*) Average of 1897-1900. (*b*) Average of 1900-4. (*c*) 1901 only. (*d*) Average of 1901–3.

From the above table it is seen that, although the birth-rate has almost universally fallen during the last thirty years, yet the absolute number of births tends to fall only in Ireland, Hungary, Saxony, France, Italy, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia. It will be further noticed that more boys are born than girls, although, owing to a higher death-rate among the former than among the latter, more girls than boys survive.

The ratio of male to female births varies from country to country, and is much greater among still-births than live-births. The following table serves to illustrate this [58]:—

Country	Male Births per 1000 Female Births	
	Among Live-Births	Among Still-Births
United Kingdom	1,038	..
England and Wales	1,037	...
Scotland	1,042	...
Ireland	1,054	...
Denmark	1,053	1,273
Norway (*a*)	1,060	1,262
Sweden (*a*)	1,057	1,277
Finland (*a*)	1,055	1,253
Russia in Europe (*a*)	1,054	1,370
Austria (*a*)	1,058	1,312
Hungary (Kingdom of)	1,058	1,287
Switzerland (*a*)	1,042	1,299
German Empire	1,055	1,281
Holland	1,055	1,267
Belgium	1,047	1,302
France	1,040	1,352
Portugal (*a*)	1,112	1,340
Spain	1,102	1,492
Italy	1,057	1,276
Bulgaria (*a*)	1,079	1,349
Roumania	1,066	...
Servia	1,057	1,323
Australia [15]	1,049	...
New South Wales	1,040	..
Victoria	1,053	..
Queensland	1,040	...
South Australia	1,061	..
Western Australia	1,055	1,231
Tasmania	1,071	..
New Zealand	1,056	...
British India [5]	1,066	...
Massachusetts	1,062	1,407
Japan	1,046	1,105

(*a*) The figures for these countries are based on data relating to the period 1896–1900. In the remaining cases the period is 1901–5 (Japan 1901–4). The ratios as regards live-births do not vary much from period to period.

The lowest ratio among live-births is in England and Wales; the highest in Portugal and Spain. The range of variation is therefore from about 1037 to 1110. Of the states given three-fourths have a ratio within the limits 1040 to 1060.

The excessively high ratio of boys to girls among still-births is probably largely due to greater risks attending the birth of the former than the latter. The ratio varies from 1105 boys per 1000 girls in Japan to 1492 in Spain. The variation is greater than among live-births, and the ratio is also less stable from period to period.

STILL-BIRTHS

In studying any table showing still-births it should be remembered that the definition of the term varies from country to country. For example, in France, Holland, and Belgium an infant may be registered as still-born if dead at the time of registration of birth, and such registration may be delayed until the third day after the day of birth. In Christiania and Spanish towns a child must live at least twenty-four hours if it is to be registered as a live-birth. In most other countries an infant that shows any signs of life for however short a period is regarded as born alive. In the United Kingdom still-births have only recently begun to be registered. Differences also exist as to when the fœtus becomes an "infant." For example, in Germany the fœtus is described as a still-born infant after a period of gestation lasting seven months, similarly in Hungary and Spain. In Norway and Denmark this period is twenty-eight weeks; in Belgium, Austria, and Switzerland, six months; and in France, four months [60].

This diversity of definition and practice renders international comparisons extremely difficult, if not impossible. International statistics of infantile mortality are especially difficult to handle.

In the following table are shown, for certain countries, the mean annual numbers of still-births in the periods 1896–1900 and 1901–5, and their proportion per 1000 inhabitants, and per 1000 total births (legitimate and illegitimate) in the same periods [1], [58], [59]:—

State	Mean Annual Number of Still-Births		Still-Births per 1000 Inhabitants		Still-Births per 1000 Total Births	
	1896–1900	1901–5	1896–1900	1901–5	1896–1900	1901–5
Denmark	1,775	1,775	0.7	0.7	24.4	23.7
Norway	1,620	1,600	0.8	0.7	24.4	24.1
Sweden	3,610	3,510	0.7	0.7	26.0	25.1
Finland	2,320	2,250	0.9	0.8	26.3	25.1
Austria	27,430	26,010	1.1	1.0	28.1	26.5
Hungary (Kingdom of)	16,610	15,020	0.9	0.8	22.0	20.0
Switzerland	3,340	3,450	1.0	1.0	35.1	34.8
German Empire	64,820	63,620	1.2	1.1	32.0	30.7
Prussia	40,500	39,780	1.2	1.1	32.3	30.8
Bavaria	6,800	6,800	1.1	1.1	29.9	28.8
Saxony	5,510	5,290	1.4	1.2	34.1	33.9
Würtemberg	2,380	2,360	1.1	1.1	31.6	30.2
Baden	1,660	1,760	0.9	0.9	26.7	26.1
Holland	7,340	7,230	1.5	1.3	43.4	40.8
Belgium	8,950	8,800	1.3	1.3	44.6	43.5
France	40,760	39,330	1.1	1.0	45·8	45.2
Portugal	1,610	2,400 (*a*)	0.3	0.5	9.9	14.6 (*a*)
Spain	15,300 (*b*)	17,000	0.8 (*b*)	0.9	23.8 (*b*)	24.9
Italy	46,030	48,040	1.4	1.5	40.7	42.9
Servia	1,160	2,210	0.5	0.8	11.8	21.4
Bulgaria	830	900	0.2	0.2	5.6	5.7
Roumania	3,720	4,880	0.6	0.7	15.5	19.3
United States—						
Massachusetts	2,700	2,720	1.0	0.9	35.9	35.7
Maine	660	670	0.9	0.9	43.9	44.2
Vermont	310	330	0.9	0.9	41.9	43.5
Japan	131,350	153,540	3.0	3.2	88.3	93.6
Argentine Republic	...	5,930	...	1.1	...	31.7
Uruguay	880	1,010	1.0	1.0	28.7	31.3
Western Australia	130 (*c*)	190	0.8 (*c*)	0.9	26.6 (*c*)	27.5

(*a*) Mean of 1901–4. (*b*) Year 1900 only. (*c*) Mean of 1897–1900.

In most countries the ratio of still-births to total births slightly diminished. The most remarkable exception is the case of Servia. The explanation of the great increase in this instance is probably largely to be found in a greater number of births escaping registration in the earlier period than in the later. The ratio in Japan appears about double that found in any European country.

The proportion of still-births is generally much greater among illegitimate births than among legitimate, as is seen in the following table [58]:—

Country	Mean Annual Number of Still-Births per 1000 Total Births			
	Period 1896–1900		Period 1901–5	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Denmark	23.1	36.0	22.7	32.6
Norway (a)	23.2	38.2	23.8	41.0
Sweden (a)	24.8	35.2	24.5	35.8
Austria (b)	26.3	38.6	26.1	38.7
Hungary (Kingdom)	21.1	30.9	19.2	27.4
German Empire	31.0	44.2	29.7	41.2
Prussia	31.2	45.6	29.8	44.2
Bavaria	29.1	35.5	28.0	34.3
Saxony	32.8	42.7	32.7	42.0
Würtemberg	31.5	33.0	30.0	33.0
Baden	26.2	32.6	25.6	31.5
Holland	42.3	81.0	40.0	73.2
Belgium	43.2	60.2	42.3	60.2
France	43.3	70.8	42.8	69.4
Italy	39.8	54.3	42.0	56.4
Servia	11.8	14.3	21.2	34.7

(a) The second period is 1901–4.
(b) The second period is 1901–3.

The differences between the two rates are very great in some cases; for example, the illegitimate rate in Holland is upwards of 75 per cent. greater than the rate for legitimate. In France it is about 60 per cent. greater. The increase in both rates noted in Servia is probably largely to be explained by incomplete registration in the earlier period.

The average annual numbers of still-births per 1000 total births in some of the principal towns of the world during the period 1903–7 were as follows [60]:—

Towns	Average Annual Number of Still-Births per 1000 Total Births, 1903–7	
	Boys	Girls
Amsterdam	46	38
Antwerp	45	37
Barcelona	85	67
Berlin	39	33
Breslau	36	30
Bucharest	46	39
Buda-Pesth	32	28
Buenos Ayres	49	36
Chemnitz	37	31
Cologne	31	28
Copenhagen	26	22
Dresden	41	33
Düsseldorf	28	24
Essen	30	24
Genoa	76	62
Hamburg	35	31
Havana (1904–7)	82	60
Kioto (1901–5)	92	87
Leipzig	37	33
Lyons	60	51
Madrid	70	58
Marseilles	81	70
Milan	39	32
Moscow	36	28
Munich	36	31
Naples	69	62
Osaka (1901–5)	99	91
Paris	97	71
Rio de Janeiro (1904–7)	93	59
Rome (1906–7)	58	55
Rotterdam	42	39
St. Petersburg (1904–7)	46	40
Stockholm	32	26
Tokio (1901–5)	85	81
Vienna	88	57
Warsaw	44	39
Washington (1906–7)	90	75
Zurich	38	35

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The numbers of illegitimate live-births in 1896 and 1905, and their proportion per 10,000 of population, were as follows [58]:—

Country	Number of Illegitimate Live-Births		Proportion per 10,000 of Population	
	1896	1905	1896	1905
England and Wales	38,730	37,310	12.5	10.9
Scotland [61]	9,390	9,080	22.0	19.4
Ireland	2,820	2,710	6.2	6.1
Denmark	6,750	7,690	29.2	29.6
Norway (a)	4,590	4,500	22.0	19.7
Sweden (a)	14,850	16,230	30.0	30.9
Finland (a)	5,690	5,820	22.1	20.5
Austria (b)	139,750	118,110	55.9	44.0
Hungary	63,170	67,480	31.4	33.4
Switzerland (a)	4,050	3,960	12.7	11.5
German Empire	177,420	167,500	33.6	27.7
Prussia	92,790	88,290	28.8	23.6
Bavaria	30,600	28,180	52.1	43.2
Saxony	19,650	19,030	51.2	42.2
Würtemberg	7,690	6,490	36.7	28.2
Baden	4,750	4,680	27.2	23.3
Holland	4,610	3,680	9.4	6.6
Belgium	16,510	12,410	25.4	17.3
France	76,270	71,500	19.8	18.2
Spain	...	29,020	...	15.2
Italy	70,270	58,850	22.3	17.5
Servia	1,040	1,180	4.4	4.4
Roumania (b)	18,590	24,530	32.5	39.0
Japan (a)	...	133,890	...	28.0
Australia [15]	5,760	6,540	16.2	16.1
New South Wales	2,440	2,910	19.2	19.6
Victoria	1,810	1,690	15.3	13.9
Queensland	730	950	15.7	18.0
South Australia	340	380	9.7	10.4
Western Australia	260	320	13.1	12.7
Tasmania	270	290	17.2	17.2
New Zealand	830	1,080	11.8	12.4
United States—				
Connecticut (b)	210	220	2.5	2.3
Rhode Island (b)	140	130	3.5	2.8
Uruguay (b)	7,780	9,020	95.0	88.5

(a) In these cases the statistics are for 1896 and 1904.
(b) In these cases the statistics are for 1896 and 1903.

Only live-births are considered in the above table, because the practice with regard to still-births, as previously explained, is not the same in the different countries, while in many countries records are not kept at all of these births. The inclusion of the latter would generally affect, to the extent of a unit, the units' figures in the rates given in the table.

The average annual numbers of illegitimate births per 1000 total live-births over a series of years are given as follows [58]:—

State	Average Annual Number of Illegitimate Births per 1000 Live-Births				
	1881-5	1886-90	1891-5	1896-1900	1901-5
England & Wales	48.0	46.2	42.4	41.0	39.5
Scotland	82.7	80.5	74.1	68.1	64.4
Ireland	26.5	27.7	35.9	35.9	25.9
Denmark	100.0	94.6	94.0	95.8	101.2
Norway	81.1	75.1	71.3	74.3	71.8 (*b*)
Sweden	101.9	102.5	104.6	112.7	118.2 (*b*)
Finland	70.1	65.4	64.6	66.3	64.6 (*b*)
Russia	26.5	26.7	27.0	27.2	26.4 (*c*)
Austria	145.1	146.9	145.9	141.1	130.0 (*d*)
Hungary	81.6	84.9	88.6	92.3	97.3
„ Kingdom of	78.6	81.5	84.6	89.0	93.6
German Empire	92.1	92.2	90.7	89.8	83.7
Prussia	79.9	79.2	76.5	75.8	70.3
Bavaria	135.7	139.8	140.1	136.2	126.0
Saxony	129.4	125.7	123.8	127.7	127.2
Würtemberg	92.0	100.0	103.8	100.8	89.6
Baden	79.2	83.2	82.7	79.3	73.3
Holland	30.1	31.8	31.2	26.9	22.8
Belgium	82.1	87.2	88.1	80.1	67.8
France	78.2	83.4	87.2	88.3	87.8
Portugal	...	122.7	121.8	121.0	117.5 (*c*)
Spain	47.8	49.9(*a*)	...	48.8	44.1
Italy	75.5	73.8	68.5	62.3	56.3
Servia	9.3	10.1	10.7	11.3	11.0
Roumania	52.3	58.4	67.8	82.6	95.2 (*d*)
New South Wales	43.6	49.0	60.1	68.8	70.0
Victoria	46.3	48.9	54.5	55.7	56.3
Queensland	40.6	44.4	48.3	59.2	65.1
South Australia	21.6	25.0	29.8	37.6	41.8
Western Australia	...	...	47.5	50.6	42.4
Tasmania	43.5	38.4	45.8	56.5	58.7 (*b*)
New Zealand	29.3	32.0	37.7	44.3	45.4

(*a*) Average of 1886-8. (*b*) Average of 1901-4.
(*c*) 1901 only. (*d*) Average of 1901-3.

No very safe deductions can be drawn from this table as to the change in the rate of illegitimacy in any given country over the period for which figures are given, without having regard to the change in the numbers of legitimate births. If, for example, the number of illegitimate births remains stationary, while the number of legitimate births diminishes, the rate of illegitimacy in relation to births would increase. But this could not be said to mean that, in this particular case, illegitimacy was on the increase. The only proper basis for a comparative study of illegitimacy is the ratio of illegitimate births to the numbers of unmarried women of child-bearing ages, say from 15 to 49. The fertility of women above 49 years of age may be neglected. In the following table is therefore given, for certain countries, the average number of illegitimate live-births per 1000 unmarried women (including widowed and divorced women) aged 15 to 49, in successive decennial periods [58]:—

Country	Average Number of Illegitimate Live-Births per 1000 Unmarried Women aged 15 to 49		
	1876-85	1886-95	1896-1905
England and Wales	13	10	8
Scotland	20	17	13
Ireland	4	5	3
Denmark	26	24	23
German Empire	28	27	26
Prussia	25	24	22
Bavaria	42	39	37
Saxony	47	44	41
Würtemberg	29	27	25
Baden	22	20	20
Holland	9	9	6
Belgium	19	17	17
France	16	17	18
Italy	24	24	19
Norway	19	17	16 (*a*)
Sweden	22	22	23 (*a*)
Finland	21	18	17 (*a*)
Austria	44	44	41 (*b*)
Hungary (Kingdom)	41	49	..

(*a*) Average of 1897-1904. (*b*) Average of 1898-1903.

The ratio of illegitimates is seen to vary greatly from country to country. Ireland and Holland have the lowest ratios; Saxony, Austria, Hungary, and Bavaria the highest. In nearly all cases the tendency is towards a decrease in the ratio.

The illegitimate birth-rate (live- and still-births) per 1000 unmarried women at different ages was as follows in the countries named [58]:—

Country and Period	Mean Annual Number of Illegitimate Births (or Accouchements) per 1000 Unmarried Women aged							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	15-49
Denmark (1891-1900)	8	38	42	34	25	9	1	23
Norway (1889-1892)	3	25	34	28	20	9	2	17
Sweden (1891-1900)	7	35	39	36	28	13	1	22
Finland (1891-1900)	4	29	36	36	25	11	1	18
Austria (1895-1900)	12	65	78	57		8		45
France (1892-1900)	9	28	35	27	17	6	1	18
New South Wales (1893-1900)	11	25	23	22	21	8	1	17
Victoria (1903)	6	16	11	10	10	4	1	10
Western Australia (1901)	9	18	19	22	15	3	1	13

The highest rate of illegitimacy is seen to be generally amongst unmarried women in the age-group 25 to 29. A preceding table shows the highest rate of legitimate births to be generally amongst wives aged less than 20.

The following table shows the *percentage* of the total number of illegitimate births that occurred among unmarried women (including widowed and divorced) of the ages specified. The period to which the figures relate is stated against each country [58]:—

Country and Period	Percentage of Total Illegitimate Births that occurred among Unmarried Women aged								
	Less than 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	Age Unknown	All Ages
Denmark (1901–1905)	18	43	22	10	5	2	...	...	100
Sweden (1896–1900)	12	38	24	13	9	3	0.5	0.5	100
Finland (1896–1900)	8	37	27	14	10	4	...	...	100
Austria (1895–1900)	10	35	22	17		2		14	100
France (1901–1905)	21	38	20	10	6	2	...	3	100
New South Wales (1893–1900)	28	39	17	9	5	2	..	...	100
Victoria (1903)	22	41	18	10	7	2	...	...	100
Western Australia (1901)	22	33	23	14	6	1	...	1	100

The ratio of illegitimate births is much greater among still-births than among live-births, as shown in the following table [58]:—

State	Average Number of Illegitimate Births per 1000					
	Live-Births		Still-Births		Total Births	
	1896–1900	1901–5	1896–1900	1901–5	1896–1900	1901–5
Denmark	95.8	101.2	142.8	140.3	97.0	102.2
Norway (*a*)	74.3	71.8	118.2	117.3	75.3	72.9
Sweden (*a*)	112.7	118.2	154.3	163.6	113.8	119.3
Austria (*b*)	141.1	130.0	196.0	181.7	142.7	131.3
Hungary	92.3	97.3	129.4	134.5	93.2	98.0
Hungary, Kingdom	89.0	93.6	126.3	129.2	89.9	94.4
Germany	89.8	83.7	119.9	113.5	90.8	84.6
Prussia	75.8	70.3	108.3	102.2	76.9	71.3
Bavaria	136.2	126.0	162.5	150.7	137.0	126.7
Saxony	127.7	127.2	161.6	158.8	128.9	128.4
Württemberg	100.8	89.6	105.6	98.0	101.0	89.8
Baden	79.3	73.3	97.3	89.1	79.8	73.7
Holland	26.9	22.8	52.3	42.3	28.0	23.6
Belgium	80.1	67.8	110.0	95.5	81.4	69.0
France	88.3	87.8	140.2	138.3	90.7	90.1
Spain	48.8	44.1	102.9	100.8	50.1	45.5
Italy	62.3	56.3	84.3	75.1	63.2	57.1
Servia	11.3	11.0	13.7	18.1	11.4	11.2

(*a*) The second period is 1901–4. (*b*) The second period is 1901–3.

The proportions of illegitimate births in every 1000 living births, still-births, and total births in some of the chief towns of the world in 1906 and 1907 were as follows [60]:—

Town	Illegitimate Births per 1000					
	Live-Births		Still-Births		Total Births	
	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907
Aberdeen	96	98	...	...	96 (*a*)	98 (*a*)
Amsterdam	41	45	88	72	44	46
Antwerp	134	128	183	151	136	128
Berlin	173	226	257	251	176	174
Bordeaux	285	291	360	340	290	294
Breslau	181	189	208	251	182	191
Brussels	160	170	...	...	160 (*a*)	170 (*a*)
Bucharest	191	189	...	...	191 (*a*)	189 (*a*)
Buda-Pesth	268	266	306	332	269	268
Buenos Ayres	137	130	...	143	137 (*a*)	131
Charlottenberg	117	119	214	213	119	122
Chemnitz	143	143	182	202	144	146
Christiania	134	132	237	236	137	136
Copenhagen	255	257	...	307	255 (*a*)	259
Dresden	187	197	255	264	189	199
Dundee	84	92	...	...	84 (*a*)	92 (*a*)

Illegitimate Births per 1000

Town	Live-Births		Still-Births		Total Births	
	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1907
Edinburgh	79	79	...	...	79 (a)	79 (a)
Glasgow	70	67	...	...	70 (a)	67 (a)
Hamburg	132	132	210	241	128	136
Havann	265	306	458	447	282	316
Leipzig	188	181	229	244	189	183
Madrid	140	125	221	251	145	132
Marseilles	175	179	192	242	176	184
Milan	84	81	154	151	86	84
Munich	267	277	313	357	268	280
Naples	113	107	165	138	117	109
Paris	258	255	282	297	260	259
Prague	426	406	495	495	438	406
Rio de Janeiro	185	179	...	...	185 (a)	179 (a)
Rome	169	163	234	228	173	167
Rotterdam	39	41	106	70	41	43
St. Petersburg	217	195	298	324	221	201
Trieste	171	179	256	242	177	183
Vienna	309	301	327	336	311	308
Warsaw	96	89	182	182	99	93
Washington	106	86	248	181	115	92

(a) Rate per 1000 live-births only.

A table prepared by Dr. Jacques Bertillon about 1897, and quoted by Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, gives the birth-rate in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna for different social classes of the population. The table is as follows [141]:—

Population in	Annual Births per 1000 Women aged 15–50			
	London	Paris	Berlin	Vienna
Very poor quarters	147	108	157	200
Poor quarters	140	95	129	164
Comfortable quarters	107	72	114	155
Very comfortable quarters	107	65	96	153
Rich quarters	87	53	63	107
Very rich quarters	63	34	47	71
Average	109	80	102	153

Dr. Bertillon has also given the following table showing the number of legitimate births per 1000 *married* women aged 15–50 in Paris and Berlin [141]:—

Population in	Births per 1000 Married Women aged 15–50	
	Paris	Berlin
Very poor quarters	143	214
Poor quarters	128	198
Comfortable quarters	109	192
Very comfortable quarters	96	172
Rich quarters	94	145
Very rich quarters	65	121

A similar table for London is given by Drs. A. Newsholme and T. H. C. Stevenson, who define their social areas according to the number of domestic servants per 100 families, as given by the census of 1901. The table is as follows [141]:—

Population Groups	Corrected Birth-Rate per 1000 of Population 1903			Corrected Natural Increase (Corrected Birth-Rate *less* Corrected Death-Rate)
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	
Number of female domestic servants per 100 families—				
I. Under 10	30.78	0.78	31.56	12.42
II. 10–20	24.81	1.01	25.82	10.75
III. 20–30	24.90	0.73	25.63	10.26
IV. 30–40	24.82	0.68	25.50	12.83
V. 40–60	23.62	1.74(a)	25.36	9.85
VI. Over 60	20.04	0.41	20.45	5.88
Total	25.91	0.91	26.82	...

(a) Due to the high rate in Marylebone, in which is situated Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.

The decrease in the birth-rate from the poorest to the richest groups is noteworthy, and is shown by all three tables to be practically continuous.

United Kingdom

The following table shows the number of live-births registered in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in recent years, classified according to sex and legitimacy:—

England and Wales [58], [62], [282].

Year	Legitimate (in thousands)		Illegitimate (in thousands)		Total (in thousands)		Grand Total (in thous.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1897	450	434	19	19	469	453	922
1898	449	436	20	18	469	454	923
1899	454	437	19	18	473	455	928
1900	452	438	19	18	471	456	927
1901	455	438	19	18	474	456	930
1902	461	443	18	18	479	461	940
1903	463	448	19	18	482	466	948
1904	462	446	19	18	481	464	945
1905	454	438	19	18	473	456	929
1906	458	440	19	18	477	458	935
1907	449	433	18	18	468	450	918
1908	459	444	19	18.5	478	462	940

Scotland [58], [61], [63], [283].

Year	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1897	61,200	58,600	4,600	4,500	65,800	63,100	128,900
1898	62,200	59,700	4,600	4,300	66,800	64,000	130,800
1899	62,500	59,700	4,300	4,300	66,800	64,000	130,800
1900	62,800	60,100	4,300	4,200	67,100	64,300	131,400
1901	63,500	60,400	4,300	4,000	67,800	64,400	132,200
1902	63,200	60,800	4,200	4,000	67,400	64,800	132,200
1903	63,800	61,500	4,300	3,900	68,100	65,400	133,500
1904	63,200	60,400	4,600	4,400	67,800	64,800	132,600
1905	62,100	60,200	4,600	4,500	66,700	64,700	131,400
1906	62,700	60,000	4,700	4,600	67,400	64,600	132,000
1907	61,400	58,600	4,500	4,300	65,900	62,900	128,800

During 1902–6 there were, on the average, 1590 twin births, and 19 triplet births in Scotland per year.

Ireland [58], [64], [65], [284].

Year	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total		Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1897	53,200	50,600	1,500	1,400	54,700	52,000	106,700
1898	52,800	49,800	1,500	1,400	54,300	51,200	105,500
1899	52,000	49,200	1,400	1,300	53,400	50,500	103,900
1900	50,900	47,900	1,300	1,300	52,200	49,200	101,400
1901	50,700	47,700	1,300	1,300	52,000	49,000	101,000
1902	51,200	48,000	1,400	1,300	52,600	49,300	101,900
1903	50,800	48,400	1,400	1,300	52,200	49,700	101,900
1904	51,800	49,400	1,400	1,300	53,200	50,700	103,900
1905	51,100	49,000	1,400	1,300	52,500	50,300	102,800
1906	52,000	48,800	1,400	1,300	53,400	50,100	103,500
1907	50,900	48,300	1,300	1,300	52,200	49,600	101,800
1908	51,000	48,300	1,300	1,300	52,400	49,600	102,000

The annual birth-rate per 1000 of population during recent years has been as follows [22]:—

Year	Birth-Rate per **1000** of Population			
	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1897	29.6	30.0	23.5	28.9
1898	29.3	30.1	23.3	28.7
1899	29.1	29.8	23.1	28.5
1900	28.7	29.6	22.7	28.2
1901	28.5	29.5	22.7	28.0
1902	28.5	29.2	23.0	28.0
1903	28.4	29.2	23.1	27.9
1904	27.9	28.7	23.6	27.6
1905	27.2	28.1	23.4	26.9
1906	27.1	27.9	23.6	26.8
1907	26.3	27.0	23.2	26.0
1908	26.5	27.2	23.4	26.4

The birth-rate has varied as follows over a longer series of years [58], [22]:—

Year	Average Annual Birth-Rate per **1000** of Population		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1841–50	32.6	...	...
1851–60	34.1	...	...
1861–70	35.2	35.0	26.3 (*a*)
1871–80	35.4	34.9	26.5
1881–90	32.5	32.3	23.4
1891–1900	29.9	30.6	23.0
1901–07	27.7	28.5	23.2

(*a*) Average of 1864–70.

France

The number of births in France in 1906, classified according to the ages of the parents, is given as follows [9]:—

Number of Legitimate Live-Births in **1906**

Age of Mother	Age of Father									Total Births
	Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	Age Unknown	
Under 15	34	27	48	14	3	2	...	...	3	131
15 to 19	865	8,124	14,975	3,346	578	154	34	28	26	28,130
20 to 24	927	27,085	98,982	45,170	9,311	2,040	543	296	122	184,476
25 to 29	600	10,890	77,540	87,827	34,596	8,387	2,033	818	136	222,827
30 to 34	158	2,978	18,233	54,653	53,500	23,901	6,017	1,943	150	161,533
35 to 39	35	642	3,654	12,094	30,020	30,576	13,245	4,113	118	94,497
40 to 44	5	114	728	2,288	5,589	12,873	10,888	5,209	81	37,775
45 to 49	...	45	153	328	785	1,268	1,580	1,240	32	5,431
50 and over	...	31	68	138	198	260	135	101	6	937
Age unknown	4	12	35	44	33	22	10	6	78	244
Total	2,628	49,048	214,416	205,902	134,613	79,483	34,485	13,754	752	735,981

The numbers of illegitimates and of still-births, according to the age of the mothers, were as follows [9]:—

Numbers in **1906**

Age of Mother	Illegitimate Live-Births	Still-Births	
		Legitimate	Illegitimate
Under 15	172	4	3
15 to 19	15,075	1,549	716
20 to 24	27,560	6,825	1,512
25 to 29	13,368	8,351	1,102
30 to 34	7,028	6,920	708
35 to 39	3,957	4,803	469
40 to 44	1,527	2,273	257
45 to 49	194	416	34
50 and over	24	61	5
Age unknown	1,961	912	406
Total	70,866	32,114	5,212

The numbers of live-births and the birth-rate over a series of years are given as follows [9]:—

Year	Average Annual Number of Live-Births	
	Number per Year	Number per **1000** of Population
1873–77	953,000	26.0
1878–82	933,000	25.0
1883–87	923,000	24.2
1888–92	865,000	22.5
1893–97	848,000	22.3
1898–1902	844,000	21.7
1903–6	815,000	20.8
1907 [282]	774,000	19.7
1908 [282]	792,000	20.2

The highest birth-rate in France since 1806 was 33.9 per 1000 of population in 1814. Since then it has gradually and almost continuously declined, reaching the low figure of 19.7 per 1000 in 1907 [9].

Germany

The birth-rate in Germany per 1000 of population has averaged as follows over a series of years [58], [59]:—

Period	Average Annual Number of Live-Births per **1000** of Population					
	Germany	Prussia	Bavaria	Saxony	Wurtemberg	Baden
1841–50	36.1	38.0	34.1	39.4	40.8	37.9
1851–60	35.3	37.7	33.2	39.6	35.8	32.9
1861–70	37.2	38.3	36.9	40.5	40.8	37.0
1871–80	39.1	39.0	40.3	42.9	43.1	38.5
1881–90	36.8	37.4	36.8	41.8	35.8	33.0
1891–1900	36.1	36.7	36.5	39.5	34.2	33.2
1901–6	34.1	34.7	35.7	34.2	33.9	33.7

The birth-rate, including the still-born, was as follows for the whole empire [12]:—

	Average Annual Total Birth-Rate
1851–60	36.8
1861–70	38.8
1871–80	40.7
1881–90	38.2
1891–1900	37.4
1901–6	35.2

The number of illegitimate births has fallen from 11.5 per cent. of the total births during the period 1851–60, to 8.5 per cent. during 1901–6. The number of still-births has fallen from 4 per cent. of the total births in the earlier period to 3.1 per cent. during 1901–6 [12].

The percentage of total births in the German Empire in 1906, occurring in each month of the year, is given as follows [12]:—

Month	Percentages of Total Births in 1906		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Still-born
January	8.4	9.0	9.2
February	7.8	8.3	8.5
March	8.8	9.5	9.1
April	8.3	8.5	8.6
May	8.4	8.6	8.4
June	8.1	8.2	8.0
July	8.4	7.4	7.7
August	8.6	7.6	8.0
September	8.6	8.6	7.6
October	8.4	7.8	8.0
November	8.0	7.9	8.2
December	8.2	8.6	8.7
Total	100	100	100
Actual numbers	1,907,680	177,060	62,260

There were, in 1906, over 26,500 cases of twin births, 266 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets [12].

United States of America

Birth statistics covering a series of consecutive years are only available for a few of the states comprised in the Union. The average annual birth-rates for five states are given as follows [58]:—

State	Average Annual Number of Live-Births per 1000 Population				
	1851-60	1861 70	1871-80	1881-90	1891 1900
Connecticut	24.6	22.7	24.7	23.1	24.1
Massachusetts	29.1	25.7	25.9	25.5	27.3
Michigan	...	...	22.5	22.1	19.5
Rhode Island	...	...	23.7	23.3	25.8
Vermont	...	19.4	20.8	19.1	20.6

The birth-rate (live-births only) in Maine averaged 21.3 per 1000 of population during 1892–1900, and 20.9 during 1901–5 [58].

BUILDING SOCIETIES

United Kingdom

The liabilities and balances due on mortgages of Incorporated Building Societies in the United Kingdom have varied as follows [22]:—

Year	Societies making Returns	Liabilities			Balances due on Mortgage Securities
		Total	On Shares	To Depositors and other Creditors	
		£	£	£	£
1896	2,564	44,970,000	31,880,000	11,180,000	40,570,000
1897	2,514	44,680,000	31,500,000	11,210,000	40,570,000
1898	2,425	44,960,000	31,350,000	11,420,000	41,280,000
1899	2,325	45,750,000	31,650,000	11,750,000	42,110,000
1900	2,239	46,780,000	32,120,000	12,160,000	43,270,000
1901	2,167	47,850,000	32,580,000	12,580,000	44,360,000
1902	2,125	49,160,000	33,490,490	12,870,000	45,730,000
1903	2,062	51,250,000	34,750,000	13,630,000	48,110,000
1904	2,014	52,850,000	35,820,000	13,980,000	49,910,000
1905	1,939	54,340,000	36,880,000	14,370,000	51,050,000
1906	1,904	55,890,000	38,300,000	14,480,000	52,320,000
1907	1,852	57,300,000	39,300,000	14,680,000	54,010,000

Similar information for Unincorporated Building Societies in England and Wales (there being, in the period given, none in Scotland and Ireland), is given as follows [22]:—

Year	Societies making Returns	Liabilities			Balances due on Mortgage Securities
		Total	On Shares	To Depositors and other Creditors	
		£	£	£	£
1896	71	11,420,000	2,970,000	7,850,000	2,780,000
1897	76	12,600,000	3,140,000	8,810,000	3,050,000
1898	70	14,050,000	3,260,000	10,110,000	3,170,000
1899	65	15,020,000	3,460,000	10,830,000	3,440,000
1900	68	14,060,000	3,590,000	9,710,000	3,340,000
1901	66	14,230,000	3,650,000	9,790,000	3,510,000
1902	65	14,750,000	3,760,000	10,180,000	3,510,000
1903	62	14,950,000	3,580,000	10,530,000	3,390,000
1904	61	15,300,000	3,590,000	10,860,000	3,280,000
1905	60	16,000,000	3,730,000	11,400,000	3,320,000
1906	60	16,360,000	3,820,000	11,640,000	3,320,000
1907	85	15,990,000	3,820,000	11,230,000	3,320,000

The position of building societies in the United Kingdom in 1906 is shown in detail as follows [66]:—

	Unincorporated Societies in England	Incorporated Societies			Total for United Kingdom
		England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	
Total number of societies	60	1,715	141	96	2,012
Number which made returns	60	1,689	135	80	1,964
Number of members	57,626	514,424	32,125	12,554	616,729
Receipts during financial year	£23,686,850	£18,962,320	£673,520	£520,710	£43,843,400
Number of societies making advances on mortgages	54	1,282	107	65	1,508
Amount advanced on mortgage during year	£572,980	£8,356,620	£220,820	£168,560	£9,318,980
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£
To holders of shares	3,817,160	35,936,820	1,426,180	864,210	42,044,370
To depositors and other creditors	11,636,500	13,799,120	374,490	303,680	26,113,790
Undivided profit	912,720	3,025,020	122,910	112,800	4,173,450
Total liabilities	16,366,380	52,760,960	1,923,580	1,280,690	72,331,610
Assets—					
Balance due on mortgage	3,315,410	49,354,580	1,789,510	1,179,570	55,639,070
Other assets	13,048,960	3,337,960	132,810	99,630	16,619,360
Balance deficit (*a*)	2,010	68,420	1,260	1,490	73,180
Total	16,366,380	52,760,960	1,923,580	1,280,690	72,331,610

(*a*) Deficits were shown by 159 societies, aggregating to the amounts shown against "Balance Deficit."

The amounts advanced annually on mortgage averaged during the six years 1901–6 as follows [66]:—

Unincorporated societies	£615,785
Incorporated societies—	
England and Wales	8,329,080
Scotland	228,230
Ireland	200,425
Total	9,373,520

United States of America

The number of building and loan associations in the United States diminished from 5975 in 1896 to 5403 in 1901, and to 5351 in 1906. The numbers in certain states in these years were [3]:—

State	1896	1901	1906
Pennsylvania	1,173	1,168	1,321
Ohio	756	757	654
Illinois	718	546	501
Indiana	504	403	349
New Jersey	316	341	392
New York	349	321	262
Missouri	288	148	123
California	147	138	131
Massachusetts	122	128	133
Others	1,602	1,453	1,485
Total	5,975	5,403	5,351

The amount of assets was as follows [3]:—

State	1896	1901	1906
	£	£	£
Pennsylvania	22,070,000	22,860,000	28,390,000
Ohio	19,990,000	21,730,000	24,980,000
Illinois	16,520,000	9,010,000	9,490,000
Indiana	7,860,000	6,040,000	6,640,000
New Jersey	8,950,000	10,910,000	13,100,000
New York	11,240,000	11,700,000	8,970,000
Missouri	5,430,000	1,940,000	1,690,000
California	4,430,000	3,690,000	3,960,000
Massachusetts	4,720,000	5,890,000	8,780,000
Others	33,170,000	31,210,000	36,210,000
Total	134,380,000	124,980,000	142,210,000

The membership in 1906 is given as follows [3]:—

Pennsylvania	346,400
Ohio	310,800
Illinois	93,600
Indiana	97,500
New Jersey	137,900
New York	118,800
Missouri	19,100
California	36,200
Massachusetts	104,500
Others	479,200
Total	1,744,000

Canada

The amount of assets and liabilities of loan companies and building societies in Canada was as follows in the year stated [32]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Year	Assets		Liabilities		Year	Assets		Liabilities	
	Total	Loans	Total	To Shareholders only		Total	Loans	Total	To Shareholders only
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
1876	5,050,000	4,800,000	5,050,000	3,220,000	1896	29,670,000	24,650,000	29,550,000	11,540,000
1881	15,240,000	13,300,000	14,840,000	6,610,000	1901	32,700,000	25,960,000	32,700,000	13,240,000
1886	20,220,000	18,170,000	20,290,000	8,600,000	1906	47,850,000	35,080,000	47,850,000	15,300,000
1891	25,790,000	22,710,000	25,560,000	9,680,000					

A statement of assets and liabilities in 1906, according to provinces, is given as follows [32]:—

Assets and Liabilities, &c.	Statistics for 1906					
	Ontario	Quebec	Manitoba	Nova Scotia	British Columbia	Total
Number of Companies and Societies	63	8	4	4	2	81
Assets—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loans	27,650,000	4,990,000	1,540,000	540,000	360,000	35,080,000
Securities, &c.	8,290,000	3,260,000	140,000	1,010,000	70,000	12,770,000
Total Assets	35,940,000	8,250,000	1,680,000	1,550,000	430,000	47,850,000
Liabilities—						
Capital paid	9,010,000	720,000	400,000	140,000	80,000	10,350,000
Reserve	2,930,000	350,000	60,000	30,000	40,000	3,410,000
Deposits	4,540,000	130,000	...	40,000	40,000	4,750,000
Debentures, &c.	19,460,000	7,050,000	1,220,000	1,340,000	270,000	29,340,000
Total Liabilities	35,940,000	8,250,000	1,680,000	1,550,000	430,000	47,850,000

New Zealand

At the end of 1906 there were in operation 100 registered building societies, of which 65 were terminable and the rest permanent [33].

The total receipts during their financial year were £1,200,000, including deposits to the amount of £540,000 [33].

The assets at the end of the year were valued at £1,990,000. The liabilities were [33]:—

To shareholders, reserve fund, &c.	£1,430,000
To depositors	480,000
To banks, &c.	80,000
Total	£1,990,000

See also articles on *Co-operation* and *Friendly Societies* (infra).

BULLION

The world's production of gold and silver since 1493 (the date of the discovery of America) is given by Dr. Soetbeer and the United States mint as follows [49]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Period	Total Production in Periods Named				Percentage of Gold in Total Production of Gold and Silver	
	Gold		Silver			
	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Coining Value	Weight	Value
	Thousands	£	Thousands	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1493–1520	5,221	22,500,000	42,309	11,400,000	11	66
1521–1544	5,525	23,700,000	69,598	18,800,000	7.4	56
1545–1560	4,378	18,800,000	160,287	43,100,000	2.7	30
1561–1580	4,398	18,900,000	192,578	51,900,000	2.2	27
1581–1600	4,745	20,400,000	269,353	72,500,000	1.7	22
1601–1620	5,478	23,600,000	271,925	73,200,000	2	24
1621–1640	5,337	23,000,000	253,085	68,100,000	2.1	25
1641–1660	5,639	24,300,000	235,531	63,400,000	2.3	28
1661–1680	5,954	25,600,000	216,691	58,300,000	2.7	31
1681–1700	6,922	29,800,000	219,842	59,200,000	3.1	34
1701–1720	8,243	35,500,000	228,651	61,500,000	3.5	37
1721–1740	12,268	52,800,000	277,262	74,700,000	4.2	41
1741–1760	15,824	68,100,000	342,812	92,300,000	4.4	43
1761–1780	13,313	57,300,000	419,712	113,000,000	3.1	34
1781–1800	11,439	49,300,000	565,235	152,200,000	2	24
1801–1820	5,716	24,600,000	287,469	77,400,000	1.9	24
1811–1820	3,680	15,800,000	173,857	50,900,000	2.1	25
1821–1830	4,570	19,700,000	148,070	39,900,000	3	33
1831–1840	6,523	28,000,000	191,759	51,700,000	3.3	35
1841–1850	17,605	75,800,000	250,903	67,600,000	6.6	53
1851–1855	32,052	138,000,000	142,443	38,300,000	18.4	78
1856–1860	32,431	139,700,000	145,477	39,200,000	18.2	78
1861–1865	29,748	128,100,000	177,010	47,700,000	14.4	73
1866–1870	31,350	135,000,000	215,258	58,000,000	12.7	70
1871–1875	27,955	120,500,000	316,585	85,300,000	8.1	59
1876–1880	27,716	119,400,000	393,878	106,000,000	6.6	53
1881–1885	23,974	103,200,000	460,020	123,900,000	5	46
1886–1890	27,306	117,500,000	544,558	146,700,000	4.8	45
1891–1895	39,413	169,500,000	787,907	212,200,000	4.8	44
1896–1900	62,235	268,000,000	828,466	223,100,000	7	55
1901–1905	78,034	336,000,000	839,977	226,200,000	8.5	60
1906	19,445	83,700,000	165,382	44,400,000	10.5	65
1907	19,861	85,500,000	185,015	49,800,000	9.7	63
Total 1493–1907	604,298	2,601,600,000	10,018,905	2,701,900,000	5.7	49

The production of gold and silver in the United States has been as follows [49]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Years	Total Production of Gold		Total Production of Silver	
	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Commercial Value
	Thousands	£	Thousands	£
1792–1847 (56 years)	1,187	5,100,000	310	85,000
1848–72 (25 years)	58,280	251,000,000	118,568	32,900,000
1873–97 (25 years)	45,540	196,100,000	1,053,150	211,700,000
1898	3,118	13,400,000	54,438	6,700,000
1899	3,437	14,800,000	54,765	6,800,000
1900	3,830	16,500,000	57,647	7,400,000
1901	3,806	16,300,000	55,214	6,900,000
1902	3,870	16,700,000	55,500	6,100,000
1903	3,560	15,300,000	54,300	6,100,000
1904	3,892	16,800,000	57,683	7,000,000
1905	4,266	18,300,000	56,102	7,100,000
1906	4,565	19,700,000	56,518	8,000,000
1907	4,375	18,800,000	56,515	7,800,000
Total	143,726	618,800,000	1,730,710	314,585,000

The total production of gold in Australasia since 1851 has been valued as follows [15]:—

	Total Value
New South Wales (1851–1907)	£55,400,000
Victoria (1851–1907)	279,500,000
Queensland (1860–1907)	66,300,000
South Australia (1856–1907)	2,800,000
Western Australia (1886–1907)	78,000,000
Tasmania (1867–1907)	6,500,000
Total Commonwealth	£488,500,000
New Zealand	71,500,000
Total Australasia	£560,000,000

The production of gold in the Transvaal since May 1901 has been as follows [28]:—

Year	Ounces	£
1901	239,000	1,097,200
1902	1,718,920	7,301,500
1903	2,972,900	12,628,100
1904	3,773,520	16,028,900
1905	4,909,540	20,854,400
1906	5,795,270	24,616,700
1907	6,452,910	27,410,200

Also see articles on *gold* and *silver* (infra). For imports and exports of Bullion, see article on *commerce* (passim).

C

CANALS

The approximate cost of various canals is given as follows [67]:—

Suez Canal	£19,000,000
Manchester Ship Canal	15,000,000
Kiel Canal	8,000,000
Salt St. Marie Canal, United States	1,200,000
Salt St. Marie Canal, Canada	800,000
Amsterdam Canal	2,000,000
Corinth Canal	1,000,000
Cronstadt Canal	2,000,000
Welland Canal (Lake Erie to Lake Ontario)	5,000,000

Up to the end of June 1908 the United States Government had spent on the Panama Canal about £26,000,000. The total cost of this Canal when completed is estimated to amount to from £50,000,000 to £100,000,000 [67]. The total cost of the whole of the nine canals enumerated above was £54,000,000.

The total length of the Panama Canal when completed will be 49 miles, of which 4 miles at each end will be in the open sea. The minimum depth is to be 41 feet, the minimum width at the bottom 200 feet. Each lock will have a usable length of 1000 feet and will be 110 feet wide. The maximum lift of the locks will be 32 feet [67].

It is estimated that 40 ships will be able to pass through the canal from ocean to ocean in 24 hours [67].

At one part of the isthmus a dam (the Gatun dam) is to be constructed, which will be 7700 feet long and 2060 feet wide [67].

Up to the end of June 1908, 122,500,000 cubic yards had been excavated. 32,000 men were actually at work on the canal at the end of January 1908 [67].

The opening of the Panama Canal will shorten distances as follows [67]:—

New York to Panama and Pacific ports to the north	8400 miles
New York to Panama and Pacific ports to the south	8400 to 1000 miles (average 5000 miles)
Liverpool to Panama and Pacific ports to the north	6000 miles
Liverpool to Panama and Pacific ports to the south	2600 miles on average
New York to Yokohama viâ San Francisco	3700 miles
New York to Sydney viâ Tahiti	3800 miles

Suez Canal

The numbers and tonnage of vessels of all kinds passing through the Suez Canal in each year from 1897, together with the transit receipts, were as follows [68]:—

Year	Vessels passing through Suez Canal			Transit Receipts
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage (Suez Canal Measurement)	
		Tons	Tons	£
1897	2,986	11,123,400	7,899,400	2,913,200
1898	3,503	12,962,600	9,238,600	3,411,800
1899	3,607	13,816,000	9,895,600	3,652,800
1900	3,441	13,699,200	9,738,200	3,624,900
1901	3,699	15,163,200	10,823,800	4,015,500
1902	3,708	15,694,400	11,248,400	4,148,800
1903	3,761	16,615,300	11,907,300	4,144,800
1904	4,237	18,661,100	13,401,800	4,632,700
1905	4,116	18,310,400	13,134,100	4,554,700
1906	3,975	18,810,700	13,445,500	4,326,500
1907 [69]	4,267	20,552,000	14,728,400	4,640,000

The average net tonnage of the vessels passing through the canal has steadily increased, almost from year to year. In 1870 the average net tonnage per vessel was 898; in 1880 it was 1509; in 1890 it was 2033; in 1900 it was 2830; and in 1907 it had reached 3452 tons.

The nationality of the vessels which passed through the Suez Canal in 1894–1896 and 1904–1906 was as follows [68]:—

Nationality	Vessels which passed through Suez Canal							
	Annual Average 1894–1896				Annual Average 1904–1906			
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Per Cent. of Total		Number	Gross Tonnage	Per Cent. of Total	
			Number	Tonnage			Number	Tonnage
		Tons	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Tons	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
British	2,289	8,256,000	67.3	70.4	2,499	11,722,000	60.8	63.0
German	311	995,000	9.1	8.5	577	2,902,000	14.0	15.6
French	227	845,000	6.7	7.2	265	1,241,000	6.4	6.7
Dutch	194	501,000	5.7	4.3	215	807,000	5.3	4.4
Austro-Hungarian	74	254,000	2.2	2.2	140	648,000	3.4	3.5
Russian	40	155,000	1.2	1.3	88	327,000	2.1	1.8
Japanese	6	21,000	0.2	0.2	14	81,000	0.3	0.4
Italian	124	333,000	3.7	2.8	89	286,000	2.2	1.5
Other	134	358,000	3.9	3.1	223	580,000	5.5	3.1
Total	3,399	11,718,000	100	100	4,110	18,594,000	100	100

The corresponding figures for 1907 are as follows [69]:—

Nationality	Vessels of all kinds which passed through the Suez Canal in 1907			
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Per Cent. of Total	
			Number	Tonnage
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.
British	2,651	13,107,340	62.1	63.7
German	580	3,192,110	13.6	15.5
French	239	1,210,330	5.6	5.9
Dutch	223	889,520	5.2	4.3
Austro-Hungarian	129	612,120	3.0	3.0
Russian	81	323,940	1.9	1.6
Japanese	67	367,860	1.6	1.8
Italian	86	296,710	2.0	1.5
Others	211	552,050	5.0	2.7
Total	4,267	20,551,980	100	100

United Kingdom

Statistics of canals in the United Kingdom for the year 1905 are given as follows [187]:—

Length	4,673 miles
Tons of goods conveyed	43,162,000
Revenue	£2,680,700
Expenditure	£1,891,200

Of these canals the length owned or controlled by railways was 1363 miles, on which were conveyed 14,216,000 tons of goods. The revenue was £643,500, and the expenditure £483,000 [187].

The paid-up capital of the canals was in 1905 [187]:—

Not belonging to railways	£36,970,000
Belonging to or controlled by railways	10,580,000
Total	£47,550,000

(The paid-up capital of canals in Ireland belonging to railways (95 miles) is not given in this statement.)

France

The length of rivers and canals in France actually navigated, and the tonnage carried per mile, in 1900 and 1907, are given as follows [9]:—

	1900	1907
Length navigated—		
Rivers . . . Miles	4,560	4,370
Canals . . . ,,	3,030	3,050
Tonnage carried per mile—		
Rivers . . Million tons	1,220	1,440
Canals . . ,,	1,650	1,860

Germany

The inland waterways of Germany in 1903 had a total navigable length of 8740 miles, comprising 5040 miles of main streams, 890 miles of channelled rivers, 1370 miles of navigable canals, and 1440 miles of canals between lakes, estuaries, &c. [39].

CAPITAL

The value of negotiable paper or securities in the world at December 31, 1906, was estimated by Mons. A. Neymarck to amount to over £29,000,000,000. The amounts owned by various countries were approximately as follows [279]:—

United Kingdom	£5,000,000,000
United States	4,500,000,000
France	4,000,000,000
Germany	2,600,000,000
Russia	1,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	800,000,000

The capital issues of the world in 1908 are given approximately as follows [177]:—

Issues on account of—	
State, provincial, and municipal loans .	£290,000,000
Railways, industrial companies, &c. .	490,000,000
Banks, &c.	55,000,000
Conversions	13,000,000
Total . . .	£848,000,000

The nominal value of the securities quoted in the London Stock Exchange official list at the end of 1908 was £9,935,000,000 [189].

The amount of British capital invested abroad is given by *The Economist* approximately as follows [51]:—

British colonies and dependencies—	
India	£470,000,000
Australasia	321,000,000
Canada	305,000,000
Transvaal and Orange River .	220,000,000
Cape Colony	98,000,000
Rhodesia and British East Africa .	59,000,000
Natal	30,000,000
Others	63,000,000
Total for colonies, &c. . .	£1,566,000,000
Foreign countries—	
United States	£485,000,000
Argentina	254,000,000
Japan	115,000,000
Brazil	101,000,000
Egypt	97,000,000
Mexico	51,000,000
Germany, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark .	48,000,000
China	47,000,000
Russia	45,000,000
Chile	42,000,000
Balkan States, including Turkey and Greece	39,000,000
Italy, Switzerland, and Austria . .	26,000,000
Spain	25,000,000
Uruguay	25,000,000
Cuba	21,000,000
Others	63,000,000
Total for foreign countries .	£1,484,000,000
Grand Total	£3,050,000,000

This amount of about £3,000,000,000 invested abroad is estimated to represent about 20 per cent. of the total capital of the United Kingdom.

The demands on the London money market for new capital amounted in 1908 to £192,200,000. The amounts for each year from 1899, together with the actual money calls, are given by *The Economist* as follows [51]:—

Year	Capital Created and Issued	Actual Money Calls
	£	£
1899	133,170,000	90,290,000
1900	165,500,000	131,190,000
1901	159,340,000	134,760,000
1902	153,810,000	141,250,000
1903	108,460,000	94,370,000
1904	123,020,000	104,940,000
1905	167,190,000	144,180,000
1906	120,170,000	88,540,000
1907	123,630,000	118,840,000
1908	192,200,000	139,220,000

The largest applications of the capital issued in 1908 are given as follows [51]:—

Government loans—	
British	£4,500,000
Colonial	19,500,000
Foreign	24,500,000
British local loans	6,400,000
Colonial and foreign corporation .	10,500,000
Railways: British	12,200,000
Indian and colonial . . .	19,300,000
Foreign	43,100,000
Mining	5,100,000
Exploration and financial . . .	6,200,000
Others	40,500,000
Total . . .	£192,200,000

The amount of British capital invested abroad in the last three years has been estimated by Mr. George Paish, in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, to have been as follows [70]:—

Character of Investments	Capital Investments Abroad since July 1, 1906		
	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9 (*a*)
	£	£	£
Government loans—			
Indian . . .	3,500,000	5,000,000	7,300,000
Colonial . .	9,600,000	12,000,000	27,100,000
Foreign . .	4,900,000	10,600,000	28,100,000
Total . .	18,000,000	27,600,000	62,500,000
Municipal loans—			
Indian . . .	...	1,000,000	500,000
Colonial . .	700,000	3,900,000	4,500,000
Foreign . .	1,800,000	4,200,000	8,200,000
Total . .	2,500,000	9,100,000	13,200,000
Railway companies—			
Indian . . .	400,000	6,700,000	5,200,000
Colonial . .	4,700,000	10,700,000	6,700,000
Foreign . .	29,400,000	34,200,000	39,900,000
Total . .	34,500,000	51,600,000	51,800,000
Miscellaneous—			
Banks . . .	7,200,000	1,600,000	1,200,000
Commercial, industrial, &c.	2,500,000	2,600,000	9,300,000
Financial, land, &c.	4,400,000	5,200,000	8,000,000
Mines . . .	6,800,000	3,600,000	7,900,000
Telegraphs and telephones	8,300,000	150,000	...
Tramways . .	1,000,000	2,800,000	8,300,000
Others . . .	4,000,000	5,950,000	7,700,000
Total . .	34,200,000	21,900,000	42,400,000
Grand Total .	89,200,000	110,200,000	169,900,000

(*a*) The last period is from July 1, 1908, to June 14, 1909.

The principal countries in which the capital investments were made in the last period given above are stated by Mr. Paish as follows (round numbers being substituted for the more detailed ones of Mr. Paish) [70]:—

Canada . .	£27,400,000	Russia . .	£9,500,000
Argentina .	24,800,000	Japan . .	6,700,000
United States .	13,600,000	Chile . .	4,100,000
South Africa .	13,500,000	China . .	2,500,000
India . .	13,500,000	Others . .	17,300,000
Mexico . .	12,900,000		
Australasia .	12,200,000	Total .	£169,900,000
Brazil . .	11,900,000		

Australasia

The total indebtedness of Australasia to persons outside its boundaries on account of capital investments was estimated by Mr. T. A. Coghlan to be in 1904 about £407,000,000, nearly all of which was due to British creditors. This amount was split up as follows [71]:—

	Commonwealth	New Zealand
	£	£
On account of state . .	188,000,000	48,000,000
On account of municipalities	8,000,000	6,000,000
Private investments . .	147,000,000	10,000,000
Total . . .	343,000,000	64,000,000
	£407,000,000	

Germany

The new capital issues in Germany in 1907 and 1908, valued according to market quotations, were as follows [4]:—

	1907	1908
	£	£
Imperial and state loans . .	27,100,000	54,000,000
Municipal and provincial loans .	24,800,000	30,300,000
German mortgage bank obligations	14,400,000	24,600,000
Industrial stocks . . .	12,000,000	16,300,000
Foreign state loans . . .	2,500,000	4,900,000
Bank stocks	4,900,000	3,800,000
Railway stocks	200,000	1,400,000
Miscellaneous	9,100,000	20,300,000
Total . . .	95,000,000	155,600,000

The total amount of German capital invested in foreign countries was stated at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society of London (June 1909) to be about £1,500,000,000.

The amount of French capital invested abroad was also stated to be about the same as the German. The amount of fresh capital issues in France in 1908 was £139,200,000 [47].

See also articles on *Banks*, *Companies*, *Insurance*, and *Wealth*.

CATTLE

The numbers of live stock in certain countries in 1907, or latest recorded year, are given as follows [12], [17], [18]:—

Country	Date	Numbers of Live Stock				
		Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
England and Wales . . .	1907	1,351,600(*a*)	5,726,600	18,802,300	2,490,100	...
Scotland	1907	204,700(*a*)	1,185,500	7,313,200	146,600	...
Ireland	1907	523,100(*a*)	4,676,500	3,816,600	1,317,100	247,300
Isle of Man and Channel Islands .	1907	9,600(*a*)	41,500	79,700	13,400	...
United Kingdom . . .	1907	2,089,000(*a*)	11,630,100	30,011,800	3,967,200	...

Country	Date	Numbers of Live Stock				
		Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
Algeria	1906	226,200	1,964,700	8,801,100	96,000	3,959,900
Argentina	1907	5,462,200	25,844,800	77,581,100	2,841,700	2,748,900 (c)
Australia	1907	1,849,500	10,092,900	86,292,800	778,200	...
Austria	1900	1,716,500	9,511,200	2,621,000	4,682,700	1,019,700
Belgium	1906	244,900	1,779,700	235,700 (c)	1,148,100	241,000 (c)
Bulgaria [12]	1905	638,900	2,135,200	8,081,800	463,200	1,370,200
Canada [12]	1901	1,577,500	5,576,500	2,510,200	2,353,800	...
Ceylon [18]	1906	3,750	1,542,900	95,400	99,500	148,290 (g)
Cape of Good Hope	1904	255,100	1,954,400	14,848,800 (d)	385,900	7,160,300
Chile [18]	1906	698,900	2,477,100	2,405,600	287,600	461,900
Denmark	1903	486,900	1,840,500	876,800	1,456,700	39,000
Egypt [18]	1900	80,000	350,000	...	...	...
Finland [12]	1905	323,500	1,480,700	937,600	220,400	6,300
France	1906	3,165,000	13,968,000	17,461,400	7,049,000	1,456,900
Germany [12]	1907	4,337,000	20,590,000	7,681,100	22,080,000	3,509,400
Greece [18]	1902	159,100	406,700	4,568,200	79,700	3,339,400
Hungary (b)	1895	2,308,500	6,738,400	8,122,700	7,330,300	308,800
India (British, excluding Bengal)	1906	1,302,100	52,078,800	18,029,200	...	25,149,800
Italy	1905	804,900	5,672,000	6,900,000 (e)	2,224,000	1,800,000 (e)
Japan	1906	1,465,500	1,190,400	3,500	284,700	74,800
Mexico	1902	859,300	5,142,500	3,424,400	616,100	4,206,000
Natal	1905	54,600	783,900	769,600	66,900	908,800
Netherlands	1904	295,300	1,690,500	606,800	861,800	165,500
New Zealand	1907	353,300	1,816,300	20,983,800	241,100	...
Nurway	1900	173,000	950,200	998,800	165,300	214,600
Orange River Colony [18]	1905	94,000	525,400	4,190,250	134,800	308,900 (h)
Roumania	1900	864,300	2,588,500	5,655,400	1,709,200	232,500
Russia in Europe (excluding Poland)	1907	20,750,000	31,169,000	38,036,000 (f)	9,892,800	Goats are included with sheep
,, Poland	1907	1,287,000	2,375,000	1,457,000 (f)	734,100	
,, Caucasia	1907	1,362,000	3,049,000	7,096,000 (f)	754,600	
,, Siberia and the Steppes	1907	4,938,000	5,712,000	11,521,000 (f)	897,700	
Servia	1905	172,300	943,900	3,066,200	875,500	510,100
Spain	1907	451,000	2,212,000	13,727,700	2,031,100	2,808,000
Sweden	1906	563,600	2,600,200	1,051,100	872,400	65,300
Switzerland [12]	1906	135,400	1,498,100	210,000	549,000	362,100
Transvaal [18]	1905	52,200 (i)	800,000	1,200,000	400,000	949,900 (i)
United States of America	1907	19,746,600	72,534,000	53,240,000	54,794,000	...
Uruguay	1905	450,200	6,029,000	13,915,800	35,500	10,300
Venezuela [18]	1899	191,100	2,004,300	176,700	1,618,200	1,667,300

(*a*) Horses used for agriculture, unbroken horses, and mares for breeding.

(*b*) Excluding Croatia and Slavonia, there were in the rest of Hungary in 1907 [12]:—

Horses	1,797,700
Cattle	5,952,900
Sheep	7,549,300
Pigs	4,868,900
Goats	275,400

(*c*) Year 1895.

(*d*) Including sheep in Basutoland.

(*e*) Year 1890. In 1905 there were estimated to be 10,877,000 sheep and goats in Italy.

(*f*) Includes goats.

(*g*) Year 1905.

(*h*) Year 1903.

(*i*) Year 1904.

The blanks in the above table are to be taken to imply lack of information.

See also article on *Agriculture* (passim) for further details of live stock.

CHARITIES

United Kingdom

A return of the receipts of "charities in or available for the Metropolis" (London), prepared for the Poor Law Commission which reported in 1909, showed the income of the agencies dealing with material needs to be as follows [72]:—

Charitable contributions	£3,664,000
Payments by or for beneficiaries	956,000
Interest on invested funds	1,538,000
Legacies	735,000
Other items	787,000
Total	£7,680,000

If to this amount be added the income of spiritual charities, namely, £2,387,000, the total income of charitable agencies in or available for London become £10,067,000 [72].

These amounts exclude charges on public funds on account of material relief. These charges are given as follows [72]:—

Expenditure on asylums for insane, &c., of the London area	£567,000
Public grants to industrial and reformatory schools	360,000
Expenditure by guardians on relief of the poor in the Metropolis	3,865,000
Total	£4,792,000

Thus the total amount available for charitable relief in the London area in a year is at least £12,470,000.

France

The average annual number and value of gifts, &c., to public and other institutions in France in recent years are given as follows [73]:—

Institution, &c.	Averages of 1899–1903			Averages of 1904–6		
	Number of Gifts, &c.	Value of Gifts, &c.	Average Value per Gift	Number of Gifts, &c.	Value of Gifts, &c.	Average Value per Gift
		£	£		£	£
Religious institutions	2,231	270,000	120	1,398	190,000	135
Hospitals and charitable institutions	1,793	1,200,000	670	1,424	930,000	650
Provident institutions	188	90,000	490	173	70,000	400
Educational institutions, colleges, and academies	60	300,000	5,000	41	130,000	3,200
Communes	487	490,000	1,010	454	370,000	810
Others	63	60,000	950	35	40,000	1,100
Total	4,822	2,410,000	500	3,525	1,730,000	490

Italy

A comparison of the number, funds, income, and expenditure of charitable institutions in Italy in 1880 and 1900 is given as follows [54]:—

	1880	1900
Number of institutions	21,866	27,078
Endowments	£75,900,000	£88,200,000
Income, gross	5,400,000	6,900,000
Income, net	3,900,000	4,800,000
Expenditure	5,200,000	6,500,000

The number and amount of donations and legacies to charitable institutions since 1881 are given as follows [54]:—

	Number	Amount
		£
1881–1900	24,954	13,200,000
1901–5	8,000	3,400,000
Total 25 years	32,954	16,600,000
Average per year	1,318	660,000

Belgium

The number and amount of charitable legacies and donations in Belgium in 1900 and 1906 are given as follows [14]:—

	1900		1906	
	No.	£	No.	£
Hospitals, &c.	210	66,000	210	152,000
Religious establishments	755	62,000	760	75,000
Total	965	128,000	970	227,000

Also see articles on *Friendly Societies*, *Hospitals*, and *Pauperism* (infra).

CHEMICALS

Nitrate of Soda

The consumption of nitrate of soda in recent years has been estimated as follows [51]:—

	1906	1907	1908
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Continent of Europe	1,135,000	1,140,000	1,272,000
United Kingdom	108,000	112,000	104,000
United States	355,000	350,000	309,000
Other countries	38,000	56,000	45,000
Total	1,636,000	1,658,000	1,730,000

Production in Chile has been [51]:—

	Tons
1906	1,799,000
1907	1,814,000
1908	1,932,000

CLEARING-HOUSES

United Kingdom

The London clearing-house totals for recent years are given as follows [47], [51]:—

Year	Annual Amounts		
	Town Clearings	Country Clearings	Total
	Million £	Million £	Million £
1897	...	...	7,491
1898	...	...	8,097
1899	...	...	9,152
1900	...	...	8,960
1901	...	...	9,561
1902	9,159	870	10,029
1903	9,235	885	10,120
1904	9,678	886	10,564
1905	11,355	933	12,288
1906	11,719	992	12,711
1907	11,657	1,073	12,730
1908	11,056	1,064	12,120

The average daily amounts cleared at the London clearing-house were as follows [52]:—

Year	Average Daily Amounts Cleared (in Millions of Pounds)				
	Ordinary Days	Fourths of Months	Consols Settling Days	Stock Exchange Settlings	All Days
1897	22.1	25.2	30.2	46.4	24.5
1898	23.5	27.6	33.6	51.3	26.2
1899	26.4	29.9	33.6	64.3	29.8
1900	26.3	31.0	36.5	55.8	29.2
1901	27.4	32.7	40.3	65.9	31.1
1902	29.4	32.1	47.5	65.3	33.1
1903	29.7	31.9	49.5	60.7	33.0
1904	30.6	37.1	49.8	64.0	34.2
1905	35.2	41.4	53.2	86.3	40.2
1906	36.7	43.7	53.7	84.6	41.4
1907	37.6	45.2	52.7	75.9	41.5
1908	35.9	38.1	53.8	69.7	39.4

The returns of provincial clearing-houses for recent years were as follows [47]:—

Town	Annual Clearing-House Returns (Millions of Pounds Sterling)								
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Manchester	248.8	236.2	234.7	238.5	248.5	263.6	293.6	320.3	288.6
Liverpool	167.7	158.9	166.3	174.9	198.3	203.7	188.7	196.3	177.0
Birmingham	53.4	52.8	56.1	55.1	53.2	55.6	58.6	61.5	56.2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	85.6	82.2	80.9	77.7	77.5	63.5	54.8	58.4	46.1
Bristol	29.0	29.4	31.4	31.6	30.5	31.2	31.0	31.3	31.1
Leeds	16.3	16.0	16.0	17.1	17.6	18.4	21.1	21.4	20.4
Sheffield	20.3	18.9	18.8	19.3	18.4	18.4	19.9	21.9	20.4
Leicester	12.2	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.4	12.2	11.7

France

The annual returns of the clearing-house at Paris show as follows in recent years [9]:—

Year ended March 31	
1896	£294,000,000
1897	302,000,000
1898	342,000,000
1899	383,000,000
1900	426,000,000
1901	427,000,000
1902	399,000,000
1903	£433,000,000
1904	473,000,000
1905	556,000,000
1906	714,000,000
1907	992,000,000
1908	1,044,000,000

Germany

The value of clearings at the Imperial Bank of Germany in 1905, 1906, and 1907 are given thus [280]:—

Year	Yearly Clearings	Monthly Average
	£	£
1905	2,265,000,000	188,800,000
1906	2,102,000,000	175,200,000
1907	1,880,000,000	156,700,000

United States of America

The transactions of the New York clearing-house in recent years are given as follows [3]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Years ended September 30	Number of Banks	Total Annual Clearings	Average Daily Clearings
		£	£
1897	66	6,460,000,000	21,400,000
1898	65	8,220,000,000	27,100,000
1899	64	11,830,000,000	39,200,000
1900	64	10,720,000,000	35,300,000
1901	62	15,890,000,000	52,400,000
1902	60	15,420,000,000	50,800,000
1903	57	14,610,000,000	48,100,000
1904	54	12,410,000,000	40,300,000
1905	54	18,950,000,000	62,400,000
1906	55	21,400,000,000	70,600,000
1907	54	19,660,000,000	64,600,000

The amount of exchanges of the clearing-houses in other cities of the United States in recent years is given as follows [3]:—

Clearing-House	Amount of Clearings in Year ended September 30		
	1905	1906	1907
	Million £	Million £	Million £
New York	18,950	21,400	19,660
Chicago	2,030	2,240	2,530
Boston	1,540	1,680	1,760
Philadelphia	1,400	1,560	1,550
St. Louis	600	620	660
Pittsburg	500	540	570
San Francisco	360	390	470
Kansas City	230	240	330
Baltimore	260	300	310
Cincinnati	250	270	290
New Orleans	200	200	210
Others	2,680	3,070	3,560
Total United States	29,000	32,500	31,900

Canada

The clearing-houses of chartered banks in the Canadian Dominion showed the following returns in the years 1902 to 1907 [31], [32]:—

1902	£522,000,000	1905	£686,000,000
1903	553,000,000	1906	812,000,000
1904	562,000,000	1907	863,000,000

The clearing-houses at Montreal and Toronto accounted for about 70 per cent. of these amounts, the returns of these and other clearing-houses in 1902 and 1907 being as follows [31], [32]:—

	1902	1907		1902	1907
	£	£		£	£
Montreal	224,000,000	320,000,000	Hamilton	9,000,000	18,000,000
Toronto	166,000,000	251,000,000	St. John, N.B.	9,000,000	14,000,000
Winnipeg	39,000,000	123,000,000	London	5,000,000	13,500,000
Vancouver	11,000,000	40,000,000	Victoria	6,000,000	11,500,000
Ottawa	20,000,000	31,000,000			
Quebec	15,000,000	22,000,000	Total	522,000,000	863,000,000
Halifax	18,000,000	19,000,000			

COAL

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Also see articles on *Mining* and *Prices* (infra).

An estimate by E. Lozé of the world's coal area unworked in 1901 gave the following results [74]:—

	Sq. Miles		Sq. Miles
China	232,500	Japan	5,000
United States	200,000	France	2,500
Canada	65,000	Austria-Hungary	1,800
India	35,000	Germany	1,700
New South Wales	24,000	Belgium	500
Russia in Europe	20,000		
United Kingdom	12,000	Total	605,500
Spain	5,500		

If the Siberian, Central Asiatic, and African coal areas are added to the above, the total coal area of the world is estimated as at least 800,000 square miles.

The production of coal (in most cases excluding lignite, for which see below) in certain countries in recent years was as follows [75]:—

Country	Production of Coal (in Thousands of Tons)									
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
United Kingdom	202,055	220,095	225,181	219,047	227,095	230,334	232,428	236,129	251,068	267,831
British India	4,608	5,093	6,119	6,636	7,424	7,437	8,217	8,418	9,783	11,150
Canada	3,726	4,397	5,158	5,791	6,667	7,107	7,370	7,739	8,717	9,385
Australia	5,409	5,450	6,385	6,884	6,860	7,112	6,854	7,494	8,596	9,680
New Zealand	907	975	1,094	1,228	1,363	1,420	1,538	1,586	1,730	1,831
British South Africa	2,300(a)	2,100(a)	900(a)	1,500(a)	2,200(a)	3,000(a)	3,260	3,709	4,185	4,679
Germany (b)	94,762	100,007	107,534	106,795	105,747	114,763	118,874	119,350	134,914	140,885
France	31,315	31,738	32,196	31,126	28,893	33,668	32,964	34,652	32,920	35,590
Belgium	21,733	21,717	23,086	21,856	23,493	23,415	22,395	21,506	23,191	23,324
Holland [35]	148	210	315	308	393	480	460	487	555	711
Russian Empire (c)	12,076	13,711	15,852	16,215	16,156	17,532	19,008	19,310	21,300	21,000
Austria	10,771	11,271	10,816	11,550	10,868	11,313	11,677	12,583	13,257	13,627
Hungary	1,219	1,219	1,345	1,345	1,144	1,213	1,136	1,071	1,218	1,300
Italy (c) [54]	336	383	472	419	407	342	356	406	461	...
Spain	2,395	2,558	2,541	2,609	2,679	2,654	2,974	3,152	3,157	3,637
Sweden	232	235	248	268	300	315	316	317	292	300
United States (c)	196,407	226,555	240,789	261,875	269,277	319,068	314,122	350,821	369,783	428,900
Japan	6,696	6,669	7,371	8,885	9,589	9,979	10,602	11,817	12,847	13,716

(a) Estimated. The Orange River Colony and Transvaal are included throughout the period.
(b) Luxemburg is included with Germany. (c) Figures include production of lignite.

Production during the ten years 1898 to 1907 has more than doubled in the United States and Japan and some of the British Possessions; it has increased about 75 per cent. in the Russian Empire; about 50 per cent. in

Germany; about 30 per cent. in the United Kingdom; about 25 per cent. in Austria-Hungary; about 15 per cent. in France; and less than 10 per cent. in Belgium.

The production of the United States in 1898 was 97 per cent. of that of the United Kingdom in the same year; in 1907 it was 160 per cent. of that of the latter country. Germany's production in 1898 was about 46 per cent. of that of the United Kingdom; in 1907 it was about 52 per cent.

The total production of coal in the world in 1907 was about 1000 million tons, of which the United States produced 43 per cent., the United Kingdom 27 per cent., and Germany 14 per cent. [75].

The value of the coal produced in various countries in 1898, 1902, and 1907 was as follows [75]:—

Country	Value of Coal Produced in			Country	Value of Coal Produced in		
	1898	1902	1907		1898	1902	1907
	£	£	£		£	£	£
United Kingdom	64,170,000	93,520,000	120,530,000	Belgium	9,720,000	12,080,000	15,990,000
British India	960,000	1,370,000	2,610,000	Russian Empire	4,530,000	5,840,000	...
Canada	1,690,000	3,130,000	5,050,000	Austria	3,430,000	4,040,000	4,920,000 (*a*)
Australia	1,550,000	2,650,000	3,300,000	Hungary	550,000	540,000	550,000 (*a*)
New Zealand	450,000	740,000	970,000	Spain	840,000	1,090,000	1,870,000
British South Africa	...	...	1,030,000	Sweden	96,000	140,000	125,000
Germany and Luxemburg	34,920,000	46,730,000	68,550,000	United States	43,340,000	76,470,000	128,080,000
				Japan	2,730,000	2,900,000	6,050,000
France	14,340,000	17,210,000	18,460,000 (*a*)				

(*a*) Value in 1906.

The average value per ton at the pit's mouth of the coal produced in the undermentioned countries in recent years was as follows [75]:—

Country	Average Prices at Pit's Mouth (Pence per Ton)									
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
United Kingdom	76½	91	129⅝	112½	86⅝	92	86½	83⅛	87½	108
British India	49⅝	50½	52⅛	48	44	42	41	40	47	56
Canada	109	115	131	108	113	111	111	112	112	129
Australia	69	73	76	91	93	88	82	74	75	82
New Zealand	120	120	129	132	131	129	129	127	127	127
Cape of Good Hope	167	173	207	236	230	232	240	224	221	221
Natal	108	102	240	232	208	141	128	99	102	108
Orange River Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	125	87	75
Transvaal	94	96	105	111	108	105	99	87	77	72
Germany	88½	93⅝	106	112	106	103⅝	102½	103⅛	107	116¼
France	110	121½	146⅝	154	143	137½	130½	126⅝	134½	...
Belgium	107¼	121½	169⅝	148½	123⅝	126⅝	128	122½	146¼	164½
Russian Empire	90	105⅝	131½	99	86⅝	81½	...	...	...	...
Austria	76⅝	79⅝	88⅜	93	89½	86¼	81⅜	80⅜	89	95
Hungary	107¼	106⅜	107¼	108⅓	114½	109	104⅓	106	108⅓	...
Spain	84	91½	93⅜	110	97¼	90⅜	95⅜	98½	118½	123⅜
Sweden	99½	102½	118	117½	112	107⅛	102⅜	99¼	98⅞	100
United States	53	56⅝	63⅜	66⅛	68½	79	70⅜	68	69⅛	77½
Japan	98	84½	81⅜	73⅓	72½	73½	63⅜	88	120¼	106

It should be remembered that the average values given above may be for different qualities of coal, as between country and country, and also in the same country from year to year. Strict comparisons of prices cannot therefore be made.

The imports and exports of coal in the principal countries in 1898, 1902, and 1907 are shown as follows [75]:—

Country	Quantities Imported			Quantities Exported		
	1898	1902	1907	1898	1902	1907
	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons
United Kingdom	10	3	31	48,267	60,400	85,188
British India (*a*)	379	229	310	327	432	729
Canada (*b*)	3,744	4,928	9,582	1,019	1,768	1,676
Australia	1 (*c*)	5	15	1,403 (*c*)	1,661	3,953
New Zealand	115	128	221	65	192	129
Russian Empire	2,937	3,312	3,943	49	53	235
Sweden	2,461	2,983	4,499	1	1	3
German Empire	6,327	6,989	14,633	17,551	20,039	27,107
Belgium	2,465	3,588	5,930	6,537	6,943	6,449
France	11,201	14,213	18,814	1,401	1,044	1,515
Spain	1,546	2,384	2,263	3	10	149
Italy	4,361	5,319	8,167	18	32	40
Austria-Hungary	6,305	6,571	10,778	1,130	1,066	1,448
Japan	42	80	18	2,187	2,952	2,922
United States	1,271	2,544	2,126	4,503	6,127	13,147

(*a*) Trade by sea only. Years ended March 31 of years following those stated.
(*b*) Years ended June 30, 1899 and 1903, and year ended March 31, 1908. (*c*) Year 1899.

The balance of imports or exports is shown as follows [75]:—

Country	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (−)		
	1898	1902	1907
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	− 48,257,000	− 60,397,000	− 85,157,000
British India	+ 52,000	− 203,000	− 419,000
Canada	+ 2,725,000	+ 3,160,000	+ 7,906,000
Australia	− 1,402,000	− 1,656,000	− 3,938,000
New Zealand	+ 50,000	− 64,000	+ 92,000
Russian Empire	+ 2,888,000	+ 3,259,000	+ 3,708,000
Sweden	+ 2,460,000	+ 2,982,000	+ 4,496,000
German Empire	− 11,224,000	− 13,050,000	− 12,474,000
Belgium	− 4,072,000	− 3,355,000	− 519,000
France	+ 9,800,000	+ 13,169,000	+ 17,299,000
Spain	+ 1,543,000	+ 2,374,000	+ 2,114,000
Italy	+ 4,343,000	+ 5,287,000	+ 8,127,000
Austria-Hungary	+ 5,175,000	+ 5,505,000	+ 9,330,000
United States	− 3,232,000	− 3,583,000	− 11,021,000
Japan	− 2,145,000	− 2,872,000	− 2,904,000

The quantities of coal consumed in certain countries in 1898, 1902, and 1907, were as follows [75]:—

Country	Consumption of Coal (in Thousands of Tons)		
	1898	1902	1907
United Kingdom	153,798	166,698	182,674
British India	4,660	7,220	10,728
Canada	5,773	9,677	17,491
Australia	4,048(a)	5,204	5,740
New Zealand	957	1,299	1,923
Cape of Good Hope	347	612	636
Natal	262	355	633
Orange River Colony	...	...	438
Transvaal	...	1,129	2,531
German Empire	83,538	92,677	128,411
France	41,115	42,062	52,885
Belgium	17,661	20,138	22,805
Russian Empire	14,964	19,415	24,710
Austria-Hungary	17,165	17,517	24,260
Italy	4,343	5,287	8,127
Spain	3,938	5,053	5,750
Sweden	2,692	3,282	4,796
United States	193,175	265,694	417,875
Japan	4,551	6,717	10,810

(a) Year 1899.

The average annual production of coal per head of population and per person employed in coal-mining, and the consumption per head of population during the periods 1897–9 and 1905–7, were as follows in the countries named [75]:—

Country	Average Annual Production				Average Annual Consumption per Head of Population	
	Per Person Employed in Coal-Mining		Per Head of Population			
	1897–9	1905–7	1897–9	1905–7	1897–9	1905–7
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	301	289	5.2	5.8	3.9	4.0
British India	70	98	...	...	...	...
Canada	...	425 (a)	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.5
Australia	497	478	1.4	2.1	1.2 (c)	1.3
New Zealand	449	474	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.9
Cape of Good Hope	57	63	0.08	0.05	0.19	0.23
Natal	139	206	0.5	1.1	0.27	0.48
Orange River Colony	...	316 (a)	...	0.6	...	0.7
Transvaal	216	270	...	1.8	...	1.7
German Empire	265	255	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.9
France	213	195 (b)	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
Belgium	175	163	3.2	3.2	2.7	3.0
Russian Empire	167	...	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.16
Austria	178	196	0.42	0.47	0.38	0.45
Hungary	...	...	0.06	0.06		
Italy	...	...	...	...	0.14	0.22
Spain	138	142	0.13	0.17	0.22	0.29
Sweden	138	147	0.05	0.06	0.56	0.8
United States	497	555 (b)	2.8	4.5	2.7	4.4
Japan	87	130 (b)	0.14	0.26	0.09	0.21

(a) Year 1907 only. (b) Average of 1904–6. (c) Average of 1899–1901.

The numbers of persons employed in coal-mining in 1898 and 1907, in the several countries, were as follows [75]:—

Country	Numbers Employed in Coal-Mining			
	1898		1907	
	Below Ground	Total	Below Ground	Total
United Kingdom	550,600	686,700	739,800	918,400
British India	...	63,000	...	112,500
Canada (a)	5,300	7,400 (a)	16,800	22,100 (a)
Australia	...	12,600	...	19,700
New Zealand	1,400	2,000	2,800	3,900
Cape of Good Hope	2,400	3,000	...	2,000
Natal	2,100	2,700	4,700	6,900
Orange River Colony	...	...	...	1,400
Transvaal	4,300	7,300	5,900	9,300
German Empire	274,400	357,700	409,500	545,300
France	103,400	145,800	127,100 (b)	175,000 (b)
Belgium	90,300	122,800	104,700	142,700
Russian Empire	...	70,200	...	...
Austria	...	60,800	...	70,000
Spain	...	17,300	...	23,700
Sweden	1,300	1,700	1,600	2,100
United States	...	401,200	...	640,800 (b)
Japan (private mines only)	...	75,800	...	106,600 (b)

(a) Figures for 1898 are for British Columbia and Nova Scotia only. In 1907, however, Saskatchewan and Alberta are also included.

(b) Figures for 1906.

Blanks in the above table are to be taken to imply lack of information.

The production of lignite in certain countries in 1898 and 1907 was as follows [75]:—

Country	Production of Lignite					
	Quantity Produced		Value		Average Value per Ton at Pit's Mouth	
	1898	1907	1898	1907	1898	1907
	Tons	Tons	£	£	d.	d.
German Empire	31,140,000	61,540,000	3,610,000	7,690,000	28	30
France	520,000	730,000 (a)	190,000	280,000 (a)	85¾	91¾ (a)
Italy	340,000	470,000 (a)	100,000	170,000 (a)	69¾	86¾ (a)
Austria	20,740,000	25,840,000	3,620,000	5,230,000	42	48½
Hungary	4,140,000	6,260,000 (a)	1,130,000	1,920,000 (a)	65¼	73½ (a)

(a) Year 1906.

The number of persons employed, and the production of lignite per person, are given as follows [75]:—

Country	Persons Employed		Production of Lignite per Person Employed	
	1898	1907	1898	1907
			Tons	Tons
German Empire	42,810	66,460	728	926
France	2,810	3,480 (a)	186	209 (a)
Italy	2,610	3,575 (a)	129	135 (a)
Austria	49,690	56,330	417	459

(a) Year 1906.

Production of lignite in other countries was as follows [75]:—

Country	1902	1906
	Tons	Tons
Spain	83,000	186,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	418,000	585,000
Bulgaria	126,000	131,000
Servia	116,000	208,000
United States (a)	4,310,000	6,150,000 (b)

(a) Lignite and sub-bituminous. (b) Year 1905.

United Kingdom

The average annual production and consumption of coal in the United Kingdom in certain periods are stated as follows [76]:—

Periods	Average Annual Output	Average Annual Quantity Exported (*a*)	Average Annual Quantity Retained in the United Kingdom	Average Annual Consumption per Head of Population
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average of 1875–7	134,000,000	19,000,000	115,000,000	3.46
,, 1885–7	160,000,000	31,000,000	129,000,000	3.54
,, 1895–7	196,000,000	45,000,000	151,000,000	3.80
,, 1905–7	252,000,000	76,000,000	176,000,000	4.01
Quantities in 1907 only	268,000,000	85,000,000	183,000,000	4.14

(*a*) Includes coal shipped for the use of vessels engaged in foreign trade. These quantities averaged 3,500,000 tons per year in 1875–7; 6,700,000 tons per year in 1885–7; 9,900,000 tons per year in 1895–7; and 18,200,000 tons per year in 1905–7. In 1907 only, the quantity was 18,600,000. This column also includes coke and patent fuel exported, reduced to their equivalent value in coal.

The production in 1908 was 261,500,000 tons, valued at £116,600,000 [22].

The average prices of coal per ton in each year since 1897 are given as follows [76]:—

Year	Average Price at Pit's Mouth			Average Price in London Market	Average Export Price			
	England	Wales	Scotland		Newcastle	Cardiff	Glasgow	Methil
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1897 . .	5 11	6 7	5 3	15 4	7 5	9 8	7 5	7 4
1898 . .	6 4	6 10	6 1	16 2	8 6	11 5	9 3	8 1
1899 . .	7 7	7 9	7 6	18 2	9 6	11 7	10 4	9 5
1900 . .	10 6	12 0	10 10	22 9	15 0	18 10	14 4	13 10
1901 . .	9 1	11 11	7 11	19 5	11 6	16 2	11 11	10 11
1902 . .	8 1	10 7	6 8	18 1	10 5	13 11	10 9	9 10
1903 . .	7 7	9 6	6 3	15 10	9 11	13 3	10 1	9 9
1904 . .	7 1	9 2	5 11	15 0	9 1	13 0	9 5	9 1
1905 . .	6 9	8 10	5 9	15 6	8 10	12 3	9 4	8 2
1906 . .	7 0	9 5	6 5	15 9	9 5	12 9	9 11	8 3
1907 . .	8 5	11 8	8 10	19 9	10 10	14 9	12 5	11 0

Of the 64,000,000 tons of coal only, exported from the United Kingdom in 1907 to countries abroad (exclusive of bunker coal, or coal for the use of ships on foreign voyages), 16,000,000 tons were exported at a price not exceeding 10s. per ton; 15,000,000 tons at prices between 10s. and 12s. per ton; 12,000,000 tons at prices between 12s. and 14s. per ton; 12,000,000 tons at prices between 14s. and 16s. per ton; and 9,000,000 tons at upwards of 16s. per ton [77].

The quantities of coal brought to London (metropolitan police area, including city of London) in 1903 and 1907 were as follows [75]:—

	1903	1907
	Tons	Tons
By railway . . .	7,102,000	8,345,000
By canal . . .	16,000	25,000
By sea (coastwise) . .	7,970,000	8,203,000
Total . . .	15,088,000	16,573,000

(The metropolitan police area extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross. The population of this area in 1901 was 6,600,000, and in 1905 about 7,000,000.)

The annual consumption of coal by various users in the United Kingdom has been estimated as follows for about the year 1903 [78]:—

	Tons
Railways (all purposes) . . .	13,000,000
Coasting steamers (bunkers) . .	2,000,000
Factories	53,000,000
Mines	18,000,000
Iron and steel industries . . .	28,000,000
Other metal and mineral industries .	1,000,000
Brick works and potteries, Glass works, Chemical works . . .	5,000,000
Gas works	15,000,000
Domestic uses	32,000,000
Total . . .	167,000,000

Of this quantity of 167,000,000 tons of coal annually consumed, it has been estimated that from 40 to 60 million tons are practically wasted [78].

The quantity of coal remaining unworked in proved coalfields in the United Kingdom, and at a depth not exceeding 4000 feet, has been estimated at 100,000 million tons, and the quantity in unproved coalfields at not less than 40,000 million tons [78].

Germany

The production and consumption of coal and lignite in the German *Zollgebiet* have averaged as follows [12]:—

Period	Average Annual Quantities				
	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	
				Total	Per Capita
	Coal				
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1876–80	40,200,000	2,000,000	5,800,000	36,500,000	0.7
1881–85	53,600,000	2,100,000	8,200,000	47,500,000	1.05
1886–90	63,200,000	3,400,000	8,800,000	57,800,000	1.2
1891–95	73,800,000	4,700,000	9,500,000	69,000,000	1.35
1896–1900	95,200,000	6,100,000	13,200,000	88,100,000	1.6
1901–5	113,000,000	7,100,000	16,700,000	103,400,000	1.75
	Lignite				
1876–80	11,100,000	2,600,000	12,000	13,700,000	0.3
1881–85	13,900,000	3,200,000	35,000	17,100,000	0.38
1886–90	16,700,000	5,100,000	16,000	21,800,000	0.45
1891–95	21,700,000	6,700,000	19,000	28,400,000	0.56
1896–1900	32,000,000	8,000,000	26,000	40,000,000	0.62
1901–5	46,200,000	7,800,000	21,000	54,000,000	0.91

The production of coal in 1908 was 146 million tons; of lignite, 65 million tons; coke, 21 millions; and briquettes, 18 millions [177].

United States of America

The principal states in which coal was produced in 1890, 1900, and 1906 are shown as follows [3]:—

State	Production in		
	1890	1900	1906
Pennsylvania—	Tons	Tons	Tons
Anthracite	41,500,000	51,200,000	63,600,000
Bituminous	37,800,000	71,300,000	115,400,000
Total	79,300,000	122,500,000	179,000,000
Illinois	13,700,000	23,000,000	37,000,000
West Virginia	6,600,000	20,200,000	38,700,000
Ohio	10,300,000	17,000,000	24,800,000
Alabama	3,700,000	7,500,000	11,700,000
Maryland	3,000,000	3,600,000	4,900,000
Iowa	3,600,000	4,600,000	6,500,000
Indiana	3,000,000	5,800,000	10,800,000
Kentucky	2,400,000	4,800,000	8,600,000
Colorado	2,700,000	4,600,000	9,000,000
Missouri	2,400,000	3,200,000	3,400,000
Kansas	2,000,000	4,000,000	5,400,000
Tennessee	1,900,000	3,100,000	5,600,000
Wyoming	1,700,000	3,600,000	5,500,000
Others	4,600,000	13,300,000	18,900,000
Total	140,900,000	240,800,000	369,800,000

Practically the whole of the anthracite coal is produced in Pennsylvania, a very small amount being obtained in Colorado and New Mexico, averaging about 66,000 tons a year. In the remaining states, bituminous coal only is produced [3].

The value of coal produced in 1890, 1900, and 1906 is shown as follows (dollar taken as 4s. 2d.) [3]:—

	1890	1900	1906
	£	£	£
Anthracite	13,800,000	17,900,000	27,500,000
Bituminous	23,000,000	45,600,000	79,400,000
Total	36,800,000	63,500,000	106,900,000

The production of coal in 1907 and 1908 was [177]:—

	1907	1908
Quantity	430 million tons	380 million tons
Value	£137,000,000	£119,000,000

COFFEE

The average annual production of coffee in recent years is given as follows [79]:—

Years or Seasons	Brazil (*a*)	Other Countries (*b*)	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average of 1895–6 to 1898–9	530,000	270,000	800,000
Average of 1899–1900 to 1902–3	740,000	230,000	970,000
Average of 1903–4 to 1906–7	780,000	230,000	1,010,000

(*a*) The quantities under Brazil are entries or shipments at Brazilian ports.
(*b*) The quantities under other producing countries are mild coffees.

The chief coffee-exporting countries, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18]:—

Exporting Country	Quantities Exported (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Brazil	1740.4	1710.0	1326.0	1431.3	1847.4
Salvador	41.6	58.1	75.3	75.5	...
Colombia (estimated)	60.0	100.0	130.0	70.0	70.0
Venezuela	71.2	125.6	128.0	94.4	...
Guatemala	85.7	63.2	71.7	82.2	69.3
Dutch East Indies	115.4	116.3	77.2	72.9	64.8
Netherlands	168.5	181.2	166.5	148.7	161.6

The principal importing countries (imports being, as far as possible, the quantities for home consumption) are given as follows [18]:—

Importing Country	Quantities Imported (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
United States	915.1	995.0	1047.8	851.7	985.3
Germany	379.9	403.1	398.5	398.5	411.8
Netherlands	292.0	259.5	193.8	206.2	255.7
France	189.3	246.1	168.2	200.6	215.7
Belgium	69.7	51.9	154.4	100.0	119.0
Austria-Hungary	99.4	104.2	108.7	107.1	112.8
Sweden	57.6	68.3	60.6	66.4	77.5
Italy	35.8	38.9	39.1	41.3	45.0
United Kingdom	28.6	30.1	28.8	28.9	28.6

The per capita consumption of coffee in or about 1901 is given as follows for certain countries [80]:—

	lbs. per Head		lbs. per Head
United Kingdom	0.76	Italy	1.10
France	4.79	Austria-Hungary	2.16
Germany	6.63	Russian Empire	0.14
Belgium	10.55	United States	10.60

COMMERCE

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The comparison of the foreign trade of several countries is one of extreme difficulty, if anything approaching exactitude is required. The classification and definition of foreign trade, and in particular the "special trade"

(which, generally speaking, comprises imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce), vary from one country to another; different methods of valuation of imports and exports are followed; the countries of origin of imports and of destination of exports are ascertained with different degrees of accuracy, or inaccuracy, while in some cases there are recorded simply the countries from and to which shipment is made. Added to these varieties of practice in the treatment of trade statistics, is the multitude of errors made in declaring or recording the values of imports and exports, the magnitude of which errors may not be altogether uninfluenced by the existence or non-existence of a customs tariff with *ad valorem* duties. These considerations not only vitiate trade comparisons between one country and another, they also affect to a greater or less degree the comparison of the statistics of a particular country between one period and another, according as changes are made in customs tariffs (which may involve changes in the classification of goods), in methods of valuation, and in the means of determining the origin and destination of goods. For a full discussion of the accuracy and comparability of international trade statistics, the reader is referred to two reports issued in 1904 and 1905 by a committee of Section F of the British Association [94].

The above remarks should be borne in mind when referring to any part of this article. Especially should attention be given to all notes or descriptions prefixed or appended to the tables.

The following table can only be used for comparative purposes within more or less wide limits of error. Perhaps its chief use is to indicate the relative rate of growth in the imports and exports of the several countries given.

The average annual value of the imports and exports of certain countries during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6 are given as follows. In most cases, total imports and exports are given, exclusive of bullion and specie [1], [12]:—

Country	Average Annual Value of Imports		Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6	1892–6	1902–6
Europe—	Million £	Million £	Million £	Million £
United Kingdom	419	559	285	390
Norway	12	17	8	11
Sweden	19	32	18	24
Denmark	19	34	14	28
Netherlands (*a*)	119	199	98	164
Belgium	112	185	102	162
France	200	240	180	235
Germany	215	346	173	284
Switzerland (*a*), (*c*)	38	54	28	39
Portugal	11	17	8	10
Spain (*b*)	33	40	32	38
Italy (*c*)	48	83	43	68
Austria-Hungary	59	87	67	96
Finland	5.8	11	5.1	9.2
Russian Empire (*a*)	51	71	62	106
Greece (*b*)	4.4	5.6	3.1	3.7
Roumania	15	13	12	16
Bulgaria	3.3	4.1	3.4	5.1
Servia	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.7
Turkey	21	26	13	16
Africa—				
Egypt (*a*)	9	20	13	21
Algeria	11	15	10	13
Tunis (*a*)	1.7	3.3	1.4	2.7
Asia—				
British India	46	73	67	109
Ceylon	4.2	7.1	4.3	7
China	29	56	22	35
Japan	12	39	13	35
Straits Settlements	18	31	16	26
America—				
United States	161	219	184	311
Canada (*b*)	25	52	24	46
Mexico (*b*)	7.5	17	8.8	19
Chile (*b*)	11	13	11	17
Argentine Republic (*a*), (*c*)	20	36	22	51
Uruguay (*a*)	4.7	5.6	6.3	7.2
Australasia—				
Australia (*b*)	26	40	33	55
New Zealand	7	12	9	13

(*a*) Special trade only, *i.e.* imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce.

(*b*) Inclusive of bullion and specie. (*c*) Switzerland includes specie; Italy and Argentine, silver bullion.

Of the total import and export trade of the principal countries of the world, which averaged during 1902–6 about £5,500,000,000 per year, Great Britain's share averaged during that period 17.8 per cent.; Germany's, 11.7 per cent.; that of the United States of America was 9.9 per cent.; France's share was 9 per cent.; Holland's, 6.8 per cent.; Belgium's, 6.5 per cent.; British India's, 3.4 per cent.; Austria-Hungary's, 3.4 per cent.; Russia's, 3.3 per cent.; and Italy's, 2.7 per cent. [12].

The imports and exports per head of population in or about the year 1906 are given as follows in the United States Statistical Abstract [3], or are deduced from the sources indicated. The figures relate mainly to the "special trade" of the several countries:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Country	Average Value per Head in or about 1906	
	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Argentine	7.2	11.3
Australian States	11.1	16.4
Austria-Hungary [1]	2.0	2.1
Belgium	19.1	15.5
Bolivia	0.9	1.2
Brazil	2.3	3.7
Bulgaria [1]	1.1	1.2
Canada	9.3	8.2
Chile [1]	5.5	6.6
China	0.2	0.1
Colombia	0.7	0.65
Cuba	12.9	13.6
Denmark [1]	12.4	8.7
Ecuador	1.1	1.3
Egypt	2.5	2.6
France	5.3	5.1
Germany [1]	6.6	5.2
Greece [1]	2.3	1.9
Haiti	0.6	0.8
India, British	0.24	0.36
Italy [1]	3.0	2.4
Japan	0.9	0.9
Korea	0.28	0.06
Mexico	1.7	2.1
Netherlands [1]	37.0	30.9
New Zealand [97]	17.0	20.0
Norway [1]	7.4	5.1
Paraguay	1.2	1.0
Persia	0.7	0.5
Peru [1]	1.1	1.3
Portugal	2.6	1.3
Roumania	2.1	2.8
Russia	0.5	0.8
Finland	3.7	3.4
Santo Domingo	0.9	2.3
Servia	0.8	1.1
Siam	0.7	1.2
Spain [1]	2.1	1.9
Sweden [1]	6.5	5.2
Switzerland	16.9	12.4
Turkey [12]	1.1	0.7
United Kingdom	14.1	8.7
United States	3.5	4.5
Uruguay	4.3	7.2
Venezuela	0.7	1.2

The average annual amounts of import duties collected in various countries in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6 are stated as follows [1]:—

Country	Average Annual Amounts of Import Duties	
	1892–6	1902–6
United Kingdom	£20,610,000	£33,790,000
Russian Empire	16,930,000	24,620,000
Finland	755,000	1,320,000
Norway	1,140,000	1,840,000
Sweden	2,120,000	3,210,000
Denmark	1,370,000	1,970,000
German Empire	19,520,000	28,280,000
Holland	550,000	920,000
Belgium	1,490,000	2,090,000
France	17,390,000	16,640,000
Switzerland	1,620,000	2,240,000
Portugal	3,120,000	3,620,000
Spain	4,830,000	5,800,000
Italy	8,990,000	9,630,000
Austria-Hungary	4,230,000	4,950,000
Greece	1,040,000	1,180,000
Bulgaria	360,000	580,000
Servia	130,000	290,000
Roumania	1,265,000	1,150,000
Egypt	1,580,000	2,930,000
United States	36,940,000	55,950,000
Mexico	...	7,170,000
Costa Rica	290,000	280,000
Peru	450,000	800,000
Chile	3,185,000	2,370,000
Argentine Republic	5,070,000	8,290,000
Uruguay	1,750,000	2,150,000
China	1,200,000	1,970,000
Japan	400,000 (a)	2,720,000

(a) Average of 1892–5.

United Kingdom

The total value of imports and exports of merchandise (exclusive of bullion and specie), into and out of the United Kingdom in each year from 1897, was as follows [22]:—

Year	Merchandise			
	Imports	Exports		
		Of Home Produce	Of Foreign and Colonial Produce	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897	451,029	234,220	59,954	294,174
1898	470,545	233,359	60,655	294,014
1899 (a)	485,036	264,492	65,042	329,534
1900	523,075	291,192	63,182	354,374
1901	521,990	280,022	67,842	347,864
1902	528,391	283,424	65,815	349,239
1903	542,600	290,800	69,574	360,374
1904	551,039	300,711	70,304	371,015
1905	565,020	329,817	77,780	407,597
1906	607,889	375,575	85,102	460,678
1907	645,808	426,235	91,942	517,977
1908	592,953	377,104	79,624	456,728
1909 [286]	624,740	378,380	91,370	469,750

(a) From 1899 onwards the value of new ships and boats with their machinery is included in the exports. Previous to that year it was excluded. The value was £9,197,000 in 1899; £8,588,000 in 1900; £9,149,000 in 1901; £5,872,000 in 1902; £4,284,000 in 1903; £4,455,000 in 1904; £5,431,000 in 1905; £8,644,000 in 1906; £10,018,000 in 1907; and £10,567,000 in 1908.

The above values represent, in the case of the imports, their cost, insurance, and freight, or, where goods are consigned for sale, their latest sale value. In the case of the exports, the values equal the cost plus the charges of delivery on board ship.

Merchandise imported for transhipment under bond is not included in the above table. The value of this entrepôt trade was as follows [22]:—

ANNUAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE TRANSHIPPED UNDER BOND

Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
	Thous. £		Thous. £		Thous. £
1897	10,752	1901	12,834	1905	14,318
1898	9,793	1902	13,683	1906	16,312
1899	10,987	1903	14,138	1907	18,824
1900	11,017	1904	13,667	1908	15,969

Of this merchandise about 30 per cent. is received from France for transhipment, 10 to 15 per cent. from the United States, and about 15 per cent. from Germany, Holland, and Belgium. After transhipment, 35 to 40 per cent. goes to the United States, 12 to 15 per cent. to Germany, Holland, and Belgium, about 10 per cent. to the British East Indies, and 8 to 10 per cent. to Australasia.

The imports and exports of bullion and specie are given as follows [22]:—

Year	Gold		Silver		Total	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897	30,809	30,809	18,032	18,781	48,841	49,590
1898	43,723	36,590	14,678	15,624	58,401	52,214
1899	32,533	21,536	12,728	13,955	45,261	35,491
1900	26,191	18,397	13,322	13,575	39,513	31,972
1901	20,716	13,965	11,502	12,050	32,218	26,015
1902	21,629	15,409	9,764	10,716	31,393	26,125
1903	28,657	27,767	10,310	11,467	38,967	39,234
1904	33,877	33,039	11,687	13,264	45,564	46,303
1905	38,568	30,839	12,992	14,562	51,560	45,392
1906	46,043	42,617	17,288	18,865	63,331	61,482
1907	57,089	50,866	15,984	16,921	73,073	67,787
1908 [95]	46,145	49,969	10,327	13,284	56,472	63,253

The chief source of gold supply to the United Kingdom is now South Africa, the relatively small value shown above as imported in 1900–2 being largely due to the shortage of supply from this source in consequence of the war. Next to South Africa, the United Kingdom draws most of its gold from Australasia, British East Indies, France, Germany, and Egypt. In 1908, South Africa supplied about 70 per cent. of the gold imported into the United Kingdom, Australasia about 8 per cent., British East Indies about 6 per cent., and the two European countries together about 7 per cent. The quantities from these various sources vary greatly, however, from year to year, especially the imports from the European countries, which are non-productive of the actual gold, and employ it rather as cash to settle accounts than as ordinary merchandise. The variations are shown in the following table, in which are given the amounts consigned to the United Kingdom by the countries stated, and not simply the amount shipped from those countries [22]:—

Countries whence Consigned	Consignments of Gold Bullion and Specie to United Kingdom				
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Total of all consignments	33,877	38,568	46,043	57,089	46,145
From British South Africa	16,355	21,367	25,797	29,616	31,939
,, Australasia	4,687	4,047	7,037	4,938	3,680
,, British East Indies	7,949	7,066	3,623	2,365	2,893
,, France	472	393	3,339	5,179	202
,, Germany	415	768	1,760	7,415	215
,, Holland	70	2	550	303	11
,, Belgium	43	33	35	76	28
,, Egypt	1,682	2,050	631	2,078	3,113

The greater part of the imports of silver comes from the United States, which supply about 75 per cent. of the whole.

The gold exported from the United Kingdom is consigned to many countries, the chief customers being the following [22]:—

Countries to which Consigned (*i.e.* Countries of Ultimate Destination)	Exports of Gold Bullion and Specie from United Kingdom				
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Total exports	Thous. £ 33,039	Thous. £ 30,830	Thous. £ 42,617	Thous. £ 50,866	Thous. £ 49,969
To United States	697	1,817	14,188	18,355	753
,, British East Indies	4,121	3,965	4,682	6,492	3,748
,, British South Africa	...	65	55	130	20
,, Egypt	4,227	2,044	6,285	4,580	1,720
,, Russia	73	...	1,695	7	2,933
,, Germany	9,395	829	334	2,795	3,436
,, Holland	265	121	76	457	356
,, Belgium	...	2	538	2	16
,, France	5,607	12,442	4,621	7,209	26,212
,, Austria-Hungary	1,519	...	...	...	1,378
,, Brazil	724	2,143	2,797	3,652	269
,, Uruguay	4,082	2,665	2,285	2,199	4,735
,, Argentine Republic	1,117	2,110	1,991	1,370	1,742

Of the silver exported, the British East Indies take 60 to 75 per cent.

The principal articles imported into, and exported from, the United Kingdom, and their annual values and quantities, in the periods 1892–6, 1902–6, and in 1907 and 1908, are stated in the following tables [22]:—

Chief Articles, &c.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom			
	Average of 1892–6	Average of 1902–6	1907	1908
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Grain and flour	55,720	68,301	75,409	72,733
Including wheat	21,780	31,848	37,347	38,295
Meat and animals for food	32,619	49,734	51,888	49,448
Including bacon	8,055	13,459	14,839	14,481
Other food and drink	90,274	108,420	115,777	116,785
Including butter	13,553	21,498	22,418	24,081
,, eggs	3,929	6,714	7,136	7,183
,, fruit and nuts	8,670	13,425	14,400	14,100
,, tea	10,148	9,409	10,745	10,734
,, sugar	19,412	17,043	19,134	20,003
Tobacco	3,653	4,587	4,216	5,167
Iron ore	3,049	5,293	7,276	4,911
Other metallic ores	5,105	6,914	10,128	8,901
Iron and steel, and girders, rails, machinery, &c.	4,639	12,986	12,527	12,235
Copper, unwrought, &c.	4,614	7,619	10,509	9,726
Tin	2,655	5,399	7,599	6,337
Wood and timber	17,663	25,346	27,093	24,306
Oil, oil-seeds, gums, &c.	18,448	24,844	30,697	28,515
Caoutchouc	3,667	7,847	10,835	8,371
Cotton (raw and waste)	33,762	49,963	70,803	56,094
Wool (excluding camel's hair)	27,400	25,230	36,130	30,566
Flax, hemp, jute, and silk	10,819	13,971	18,012	13,698
Yarn and manufactures—				
Cotton	4,170	7,770	9,526	9,217
Woollen	12,337	12,062	10,790	9,500
Other	17,560	19,630	20,740	18,939
Chemicals, dyes, &c.	8,732	9,363	11,630	10,186
Leather and leather manufactures	10,052	11,467	11,470	12,276
Others	52,123	82,242	92,753	85,042
Total	419,061	558,988	645,808	592,953

Article, &c.	Annual Quantities Imported into United Kingdom			
	Average of 1892–6	Average of 1902–6	1907	1908
Wheat . . . . . Thous. cwts.	70,450	91,500	77,168	91,131
Bacon . . . . . ,,	3,877	5,350	5,366	5,686
Butter . . . . . ,,	2,590	4,150	4,210	4,211
Eggs . . . . . Millions	1,440	2,315	2,228	2,185
Sugar . . . . . Thous. cwts.	28,885	31,560	34,650	33,502
Tea . . . . . ,, lbs.	250,810	306,950	317,127	323,469
Tobacco . . . . . ,, lbs.	82,084	107,596	102,183	122,657
Iron and steel, and girders, rails, bars, &c. . . . . ,, tons	(Not comparable)		1,260	935	1,119
Iron ore . . . . . ,, tons	4,430	6,800	7,642	6,057
Raw and waste cotton . . . . ,, cwts.	15,300	17,660	21,538	18,576
Wool (sheep, alpaca, mohair, &c.) . ,, lbs.	743,940	643,370	795,620	749,200
Petroleum . . . . . ,, gals.	163,083	294,450	304,130	343,600
Cotton yarn . . . . . ,, lbs.	7,417	5,150	10,565	8,964
Cotton piece goods . . . . . ,, yds.	45,757	53,620	74,544	71,993
Woollen and worsted yarn . . ,, lbs.	17,590	25,460	27,140	22,500
Woollen cloths and stuffs . . ,, yds.	82,980	84,600	77,640	71,820
Linen yarn . . . . . ,, lbs.	20,300	25,750	20,749	18,956
Leather, dressed and undressed . ,, cwts.	1,123	1,170	1,063	1,167

Tables of the principal exports are given as follows [22]:—

Articles of Domestic Production	Annual Values of Exports of Home Produce			
	Average of 1892–6	Average of 1902–6	1907	1908
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Food and drink	10,300	17,326	21,467	20,537
Coal	14,973	26,552	40,170	39,546
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof .	21,000	32,000	47,000	38,000
Other metals and manufactures thereof (except machinery)	4,390	7,855	11,674	8,860
Machinery (including sewing machines) .	14,835	21,982	31,743	31,000
New ships	(Not recorded)	5,737	10,018	10,567
Cotton yarn and twist	9,474	9,184	13,417	12,845
Cotton manufactures	56,400	75,120	95,020	81,350
Woollen and worsted yarn, alpaca yarn, &c.	6,351	6,183	8,570	6,616
Woollen and worsted manufactures . .	18,572	20,858	25,590	21,776
Other textile manufactures	11,849	13,088	16,504	12,410
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.	11,453	14,005	17,053	16,271
Others	45,954	66,175	85,809	77,326
Total exports of domestic produce . .	225,551	316,065	426,035	377,104

Articles of Domestic Production	Annual Quantities of Exports of Home Produce			
	Average of 1892–6	Average of 1902–6	1907	1908
Coal . . . . . Thous. tons	30,635	47,488	63,601	62,547
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof (*a*) ,,	2,820	3,740	5,150	4,100
Sheep and lamb's wool . . Thous. lbs.	17,334	35,215	39,955	37,840
Wool noils . . . . . ,,	11,244	11,455	12,690	13,206
Cotton yarn and twist . . . ,,	234,860	178,700	241,080	214,760
Cotton piece goods . . . Mill. yds.	5,018	5,708	6,298	5,531
Woollen yarns . . . . Thous. lbs.	69,664	74,632	82,704	71,306
Woollen tissues . . . . ,, yds.	51,325	63,448	84,881	75,660
Worsted tissues . . . . ,, yds.	136,800	103,745	99,012	74,180
Jute yarn . . . . . ,, lbs.	32,381	47,842	67,519	50,075
Jute piece goods . . . . ,, yds.	255,295	189,432	179,377	167,011
Linen yarn . . . . . ,, lbs.	16,554	14,577	16,442	13,705
Linen piece goods . . . . ,, yds.	172,737	170,848	184,999	151,894

(*a*) Mainly pig and puddled iron, rails, bars, plates, sheets, castings and forgings, girders, &c.

Articles	Annual Value of Foreign and Colonial Produce Re-exported			
	Average of 1892–6	Average of 1902–6	1907	1908
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Food, drink, and tobacco	11,380	11,040	12,170	10,880
Raw cotton	4,184	6,741	9,539	8,250
Wool (sheep, lamb, alpaca, and llama)	14,222	10,452	13,402	12,893
Oil, oil-seeds, &c.	3,873	4,655	5,730	4,760
Hides and undressed skins	3,520	4,876	6,287	5,000
Caoutchouc	1,981	5,206	6,011	5,731
Tin in blocks, bars, &c.	1,439	3,816	4,716	4,369
Other metals and manufactures thereof, including machinery	1,906	2,937	4,315	3,150
Other articles	16,899	23,992	29,772	24,591
Total re-exports	59,404	73,715	91,942	79,624

Articles		Annual Quantities of Foreign and Colonial Produce Re-exported			
		Average of 1892–6	Average of 1902–6	1907	1908
Tea	Thous. lbs.	33,661	44,899	46,375	41,586
Cotton, raw	,,	216,950	272,380	330,290	290,870
Wool (sheep, alpaca, &c.)	,,	372,550	273,618	313,519	326,312
Caoutchouc	Thous. cwts.	182	318	349	359
Tin	,,	385	542	535	655

The principal countries trading with the United Kingdom, and the average annual value of that trade (exclusive of bullion and specie) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [22]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Foreign countries—			Foreign countries—		
United States	96,490,000	123,000,000	United States	36,800,000	44,900,000
France	45,640,000	51,610,000	Germany	30,710,000	39,020,000
Germany	26,710,000	35,190,000	France	20,350,000	23,830,000
Netherlands	28,590,000	35,330,000	Russia	10,580,000	15,230,000
Russia	20,940,000	30,290,000	Netherlands	13,770,000	14,280,000
Belgium	17,540,000	27,730,000	Belgium	12,630,000	14,080,000
Argentine Republic	6,720,000	21,010,000	Argentine Republic	5,690,000	11,920,000
Egypt	9,570,000	14,580,000	Italy	6,120,000	9,610,000
Denmark (a)	9,390,000	16,170,000	China (b)	5,470,000	9,700,000
Others	62,940,000	81,950,000	Japan	4,370,000	7,590,000
			Others	57,380,000	77,380,000
Total	324,530,000	436,860,000	Total (d)	203,870,000 (d)	267,540,000 (d)
British possessions—			British possessions—		
British India	27,220,000	34,280,000	British India	29,090,000	40,230,000
Australia	22,890,000	23,290,000	Australia	16,220,000	20,350,000
Canada	13,670,000	25,650,000	Canada	6,970,000	13,250,000
New Zealand	8,110,000	13,220,000	New Zealand	3,780,000	7,010,000
South Africa	5,340,000 (c)	5,760,000 (c)	South Africa	10,670,000	21,410,000
Others	17,310,000	19,930,000	Others	14,360,000	19,990,000
Total	94,540,000 (c)	122,130,000 (c)	Total	81,090,000 (d)	122,240,000 (d)
Grand Total	419,070,000 (c)	558,990,000 (c)	Grand Total	284,960,000 (d)	389,780,000 (d)

(a) Including Faröe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland.

(b) Exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao. Inclusive of Korea in first period but not in second.

(c) Exclusive of value of diamonds imported from the Cape of Good Hope. The value of diamonds exported from that colony to the United Kingdom averaged £3,960,000 per year during 1892-6, and £6,350,000 per year during 1902-6.

(d) The value of ships with their machinery exported from the United Kingdom is included in the second, but not in the first, period.

The principal countries taking the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during 1904–8 were the United States (averaging £24,800,000 per year); Germany (averaging £32,600,000 per year); France (£19,400,000 per year); Argentina (£15,500,000 per year); British India (£46,000,000 per year); Australia (£20,300,000 per (year; and Canada (£13,100,000 per year) [22].

Since 1904, efforts have been made to ascertain the countries of actual origin and destination of imports and exports respectively, as distinct from the countries from or to which imports and exports are reported as shipped. This information is given in the following table, which shows (1) the values of imports into the United Kingdom originating in the countries stated in the first column, compared with the values reported as shipped from those countries; and (2) the values of the exports from the United Kingdom ultimately destined for the countries stated in the fourth column, compared with the values reported as shipped to those countries. The values given, however, must be regarded as only approximations to the true facts [22]:—

Countries from which the United Kingdom Imported Goods	Average Annual Value of Imports of Merchandise, 1904-8		Countries to which the United Kingdom Exported Goods	Average Annual Value of Exports of Merchandise, 1904-8	
	Shipments from Countries Stated	Originated in Countries Stated		Shipments to Countries Stated	Consignments to Countries Stated
	£	£		£	£
United States	124,600,000	124,100,000	United States	48,100,000	48,100,000
Germany	36,900,000	54,300,000	Germany	46,100,000	46,100,000
France	51,800,000	45,300,000	France	27,800,000	27,600,000
Belgium	28,000,000	17,000,000	Russia	17,100,000	17,100,000
Netherlands	36,000,000	16,100,000	Netherlands	15,800,000	15,700,000
Denmark (*a*)	17,300,000	17,000,000	Belgium	16,300,000	14,500,000
Spain	14,700,000	14,900,000	Italy	12,600,000	12,600,000
Switzerland	...	7,900,000	Argentine Republic	16,000,000	16,000,000
Egypt	17,200,000	17,200,000	Other foreign countries	111,600,000	112,800,000
Argentine Republic	26,800,000	27,100,000			
Other foreign countries	103,800,000	117,600,000			
Total foreign countries	457,100,000	458,500,000	Total foreign countries	311,400,000	310,500,000
Australia and New Zealand	43,400,000	43,400,000	British India	47,300,000	47,300,000
British India	36,800,000	36,800,000	Australia and New Zealand	31,200,000	31,200,000
Canada	26,600,000	25,200,000	Canada	15,000,000	15,000,000
Other British possessions	28,600,000	28,600,000	Cape of Good Hope	11,100,000	9,100,000
			Other British possessions	26,800,000	29,700,000
Total British possessions (*b*)	135,400,000	134,000,000	Total British possessions	131,400,000	132,300,000
Grand Total of imports (*b*)	592,500,000	592,500,000	Grand Total of exports	442,800,000	442,800,000

(*a*) Inclusive of Faröe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland.

(*b*) The value of diamonds from Cape Colony is not included. The value of diamonds exported from the Cape to the United Kingdom averaged £6,930,000 per year during 1904–8.

The table shows that France, Belgium, and the Netherlands are credited with a considerable part of British imports which actually originate elsewhere (*e.g.* in Germany and Switzerland).

The following tables show the annual value of the trade between the United Kingdom and foreign countries, and the United Kingdom and British possessions and protectorates, the merchandise being classified under four main heads, namely: (1) Food, drink, and tobacco; (2) raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured; (3) articles wholly or mainly manufactured; and (4) miscellaneous and unclassified, including parcel post. Bullion and specie are excluded, as well as diamonds from the Cape [22].

TOTAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Food, Drink, and Tobacco		Raw Materials, &c.		Manufactures, &c.		Miscellaneous		Total	
	From Foreign Countries	From British Possessions, &c.	From Foreign Countries	From British Possessions, &c.	From Foreign Countries	From British Possessions, &c.	From Foreign Countries	From British Possessions, &c.	From Foreign Countries	From British Possessions, &c.
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1899	166,095	43,377	100,999	49,615	108,302	13,384	1,558	526	378,134	106,902
1900	177,502	42,378	120,010	51,120	112,773	15,030	2,159	507	413,434	109,041
1901	182,496	41,480	118,403	48,706	113,301	15,014	2,106	486	416,306	105,686
1902	180,286	43,350	119,545	49,381	114,710	13,680	1,933	505	421,474	106,916
1903	180,857	50,618	124,837	48,483	121,472	14,152	1,763	419	428,930	113,670
1904	174,164	50,446	133,489	48,347	121,655	14,643	1,676	533	431,010	120,019
1905	172,045	50,205	135,837	52,081	127,543	16,042	1,676	541	437,151	127,869
1906	176,650	58,508	147,597	63,506	136,013	19,572	1,803	579	462,723	142,165
1907	183,421	63,834	160,424	71,825	134,028	20,876	1,768	597	488,671	157,137
1908	190,747	53,337	145,548	57,907	125,066	18,019	1,714	565	463,125	129,828

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

Year	Food, &c.		Raw Materials, &c.		Manufactures, &c.		Miscellaneous		Total	
	To Foreign Countries	To British Possessions	To Foreign Countries	To British Possessions	To Foreign Countries	To British Possessions	To Foreign Countries	To British Possessions	To Foreign Countries	To British Possessions
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1899	6,420	6,453	27,037	2,492	141,304	77,518	2,065	1,203	176,826	87,666
1900	6,833	7,391	41,334	3,614	146,399	81,944	2,192	1,487	196,758	94,436
1901	6,829	8,777	33,501	3,338	132,426	90,859	2,393	1,900	175,149	104,874
1902	8,013	9,105	32,064	3,183	131,850	95,037	2,405	1,765	174,332	109,090
1903	7,851	8,463	33,142	2,995	136,240	97,853	2,421	1,835	179,654	111,146
1904	8,760	8,105	32,787	3,444	144,921	98,416	2,366	1,973	188,774	111,938
1905	11,064	8,336	33,551	2,760	168,868	100,205	2,895	2,136	216,378	113,437
1906	12,404	8,711	40,384	2,884	198,032	107,497	3,414	2,250	254,234	121,342
1907	13,702	9,028	51,874	3,129	219,396	122,629	3,727	2,551	288,699	137,337
1908	13,148	8,790	49,510	2,872	185,202	111,753	3,489	2,339	251,349	125,754

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

1899	10,151	2,546	33,863	775	14,309	3,306	64	29	58,387	6,656
1900	8,939	3,023	31,836	978	14,672	3,618	86	29	55,533	7,648
1901	8,843	3,332	35,685	988	14,880	3,980	119	34	59,597	8,334
1902	6,792	3,205	36,648	1,090	13,677	4,157	211	36	57,328	8,488
1903	7,486	2,743	38,819	1,101	14,835	4,459	96	34	61,236	8,337
1904	8,256	2,625	37,586	1,181	15,527	5,011	90	28	61,459	8,845
1905	9,488	2,539	41,747	1,664	17,151	5,057	118	15	68,504	9,275
1906	9,489	2,560	45,595	1,326	20,531	5,410	181	9	75,796	9,305
1907	9,563	2,606	51,280	1,299	20,802	6,205	180	8	81,825	10,118
1908	8,213	2,667	43,991	1,320	17,335	5,920	173	6	69,712	9,913

The division comprising "raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured" includes coal and other fuel; metallic ores; wood and timber; cotton, wool, and other textile materials, such as flax, jute, silk, &c.; oils, oil seeds, &c.; hides and undressed skins; materials for paper making, &c. The group of "articles wholly or mainly manufactured" includes iron and steel bars, girders, rails, plates, &c.; brass, bronze, copper, pig and sheet lead; platinum, quicksilver, &c.; cutlery and hardware; electrical goods; machinery; new ships; yarns and textile fabrics; apparel; chemicals, drugs, &c.; leather and leather manufactures; earthenware and glass; paper, &c. The other two groups of "food, drink, and tobacco," and "miscellaneous and unclassified," need no detailed definition, beyond stating that the latter includes parcel post.

The declared values of imports and exports form a very inadequate guide to the real change in the volume of foreign trade, since changes in values may be, and often are, due to variations of price as well as of quantity. In the following table some attempt has been made to eliminate the effect of price-variations, and to present the imports and exports since 1900 at the values they would have had if the prices which prevailed in 1900 had remained unaltered. The attempt, is not completely successful, since the average prices of some imports and exports (*e.g.* articles conveyed by parcel post, a few manufactured articles, &c.) cannot be determined. The result, however, is not likely to be much affected by the variation in price of these items, since their whole volume bears but a small proportion to the total trade, and there is no reason to attribute to them such highly exceptional changes in price as would appreciably influence the total value of all imports or exports [96]:—

Year	Imports		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of United Kingdom		Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise		Total Exports	
	Values as Declared	Estimated Values at Prices of 1900	Values as Declared	Estimated Values at Prices of 1900	Values as Declared	Estimated Values at Prices of 1900	Values as Declared	Estimated Values at Prices of 1900
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1900	523,075	523,075	291,192	291,192	63,182	63,182	354,374	354,374
1901	521,990	538,932	280,022	294,041	67,842	69,028	347,864	363,069
1902	528,391	551,535	283,424	312,159	65,815	67,617	349,239	379,776
1903	542,600	558,688	300,800	320,504	69,574	69,946	370,374	390,450
1904	551,032	563,720	300,711	327,440	72,384	69,340	373,215	396,789
1905	563,020	573,702	320,817	352,860	77,780	74,761	397,597	434,051
1906	697,888	588,800	373,575	380,917	85,102	75,319	460,677	462,236
1907	645,904	599,592	426,295	416,973	91,972	79,182	518,177	496,155

This information is presented in the next table in the form of percentages, which are more convenient than the actual values for making comparisons, or drawing conclusions [96].

(Values in 1900=100)

Year	Imports		Exports of Home Produce		Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce		Total Exports	
	Declared Values	Values at 1900 Prices	Declared Values	Values at 1900 Prices	Declared Values	Values at 1900 Prices	Declared Values	Values at 1900 Prices
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1900 . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901 . .	100	103	96	101	107	109	98	103
1902 . .	101	105	97	107	104	107	99	107
1903 . .	104	107	100	110	110	111	102	110
1904 . .	105	108	103	112	111	110	105	112
1905 . .	108	110	113	124	123	118	115	123
1906 . .	116	112	129	133	135	119	130	131
1907 . .	123	115	146	143	144	125	146	140

From this table it is seen that the large increase in value, both of imports and exports, in 1906 over 1905, was largely a price phenomenon. So also was the increase in 1907 over 1906. On the other hand, the increases in the volume of total imports and total exports down to 1905 were inadequately represented by the declared values, while the diminution in exports of home products chronicled in 1901, was one of values only and not one of volume or quantities. It is seen, too, that price-variations affected imports more than exports.

The declared values and the values estimated at the prices of 1900 are given in the following table as percentages of the values in 1900, under the general headings of (*a*) food, drink, and tobacco; (*b*) raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured; and (*c*) articles wholly or mainly manufactured [96].

Year	Values as Percentages of the Value in 1900								
	Imports			Exports of Domestic Produce			Exports of Foreign and Colonial Produce		
	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Raw Materials, &c.	Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Raw Materials, &c.	Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Raw Materials, &c.	Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured
	Declared Values								
1900 . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901 . .	102	97	99	111	81	98	102	111	104
1902 . .	102	98	103	122	77	99	84	114	98
1903 . .	106	101	105	116	77	103	86	123	102
1904 . .	105	106	105	120	78	107	91	120	109
1905 . .	105	110	111	137	77	118	100	133	119
1906 . .	108	124	121	144	92	135	100	141	140
1907 . .	112	141	120	154	120	150	101	161	146
	Values as Estimated on Basis of 1900 Prices								
1900 . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901 . .	103	103	104	111	96	101	103	113	106
1902 . .	103	105	111	122	101	107	84	116	104
1903 . .	106	104	112	117	105	110	88	121	107
1904 . .	107	105	113	126	109	112	94	112	116
1905 . .	104	111	116	142	112	124	103	123	121
1906 . .	108	113	120	146	129	132	99	122	128
1907 . .	107	125	115	149	146	142	93	132	134

The group most affected by price-variations was that comprising raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles, and in this group it was, as regards imports and re-exports, the textile products (chiefly cotton) which experienced the greatest price-variation, and as regards exports of British produce, coal was chiefly affected.

Calculations were made by the British Board of Trade in 1903 and 1904 as to the relative incidence of foreign and colonial tariffs on British exports. This was approximately ascertained by estimating the average "*ad valorem* equivalent of the import duties imposed by each country on the main classes of goods which are exported from the United Kingdom *to all destinations*, and not solely to the particular market under consideration." By

this means account was taken of those foreign and colonial import duties which may be high enough to exclude British goods from the particular countries imposing them. The results of the calculation are given as follows [83]:—

ESTIMATED AVERAGE "AD VALOREM" EQUIVALENT OF THE IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED BY THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES ON THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Russia	131	Roumania	14
Spain	76	Belgium	13
United States	73	Norway	12
Portugal	71	New Zealand	9
Austria-Hungary	35	Japan	9
France	34	Turkey	8
Argentine Republic	28	Switzerland	7
Italy	27	Australia	6
Germany	25	South African Customs Union (preferential tariff)	6
Sweden	23		
Greece	19	China	5
Denmark	18	Holland	3
Canada (preferential tariff)	17	British India	3

It is pointed out that these rates of duty must not be regarded as representing the comparative protective efficiency of the several customs tariffs. A high import duty levied by a backward country may have less protective effect than a lower duty levied by an advanced country.

BRITISH EMPIRE

The approximate value of the total imports and total exports (including bullion and specie in both cases) of the British colonies, possessions, and protectorates in recent years, is given as follows [97]:—

Year	Imports				Exports			
	From the United Kingdom	From British Possessions	From Foreign Countries	Total	To the United Kingdom	To British Possessions	To Foreign Countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896	98,682,000	30,219,000	59,846,000	188,747,000	92,676,000	29,521,000	73,312,000	195,509,000
1897	102,688,000	31,391,000	63,569,000	197,648,000	103,626,000	31,749,000	74,175,000	209,550,000
1898	100,879,000	35,856,000	67,566,000	204,301,000	114,111,000	36,047,000	88,389,000	238,547,000
1899	109,237,000	41,011,000	76,324,000	226,572,000	116,473,000	41,469,000	91,512,000	249,454,000
1900	118,346,000	47,832,000	86,654,000	252,832,000	108,794,000	44,659,000	92,122,000	245,575,000
1901	125,015,000	49,695,000	90,643,000	265,353,000	105,962,000	51,171,000	105,127,000	262,260,000
1902	134,961,000	55,159,000	96,420,000	286,540,000	110,142,000	53,962,000	107,642,000	271,746,000
1903	141,263,000	63,424,000	109,822,000	314,509,000	131,389,000	60,242,000	119,893,000	311,517,000
1904	139,071,000	62,160,000	106,205,000	307,436,000	143,322,000	61,190,000	122,391,000	326,903,000
1905	143,172,000	57,141,000	108,736,000	309,049,000	144,023,000	57,307,000	131,230,000	332,560,000
1906	159,976,000	62,935,000	119,570,000	342,481,000	169,531,000	60,556,000	150,132,000	380,219,000
1907	176,957,000	64,549,000	136,649,000	378,155,000	178,667,000	59,047,000	161,559,000	399,273,000

The trade of the United Kingdom is excluded from the totals in the above table.

The trade of the whole Empire, including the United Kingdom, with all foreign countries is given as follows [28]:—

Year	Imports from Foreign Countries	Exports to Foreign Countries	Year	Imports from Foreign Countries	Exports to Foreign Countries
	£	£		£	£
1896	431,700,000	315,000,000	1902	531,600,000	353,700,000
1897	442,300,000	320,900,000	1903	551,100,000	388,500,000
1898	469,600,000	335,100,000	1904	551,800,000	404,000,000
1899	476,900,000	348,800,000	1905	563,400,000	448,700,000
1900	528,000,000	362,400,000	1906	610,100,000	519,700,000
1901	523,500,000	353,900,000	1907	657,500,000	579,300,000

The principal countries trading with the British Empire, and the average annual value of their trade (including bullion and specie), during the period 1902–6, and the value in 1907, were as follows [28]:—

Principal Countries from which Imports were Received	Annual Value of Imports		Principal Countries to which Exports were Sent	Annual Value of Exports	
	Average 1902–6	1907		Average 1902–6	1907
	£	£		£	£
United States of America	181,100,000	209,000,000	United States of America	84,400,000	120,100,000
France	57,000,000	63,700,000	Germany	60,200,000	84,700,000
Germany	47,700,000	60,100,000	France	43,900,000	62,200,000
Holland	37,600,000	40,000,000	Belgium	22,400,000	32,900,000
Belgium	32,900,000	35,300,000	Russia	17,900,000	21,100,000
Russia	32,000,000	31,800,000	Holland	16,300,000	22,200,000
Argentine Republic	23,200,000	27,300,000	Argentine Republic	15,400,000	22,000,000
Egypt	15,900,000	26,200,000	Egypt	13,900,000 (a)	16,800,000
Other countries	134,200,000	164,100,000	Other countries	148,700,000	197,300,000
Total	561,600,000	657,500,000	Total	422,900,000	579,300,000

(a) Average of 1903–6.

Dominion of Canada

The values of the total imports and exports of Canada, including bullion and specie, and of the latter separately, are given as follows [97]:—

Year ended June 30	Imports		Total Exports	Bullion and Specie	
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports		Imports	Exports (a)
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	22,723	24,249	24,866	1,074	966
1897	22,869	24,497	28,346	961	718
1898	26,856	28,834	33,730	902	950
1899	31,654	33,445	32,650	967	825
1900	37,152	38,964	39,430	1,705	1,779
1901	37,241	39,126	40,374	727	407
1902	41,685	43,633	43,594	1,297	343
1903	48,057	49,583	46,425	1,845	127
1904	51,690	53,282	43,890	1,619	506
1905	53,840	54,849	41,793	2,119	379
1906	59,685	60,492	52,743	1,455	2,040
July 1906 to March 1907	52,880	53,400	42,196	1,545	2,710
April 1907 to March 1908	73,666	76,206	57,557	1,346	3,420

(a) Exclusive of gold-dust and nuggets.

The principal articles imported and exported, and their average annual value during 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [97]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Coal (including coal-dust)	2,000,000	3,730,000	Bacon and hams	590,000	2,720,000
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	2,270,000	8,460,000	Cheese	2,980,000	4,670,000
			Fish	1,920,000	2,500,000
Cotton, linen, hemp, jute, silk, and wool, and manufactures thereof	5,030,000	8,530,000	Wheat	1,940,000	4,950,000
			Other grain and pulse and wheat flour	1,830,000	2,400,000
Including cotton manufactures	900,000	1,800,000	Cattle, horses, and sheep	2,130,000	2,800,000
,, woollen ,,	1,900,000	3,000,000	Gold-bearing quartz, gold-dust, nuggets, &c.	110,000	3,420,000
Others	15,700,000	31,280,000			
			Wood and timber	4,850,000	6,670,000
			Others	7,650,000	15,570,000
Total	25,000,000	52,000,000	Total	24,000,000	45,700,000

The principal countries trading with the Dominion of Canada, and the average annual value of the trade during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [97]:—

Principal Countries from which Imports were Received for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value of Imports		Principal Countries to which Exports were Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United States	11,410,000	30,740,000	United Kingdom	13,400,000	24,700,000
United Kingdom	7,700,000	12,310,000	British possessions	1,010,000	2,340,000
British possessions	560,000	2,000,000	United States	8,400,000	16,100,000
Germany	1,070,000	1,850,000	Germany	210,000	400,000
France	540,000	1,410,000	France	86,000	330,000
Others	2,020,000	2,690,000	Others	894,000	1,830,000
Total imports for home consumption (including bullion and specie)	23,300,000	51,000,000	Total	24,000,000	45,700,000

On the dutiable imports into Canada from the United Kingdom was collected a rate averaging, during 1902–6, 24.166 per cent. *ad valorem*. On such imports from the United States the duty during the same period averaged 25.24 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average on dutiable imports from all countries was 27.256 per cent. *ad valorem* [32].

NEWFOUNDLAND (including Labrador)

The imports and exports of Newfoundland in recent years are given as follows [97]:—

Year ended June 30	Including Bullion and Specie		Bullion and Specie Only	
	Total Imports	Total Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897	1,220	1,012	1.8	1.6
1898	1,066	1,074	1.4	0.5
1899	1,297	1,425	11	21
1900	1,541	1,773	54	6
1901	1,536	1,718	24	8
1902	1,611	1,964	5	10
1903	1,743	2,051	6	13
1904	1,942	2,134	26	0.3
1905	2,113	2,193	53	0.4
1906	2,141	2,484	19	...
1907	2,143	2,487	62	0.35

The principal articles imported were [97]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value	
	1893–7	1903–7
	£	£
Coal	40,000	105,000
Flour	280,000	340,000
Meat	115,000	150,000
Hardware	40,000	90,000
Machinery	8,000	70,000
Textiles and apparel	215,000	295,000

The principal exports were [97]:—

Principal Exports	Average Annual Value	
	1893–7	1903–7
	£	£
Cod fish (dried)	760,000	1,370,000
Other fish	130,000	180,000
Oil	115,000	230,000
Iron, chrome, ore, and pyrites	45,000	200,000

The principal countries trading with Newfoundland were [97]:—

	Average Annual Amounts	
	1893–6	1903–7
	£	£
Imports from—		
Canada	550,000	720,000
United Kingdom	450,000	520,000
United States	310,000	650,000
Other countries	80,000	130,000
Total	1,390,000	2,020,000
Exports to—		
United Kingdom	320,000	380,000
Brazil	250,000	340,000
Portugal	200,000	360,000
Canada	140,000	280,000
United States	110,000	285,000
Other countries	280,000	625,000
Total	1,300,000	2,270,000

BRITISH WEST INDIES

The imports and exports of the British West Indies in recent years have been as follows [97]:—

Year	Including Bullion and Specie		Bullion and Specie Only	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897	5,870	5,090	Cannot be stated	
1898	6,310	5,660		
1899	6,710	6,960		
1900	6,740	6,360	212	206
1901	6,860	6,310	145	193
1902	6,950	6,370	95	133
1903	6,740	5,370	97	117
1904	6,800	5,820	144	177
1905	7,630	7,060	467	462
1906	7,890	6,790	275	381
1907	9,170	8,560	224	307

The islands included in this table are the Bahamas, Turk's and Caicos Islands, Jamaica, Windward Islands (St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada), Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.

The imports from the United Kingdom increased from about £2,500,000 in 1897 to £3,500,000 in 1907, and the exports to that country increased from about £1,300,000 in the earlier year to £2,000,000 in the later [97].

British India

The values of the total imports and exports of merchandise into and out of British India in recent years are given as follows [5]:—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Merchandise			Exports of Merchandise		
	By Sea	By Land	Total	By Sea	By Land	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897–8	49,098	3,337	52,435	65,089	2,695	67,784
1898–9	48,068	3,660	51,728	75,200	3,055	78,255
1899–1900	50,203	4,096	54,299	72,722	3,365	76,087
1900–1	53,930	4,277	58,207	71,812	3,617	75,429
1901–2	59,187	4,600	63,787	83,264	4,017	87,281
1902–3	57,213	4,095	61,308	86,264	3,529	89,793
1903–4	61,728	4,722	66,450	102,345	3,580	105,925
1904–5	69,608	4,749	74,357	105,148	4,047	109,195
1905–6	74,742	5,526	80,268	107,890	4,374	112,264
1906–7	78,161	5,901	84,062	117,783	4,413	122,196
1907–8 [97]	90,999	4,980	95,979	118,248	4,076	122,324

The imports by sea include Government stores varying in value from two and a half or three million pounds sterling at the commencement of the period to six millions at the end.

The exports by sea include re-exports of foreign produce and manufactures, which amount to a value of about £2,250,000 annually. The exports of Government stores are very small in value, having varied during the period from about £50,000 to £390,000 per year.

The trade in gold and silver bullion and specie is given as follows [5]:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	On Government Account	Total	On Government Account	Total
	£	£	£	£
1897–8	36,000	14,095,000	9,700	5,331,000
1898–9	7,800	12,325,000	2,200	5,372,000
1899–1900	10,100	14,579,000	4,200	5,660,000
1900–1	5,409,000	16,841,000	4,502,000	10,248,000
1901–2	635,000	14,302,000	2,006,000	8,035,000
1902–3	82,000	17,405,000	565,000	6,780,000
1903–4	4,389,000	26,192,000	4,596,000	10,345,000
1904–5	4,320,000	27,302,000	5,635,000	11,482,000
1905–6	7,153,000	21,841,000	6,013,000	10,843,000
1906–7	11,586,000	30,428,000	3,500	4,578,000

The above tables show a net annual export, by sea, of merchandise varying from about £16,000,000 to about £40,000,000; and a net annual import, by sea, of treasure varying from £6,000,000 to £26,000,000. Combining merchandise and treasure, there was a net annual export by sea as follows [5]:—

	£		£
1897–8	7,100,000	1903–4	24,900,000
1898–9	20,100,000	1904–5	20,200,000
1899–1900	13,800,000	1905–6	22,400,000
1900–1	11,000,000	1906–7	13,700,000
1901–2	18,000,000	1907–8	2,700,000
1902–3	18,600,000		

The average annual value of imports of merchandise and exports of Indian merchandise only are shown as follows [98]:—

Period	Average Annual Value	
	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1893–4 to 1897–8	42,038,000	60,210,000
1898–9 to 1902–3	50,090,000	75,504,000
1903–4 to 1907–8	69,700,000	107,796,000
1907–8 only	86,571,000	115,614,000

The principal articles imported and exported, on private account, and their average annual value during the periods 1892–3 to 1896–7 and 1902–3 to 1906–7, are given as follows [97]:—

Principal Imports on Private Account	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports on Private Account	Average Annual Value	
	1892–3 to 1896–7	1902–3 to 1906–7		1892–3 to 1896–7	1902–3 to 1906–7
	£	£		£	£
Cotton manufactures	15,400,000	22,600,000	Raw cotton	7,300,000	13,400,000
Machinery and millwork (including parts)	1,650,000	2,800,000	Cotton twist and yarn	3,900,000	7,200,000
			Cotton manufactures	2,800,000	3,600,000
Copper and brass, iron and steel	3,100,000	5,400,000	Raw jute	5,600,000	10,500,000
Sugar (including molasses and confectionery)	1,700,000	4,600,000	Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	2,400,000	7,500,000
			Rice (including paddy)	7,300,000	12,600,000
Bullion and specie—			Wheat	2,400,000	6,700,000
Gold (*a*)	1,900,000	11,800,000	Tea	4,500,000	5,800,000
Silver (*a*)	6,600,000	6,700,000	Hides and skins	3,800,000	7,500,000
			Opium	5,000,000	6,400,000
Others (including imports on Government account)	23,650,000	43,300,000	Seeds	7,100,000	9,000,000
			Bullion and specie—		
			Gold (*b*)	2,150,000	2,700,000
			Silver (*b*)	1,150,000	2,300,000
			Others (including exports on Government account)	13,500,000	21,000,000
Total imports (including imports on Government account)	54,000,000	97,200,000	Total exports (including exports on Government account)	68,900,000	116,200,000

(*a*) In addition to the imports of silver shown in the table, there was imported, on Government account, an annual average of £5,500,000 worth during 1902–3 to 1906–7, while only about £9000 worth was imported per year, on the average, during 1892–3 to 1896–7. No gold was imported on Government account in the first period; and only about £17,000 worth per year, on the average, during the second period.

(*b*) In addition to the exports of bullion and specie shown in the table, there were exported, on Government account, on the average, £25,000 worth per year of silver during 1892–3 to 1896–7, and £86,000 worth per year during 1902–3 to 1906–7; and also £3,280,000 worth of gold per year during 1902–3 to 1906–7; but no gold during 1892–3 to 1896–7.

The principal countries trading with British India, and the average annual value of the trade during 1892–3 to 1896–7, and 1902–3 to 1906–7, are given as follows [97]:—

Principal Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Principal Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–3 to 1896–7	1902–3 to 1906–7		1892–3 to 1896–7	1902–3 to 1906–7
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	37,000,000	59,800,000	United Kingdom	22,000,000	32,900,000
Other British possessions	5,700,000	14,600,000	Hong-Kong	4,800,000	7,600,000
Germany	1,100,000	2,600,000	Other British possessions	7,100,000	15,300,000
Belgium	1,300,000	2,500,000	Germany	4,400,000	9,800,000
Austria-Hungary	800,000	2,100,000	United States	2,800,000	7,500,000
Russian Empire	900,000	970,000	France	5,200,000	6,600,000
Others	7,200,000	14,630,000	Japan	1,400,000	5,700,000
			China	3,000,000	5,100,000
			Belgium	2,300,000	4,900,000
			Others	16,000,000	21,100,000
Total	54,000,000	97,200,000	Total	69,000,000	116,200,000

(For these tables the rupee has been converted into English money at the following rates: 1892–3, 1s. 3d.; 1893–4, 1s. 2½d.; 1894–5, 1s. 1d.; 1895–6, 1s. 1½d.; 1896–7, 1s. 2½d.; and 1898–9 and after, 1s. 4d.)

Aden

The values of the imports and exports of Aden in recent years are given as follows [5]:—

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	£	£	£	£
1897–8	2,665,000	2,174,000	294,000	325,000
1898–9	2,780,000	2,219,000	277,000	346,000
1899–1900	2,752,000	2,112,000	228,000	249,000
1900–1	2,559,000	2,022,000	167,000	177,000
1901–2	2,983,000	2 511,000	354,000	278,000
1902–3	2,985,000	2,442,000	506,000	353,000
1903–4	3,327,000	2,579,000	541,000	444,000
1904–5	2,984,000	2,522,000	285,000	330,000
1905–6	3,127,000	2,735,000	352,000	372,000
1906–7	3,433,000	2,690,000	227,000	266,000
1907–8 [97]	2,787,000	2,447,000	364,000	362,000

Ceylon

The imports and exports of Ceylon in recent years are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Including Bullion and Specie		Bullion and Specie Only	
	Imports (*a*)	Exports (*b*)	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897	6,159	4,909	777	118
1898	6,475	5,647	686	86
1899	7,466	6,772	697	33
1900	8,156	6,331	520	195
1901	7,508	5,994	572	177
1902	7,298	6,627	772	78
1903	7,751	7,251	1,025	436
1904	7,766	6,951	743	210
1905	7,682	6,833	459	20
1906	8,234	7,501	715	187
1907	8,621	8,638	617	13

(*a*) Including coal for supply to steamships.
(*b*) Excluding exports of bunker coal.

The principal articles imported into Ceylon were [97]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value	
	1893–7	1903–7
	£	£
Coal and coke (*a*)	400,000	700,000 (*a*)
Cotton manufactures	400,000	500,000
Rice	1,700,000	2,550,000

(*a*) Includes bunker coal and patent fuel in both periods. The second period is 1903–5.

The principal exports were [97]:—

Principal Exports	Average Annual Value	
	1893–7	1903–7
	£	£
Tea	2,800,000	4,100,000
Cocoa-nut oil	380,000	690,000
Plumbago	170,000	520,000

The principal countries trading with Ceylon are shown as follows [97]:—

	Average Annual Imports into Ceylon	
	1893–7	1903–7
Imports from—	£	£
India	3,150,000	4,540,000
United Kingdom	1,250,000	1,960,000
Australasia	25,000	340,000
Other British possessions	145,000	320,000
Foreign countries	380,000	860,000
Total	4,950,000	8,020,000

	Average Annual Exports from Ceylon	
	1893–7	1903–7
Exports to—	£	£
United Kingdom	3,130,000	3,740,000
India	410,000	540,000
Australasia	320,000	620,000
Other British possessions	70,000	280,000
Foreign countries	470,000	2,260,000
Total (*a*)	4,400,000	7,440,000

(*a*) Excluding value of bunker coal reshipped to steamers.

The chief foreign countries to which Ceylon sent her exports were Russia, which took £13,000 per year in the early period and £400,000 per year in the later period; Germany, which took £130,000 per year in the earlier and over £500,000 per year in the later; and the United States, which took £190,000 per year in the earlier period and over £600,000 per year in the later.

Australian Commonwealth

The values of the imports and exports of Australia, including bullion and specie, and values of the latter separately, are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Total Imports (*a*)	Total Exports (*b*)	Bullion and Specie	
			Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896 . .	29,658	32,964	532	7,512
1897 . .	31,958	37,783	406	13,783
1898 . .	31,481	40,165	492	14,173
1899 . .	34,330	48,599	936	12,770
1900 . .	41,388	45,957	1,205	14,467
1901 . .	42,434	49,696	925	15,144
1902 . .	40,676	43,915	982	15,069
1903 (*a*), (*b*) .	37,811	48,250	1,254	19,123
1904 . .	37,021	57,486	1,201	17,767
1905 . .	38,347	56,841	1,545	11,789
1906 . .	44,745	69,738(*c*)	2,323	17,710
1907 . .	51,809	72,824	1,841	12,035(*d*)

(*a*) Previous to September 1903, the various states did not record as imports from countries outside Australia those goods which were transhipped in the state of arrival and forwarded to another state. Such goods were entered in the returns of the state finally receiving them as imports from the state in which they were transhipped. The figures in the above table, therefore, down to 1903, understate to some extent the real total value of all imports received from countries outside the Commonwealth. The values of the transhipped imports are estimated to have been £1,774,000 in 1899; £2,069,000 in 1900; £2,122,000 in 1901; £1,547,000 in 1902; and £1,024,000 in 1903.

(*b*) Prior to September 1903, goods sent from one state to another for transhipment beyond the Commonwealth were not treated as oversea exports, but as inter-state transfers. Since September 1903, such goods have been counted as exports at the place where they were shipped on board oversea vessels. No reliable estimates of these transhipments before the above-mentioned date is available. Their value after that date is included in the above table under the total exports.

(*c*) In and after 1906, the value of goods shipped in oversea vessels as ships' stores is not included in the value of exports from the Commonwealth. Previous to 1906, the value of such goods was included with the exports.

(*d*) Includes silver ore.

The principal articles imported and exported (excluding inter-state trade), and their average annual value during the period 1902–6, are shown as follows [15], [97]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value 1902–6	Principal Exports	Average Annual Value 1902–6
	£		£
Textiles, apparel, &c.	11,650,000	Wool	17,270,000
Metals, manufactured	6,950,000	Wheat	4,160,000
Metals, unmanufactured, and ores . .	1,670,000	Butter	2,540,000
Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured	1,530,000	Meat, preserved	1,990,000
Paper and stationery	1,660,000	Oils, fats, &c.	840,000
Drugs, chemicals, &c.	1,500,000	Metals, unmanufactured, and ores .	11,210,000
Vegetable foodstuffs and salt . . .	2,670,000	Specie: Gold	10,160,000
Animal foodstuffs (except living animals) .	830,000	,, Silver	30,000
Drinks and other liquors	2,440,000	Wood, raw and manufactured . .	890,000
Others	8,820,000	Others	6,160,000
Total . . .	39,720,000	Total . . .	55,250,000

The exports of wheat have varied considerably from year to year, as shown as follows [97]:—

Year	Exports of Wheat	
	Bushels	£
1899	11,080,000	1,523,000
1900	10,900,000	1,515,000
1901	20,260,000	2,775,000
1902	9,000,000	1,403,000
1903	1,530,000	237,000
1904	33,350,000	5,283,000
1905	24,650,000	4,174,000
1906	30,260,000	4,914,000
1907	28,780,000	4,802,000

In 1903, Australia imported over 9,100,000 bushels of wheat, valued at £1,909,000 [97].

The exports of wool and of gold bullion (bars, dust, ingots, and sheets) have varied as follows [97]:—

Year	Wool		Gold	
	lbs.	£	oz.	£
1899	391,940,000	18,960,000	1,493,500	4,890,000
1900	336,090,000	13,360,000	1,224,400	4,029,000
1901	451,650,000	15,240,000	1,348,000	4,607,000
1902	336,000,000	12,740,000	1,175,500	4,262,000
1903	324,690,000	14,000,000	1,757,200	6,145,000
1904	395,310,000	17,120,000	1,694,200	5,924,000
1905	437,200,000	19,820,000	1,433,100	5,300,000
1906	480,240,000	22,650,000	1,313,300	4,956,000
1907	...	28,890,000	...	3,960,000

The chief countries trading with Australia, and the average annual values of their trade in 1892–6 and 1902–6, are shown as follows [15]:—

Principal Countries from which Imports were Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Principal Countries to which Exports were Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	18,240,000	23,160,000	United Kingdom	23,030,000	25,460,000
New Zealand	1,100,000	2,480,000	Ceylon	430,000	1,850,000
India	610,000	1,150,000	India	400,000	3,340,000
Other British possessions	1,250,000	1,780,000	Cape Colony and Natal	180,000	3,180,000
			New Zealand	990,000	1,730,000
			Other British possessions	820,000	1,380,000
Total British countries	21,200,000	28,570,000	Total British countries	25,850,000	39,340,000
United States of America	1,680,000	5,010,000	France	2,060,000	4,190,000
Germany	1,110,000	2,700,000	Germany	1,580,000	3,410,000
Belgium	270,000	560,000	Belgium	1,420,000	2,700,000
Java	460,000	510,000	United States	1,260,000	2,590,000
France	200,000	470,000	Others	900,000	3,020,000
Others	800,000	1,900,000			
Total all countries	25,720,000	39,720,000	Total all countries	33,070,000	55,250,000

From the beginning of 1905, the Commonwealth Trade and Customs Department has kept a record of the countries of origin of the imports, as well as of the countries of shipment. The values of imports from the chief countries whence originating, and also whence imported, are shown in the following table for the years 1905 and 1906 [15]:—

Countries from which Imports were Received	Value of Imports from			
	Country of Shipment		Country of Origin	
	1905	1906	1905	1906
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	23,075,000	26,576,000	20,320,000	22,904,000
New Zealand	2,334,000	3,156,000	2,277,000	2,989,000
India	1,311,000	1,704,000	1,352,000	1,720,000
Hong-Kong	277,000	230,000	3,400	6,200
Germany	2,643,000	3,205,000	3,027,000	3,929,000
France	511,000	463,000	1,344,000	1,473,000
Belgium	552,000	910,000	259,000	446,000
United States	4,487,000	4,634,000	5,005,000	5,606,000
China	69,000	58,000	319,000	271,000
All countries	38,347,000	44,745,000	38,347,000	44,745,000

From the above table it is seen that the United Kingdom is, to a fairly large extent, a country of transit for goods consigned to Australia by other producing countries.

The average annual trade during 1902 to 1906 of the several Australian States was as follows [15]:—

State	Average Annual Values of Imports 1902–6			State	Average Annual Values of Exports 1902–6		
	From Oversea Countries	From Other Commonwealth States	Total		To Oversea Countries	To Other Commonwealth States	Total
	£	£	£		£	£	£
New South Wales	14,840,000	11,990,000	26,830,000	New South Wales	20,730,000	10,440,000	31,170,000
Victoria	13,150,000	6,840,000	19,990,000	Victoria	13,290,000	8,730,000	22,020,000
Queensland	3,390,000	3,630,000	7,020,000	Queensland	4,690,000	6,230,000	10,920,000
South Australia (including Northern Territory)	3,380,000	4,310,000	7,690,000	South Australia (including Northern Territory)	5,550,000	3,730,000	9,280,000
Western Australia	4,190,000	2,600,000	6,790,000	Western Australia	9,150,000	710,000	9,860,000
Tasmania	770,000	1,890,000	2,660,000	Tasmania	1,840,000	1,470,000	3,310,000
Total	39,720,000	31,260,000	70,980,000	Total	55,250,000	31,310,000	86,560,000

New Zealand

The values of the total imports and exports of New Zealand, including bullion and specie, and of bullion and specie separately, are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Bullion and Specie		Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Bullion and Specie	
			Imports	Exports				Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	7,137	9,321	101	1,073	1902	11,327	13,645	368	2,033
1897	8,055	10,017	60	1,277	1903	12,789	15,010	708	2,168
1898	8,231	10,518	18	1,182	1904	13,292	14,748	391	2,110
1899	8,740	11,938	125	1,569	1905	12,829	15,656	347	2,229
1900	10,646	13,246	438	1,501	1906	15,211	18,095	905	2,517
1901	11,818	12,881	461	1,831	1907	17,303	20,069	762	2,204

The principal articles imported and exported, and their average annual value during 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [97]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Apparel and slops	340,000	600,000	Butter	250,000	1,370,000
Cotton piece goods	390,000	550,000	Grain (barley, oats, and wheat)	390,000	390,000
Drapery	320,000	500,000			
Woollen piece goods	200,000	410,000	Meat, frozen or chilled	1,170,000	2,860,000
Hardware, tools, wire, and other iron goods	480,000	890,000	Tallow and oleomargarine	200,000	440,000
			Flax (phormium)	110,000	660,000
Machinery, and parts thereof, including sewing machines	210,000	760,000	Kauri gum	460,000	530,000
			Sheep skins (including pelts)	170,000	490,000
Sugar, raw and refined	390,000	440,000	Raw wool	4,190,000	4,840,000
Gold specie	350,000	490,000	Gold bullion	990,000	2,070,000
Others	4,160,000	8,450,000	Others	1,190,000	1,780,000
Total	6,840,000	13,090,000	Total	9,120,000	15,430,000

The principal countries trading with New Zealand, and the average annual value of the trade during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [97]:—

Principal Countries from which Imports were Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Principal Countries to which Exports were Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	4,380,000	7,830,000	United Kingdom	7,400,000	11,760,000
Australian Commonwealth	1,320,000	2,070,000	Australian Commonwealth	1,160,000	2,380,000
Other British possessions	500,000	1,040,000	Other British possessions	70,000	460,000
United States	410,000	1,430,000	United States	390,000	620,000
Others	230,000	720,000	Others	100,000	210,000
Total	6,840,000	13,090,000	Total	9,120,000	15,430,000

British South Africa

The approximate values, in recent years, of the imports and exports of British South Africa, including bullion and specie, and of bullion and specie separately, are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Bullion and Specie		Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Bullion and Specie	
			Imports	Exports				Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	24,439	18,289	1,126	8,514	1902	51,156	20,689	4,447	8,596
1897	24,000	23,240	94	13,783	1903	54,422	28,868	2,298	16,658
1898	22,052	26,582	106	16,348	1904	35,656	30,996	537	17,100
1899	25,921	25,548	5,196	14,791	1905	35,017	35,759	1,113	20,716
1900	26,373	9,273	3,299	1,047	1906	32,326	43,914	718	26,516
1901	34,180	12,941	3,206	2,035	1907	28,267	48,391	818	29,692

The principal articles imported by sea into and exported by sea from British South Africa in 1906 and 1907, excluding inter-state trade, are given as follows [97]:—

Principal Imports	Value in 1906	Value in 1907	Principal Exports	Value in 1906	Value in 1907
	£	£		£	£
Apparel and slops	1,668,000	1,584,000	Copper ore and regulus, and smelted	516,000	672,000
Cotton manufactures	1,923,000	1,749,000	Diamonds	9,258,000	8,973,000
Woollen manufactures	549,000	586,000	Ostrich feathers	1,406,000	1,814,000
Boots and shoes of leather	1,058,000	910,000	Angora hair	850,000	966,000
Wheat	933,000	836,000	Hides and skins	762,000	937,000
Meat	1,030,000	678,000	Raw wool (sheep's)	2,711,000	3,129,000
Iron and steel	1,062,000	837,000	Gold bullion	25,653,000	29,534,000
Machines and machinery	2,052,000	1,798,000	Gold specie	794,000	135,000
Bullion and specie	718,000	818,000	Silver specie	70,000	24,000
Others	21,307,000	18,504,000	Others	1,880,000	2,216,000
Total	32,300,000	28,300,000	Total	43,900,000	48,400,000

The principal countries trading with British South Africa in 1906 and 1907, and the value of the trade, are shown as follows. Trade by sea only is included, and inter-state trade is excluded [97]:—

Principal Countries from which Imports by Sea were Received	Value of Imports in 1906	Value of Imports in 1907	Principal Countries to which Exports by Sea were Sent	Value of Exports in 1906	Value of Exports in 1907
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	19,138,000	16,237,000	United Kingdom	40,797,000	45,375,000
Australian Commonwealth	2,080,000	2,108,000	British possessions	514,000	200,000
Other British possessions	1,905,000	1,899,000	Germany	1,052,000	1,167,000
Germany	2,298,000	2,001,000	Other countries	1,537,000	1,658,000
United States	2,702,000	2,067,000			
Argentine Republic	922,000	461,000			
Other countries	3,255,000	3,527,000			
Total	32,300,000	28,300,000	Total	43,900,000	48,400,000

The imports and exports (including bullion and specie) of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal in recent years are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Cape of Good Hope: Total Imports (a)	Cape of Good Hope: Total Exports (b)	Natal: Total Imports (c)	Natal: Total Exports (d)
	£	£	£	£
1896	18,771,000	16,970,000	5,668,000	1,319,000
1897	17,998,000	21,660,000	6,002,000	1,580,000
1898	16,682,000	25,319,000	5,370,000	1,263,000
1899	19,208,000	23,663,000	6,714,000	1,886,000
1900	19,678,000	8,148,000	6,695,000	1,125,000
1901	23,992,000	10,873,000	10,188,000	2,068,000
1902	34,221,000	17,456,000	15,656,000	3,654,000
1903	34,685,000	25,714,000	16,222,000	3,303,000
1904	21,859,000	28,308,000	10,761,000	2,481,000
1905	20,001,000	33,812,000	10,742,000	2,870,000
1906	18,135,000 (a)	40,498,000 (b)	8,925,000 (c)	2,967,000 (d)
1907	15,600,000 (a)	44,537,000 (b)	7,738,000 (c)	3,394,000 (d)

(a) Includes in all years goods in transit for interior. Also includes goods (other than diamonds and raw gold) imported overland down to 1905, but not in 1906 and 1907. Inter-colonial trade by sea is also excluded in 1906 and 1907.

(b) Exports by sea only (including diamonds and raw gold brought overland for shipment), but excluding inter-state trade by sea in 1906 and 1907.

(c) Includes in all years goods in transit for interior, but excludes goods imported *overland*. Figures for 1906 and 1907 also exclude inter-state trade by sea, although this was included in 1905 and earlier years.

(d) Includes in all years diamonds and raw gold brought overland for shipment. Only exports by sea are shown, and in 1906 and 1907 inter-colonial exports by sea are excluded.

The large increases in imports in the years 1901 to 1903 occurred during the period of the South African war, and were largely due to the special demands set up by that war.

The imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony since 1902, are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Transvaal: Imports	Transvaal: Exports	Orange River Colony: Imports	Orange River Colony: Exports
	£	£	£	£
1902	14,970,000	7,430,000	1,660,000 (a)	110,000 (a)
1903	21,800,000	12,970,000	3,150,000 (a)	780,000 (a)
1904	14,320,000	17,770,000	3,790,000 (a)	1,750,000 (a)
1905	16,850,000	22,800,000	3,250,000 (a)	2,260,000 (a)
1906	17,700,000	27,210,000	3,860,000	3,350,000
1907	15,760,000	31,270,000	3,670,000	3,750,000

(a) Exclusive of bullion and specie.

British West Africa

The imports and exports of British West Africa in recent years have been as follows [97]:—

Year	Including Bullion and Specie		Bullion and Specie Only		Year	Including Bullion and Specie		Bullion and Specie Only	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897	2,952	2,985	236	220	1903	5,481	4,312	644	653
1898	3,589	3,189	521	180	1904	5,738	5,066	757	727
1899	3,938	3,495	547	199	1905	5,470	5,340	579	1,148
1900	4,071	3,549	490	277	1906	6,541	6,293	1,040	1,362
1901	4,630	3,260	491	255	1907	8,238	8,084	1,309	1,813
1902	5,227	4,018	633	339					

The British possessions included in this table are Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia.

Most of the trade is done with the United Kingdom, the imports from that country having steadily increased (except a slight set-back in 1905) from £2,164,000 in 1897 to £5,984,000 in 1907, while the exports to the United Kingdom almost steadily increased from £1,704,000 in 1897 to £4,249,000 in 1907 [97].

Norway

The imports and exports of merchandise and of bullion and specie into and out of Norway are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise				Bullion and Specie	
	Imports		Exports		Total Imports	Total Exports
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports		
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	12,789	13,345	7,653	8,209	30	19
1897	14,206	14,651	8,871	9,316	32	7
1898	15,128	15,565	8,415	8,853	104	18
1899	16,729	17,249	8,335	8,855	80	18
1900	16,692	17,258	9,041	9,608	41	20
1901	15,379	15,958	8,594	9,173	169	21
1902	15,547	16,123	9,471	10,047	53	19
1903	15,176	16,267	9,646	10,737	47	39
1904	15,014	16,230	9,495	10,712	74	57
1905	15,739	17,352	10,495	12,109	255	49
1906	17,359	19,085	11,936	13,662	180	40

In recent years about 90 per cent. of Norway's imports and 97 per cent. of her exports have been by sea, the remainder in both cases having been land trade [1].

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual value, in 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Values		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Values	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Coffee	760,000	490,000	Wood	1,610,000	2,200,000
Corn and meal	1,890,000	2,950,000	Wood pulp	770,000	1,470,000
Including rye	830,000	1,340,000	Packing paper	250,000	290,000
,, barley	390,000	620,000	Train oil	360,000	320,000
Hides and skins, including fur skins and tanned leather	300,000	440,000	Fish, fresh and preserved	2,110,000	2,750,000
Coal, coke, and cinders	750,000	1,240,000	Including cod	1,310,000	1,450,000
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	320,000	550,000	,, herrings (salted)	480,000	590,000
Iron and steel wares, including tools, &c.	480,000	1,040,000	Others	1,960,000	3,180,000
Machinery, including locomotives	280,000	410,000			
Cotton manufactures	380,000	460,000			
Wool manufactures	670,000	530,000			
Others	6,090,000	8,900,000			
Total	11,920,000	17,010,000	Total	7,060,000	10,210,000

The principal countries trading with Norway are given as follows, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only), in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6 [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	3,260,000	4,370,000	United Kingdom	2,680,000	4,530,000
Germany	3,220,000	4,630,000	Sweden (*a*)	1,200,000	850,000 (*a*)
Sweden	1,740,000	1,880,000	Denmark	920,000	500,000
Russia and Finland	1,010,000	1,830,000	Spain (*b*)	690,000	670,000 (*b*)
Denmark	570,000	1,040,000	Others	2,060,000	4,900,000
United States	530,000	620,000			
Holland	490,000	790,000			
Others	1,100,000	1,850,000			
Total	11,920,000	17,010,000	Total	7,550,000	11,450,000

(*a*) The returns of exports from Norway to Sweden from 1898 to 1906 are incomplete, owing to the abrogation in 1897 of the special law regulating the trade between the two countries. The above figures for 1902–6 are therefore not comparable with those for 1892–6.

(*b*) Exports to the Canary Islands are included in the second period 1902–6.

(In these tables the *krone* has been converted at the rate of 1s. 1⅛d., or 18=£1.)

Sweden

The imports of merchandise and of bullion and specie into Sweden for home use, and the exports of home produce, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie		Year	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie	
	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Home Produce	Imports for Home Use	Exports from Home Supply		Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Home Produce	Imports for Home Use	Exports from Home Supply
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	19,828	18,901	79	4	1902	27,903	21,798	164	0.4
1897	22,160	19,898	525	2	1903	29,431	24,521	285	2
1898	24,793	19,161 (*a*)	499	0.5	1904	31,778	23,040	358	0.4
1899	27,951	19,898 (*a*)	93	1.5	1905	31,878	25,012	460	...
1900	29,198	21,740 (*a*)	521	1	1906	35,463	28,015	327	...
1901	25,538	19,638 (*a*)	369	1					

(*a*) The returns of exports (to Norway) are incomplete for the years 1898–1901.

In recent years about 98 per cent. of Sweden's imports for home consumption, and about 94 per cent. of her exports of domestic produce, have been by sea [1].

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual value in 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Coffee	1,480,000	1,280,000	Iron and steel	2,250,000	4,390,000
Fish	400,000	770,000	Including—		
Rye	500,000	650,000	Iron ore	300,000	1,330,000
Wheat	680,000	1,490,000	Pig iron	230,000	400,000
Wheat meal	210,000	70,000	Bar, bolt, hoop, &c.	1,280,000	1,610,000
Coal and coke	1,670,000	3,260,000	Iron and steel wares	270,000	760,000
Iron and steel, unwrought and partly wrought	180,000	420,000	Machinery	270,000	900,000
			Lucifer matches	440,000	470,000
Manufactures of iron and steel	630,000	1,180,000	Paper	350,000 (*a*)	1,210,000
Machinery, including locomotives	630,000	1,230,000	Wood	6,500,000	8,540,000
Mineral oil	370,000	820,000	Including deals and boards	5,370,000	7,070,000
All other oil	280,000	440,000	Wood-pulp, for papermaking	630,000	2,090,000
Skins, dressed and undressed	570,000	930,000	Butter and margarine	2,260,000	2,000,000
Raw cotton	560,000	940,000	Fish	480,000 (*b*)	250,000
Raw wool	250,000	800,000	Others	4,690,000	4,630,000
Wool yarn	420,000	500,000			
Cotton, wool, and silk piece goods	1,680,000	1,320,000			
Others	8,900,000	15,510,000			
Total imports (including bullion and specie)	19,410,000	31,610,000	Total exports (including bullion and specie)	17,870,000	24,480,000

(*a*) Average 1894–6.

(*b*) Average 1893–6. The unit of valuation was revised in 1893, and values since that date are not comparable with previous values.

The principal countries trading with Sweden are given as follows, together with the average annual value of the trade in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6 [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Germany	6,470,000	12,030,000	United Kingdom	7,780,000	8,800,000
United Kingdom	5,290,000	8,030,000	Germany	2,430,000	4,310,000
Denmark (including Iceland and Faroe Islands)	2,310,000	3,140,000	Denmark (including Iceland and Faroe Islands)	2,210,000	3,100,000
Norway	1,680,000	1,340,000	France	1,510,000	1,730,000
Russia and Finland	1,060,000	1,880,000	Holland	1,010,000	1,350,000
United States	610,000	1,490,000	Norway	970,000	1,780,000
Belgium	610,000	870,000	Russia and Finland	610,000	840,000
Holland	410,000	850,000	Others	1,350,000	2,570,000
Others	970,000	1,980,000			
Total imports (including bullion and specie)	19,410,000	31,610,000	Total exports (including bullion and specie)	17,870,000	24,480,000

Down to and including 1904 countries of *immediate* importation or exportation are shown. After that year, efforts were made to show the countries of actual origin of imports, and of ultimate destination of exports.

(In these tables the *krona* has been converted at the rate of 1s. 1½d., or 18 = £1.)

Denmark

The imports and exports of merchandise and of bullion and specie into and out of Denmark are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise				Bullion and Specie	
	Imports		Exports			
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	17,702	21,330	12,143	15,771	44	250
1897	18,106	23,155	13,526	18,229	56	...
1898	20,407	25,679	13,251	18,131	444	139
1899	22,209	27,338	15,007	20,251	111	278
1900	23,121	29,267	15,662	21,865	...	167
1901	22,050	28,488	16,145	22,613	167	...
1902	24,086	31,263	17,681	24,829	...	28
1903	24,655	32,400	19,568	27,462	444	28
1904	25,873	33,270	19,924	27,658	111	55
1905	26,807	34,585	21,718	29,642	861	111
1906	31,074	40,313	21,862	31,084	500	139

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual value during 1892 6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Butter	1,340,000	2,060,000	Animals—		
Lard and fat	230,000	1,090,000	Horses	470,000	930,000
Raw coffee	900,000	660,000	Cattle	890,000	1,080,000
Grain (wheat, maize, rye, &c.)	1,790,000	3,760,000	Butter	5,160,000	8,400,000
Oil-cake	450,000	2,230,000	Eggs	470,000	1,410,000
Seeds	590,000	1,110,000	Meat (including hams, sausages, &c.)	2,250,000	5,110,000
Textile manufactures (*a*)—			Others	2,720,000	3,220,000
Cotton, flax, and hemp	600,000 (*b*)	1,040,000			
Silk	200,000 (*b*)	270,000			
Wool	930,000 (*b*)	1,260,000			
Coal, coke, &c.	1,220,000	2,090,000			
Iron and steel manufactures	1,430,000	2,280,000			
Wood, and manufactures thereof	1,060,000	1,550,000			
Others	8,610,000	14,970,000			
Total	19,350,000	34,370,000	Total	11,960,000[12]	20,150,000

(*a*) Excluding ready-made clothing. (*b*) Average of 1895–6.

The principal countries trading with Denmark, together with the average annual value of the trade in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Germany	6,460,000	11,240,000	United Kingdom	8,420,000	15,900,000
United Kingdom	3,940,000	5,370,000	Germany	3,370,000	5,640,000
Sweden	2,680,000	3,200,000	Sweden	1,300,000	2,380,000
Russia	1,790,000	4,230,000	United States	80,000	1,010,000
United States	1,000,000	5,060,000	Others	1,320,000	3,210,000
Others	3,480,000	5,270,000			
Total	19,350,000	34,370,000	Total	14,490,000	28,140,000

(In these tables the *krone* has been converted at the rate of 1s. 1⅛d., or 18 = £1.)

The Netherlands

The imports of merchandise into Holland for home consumption, and the exports of merchandise of home production, and the imports and exports of bullion and specie, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie			
			Imports		Exports	
	Imports for Home Use	Exports of Home Produce	For Home Use	Total Imports	From Home Supply	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	135,715	111,390	529	530	65	68
1897	140,329	123,255	1,849	1,851	7	8
1898	146,924	126,123	2,721	2,727	198	203
1899	158,857	130,605	851	892	1,282	1,324
1900	162,550	140,979	1,436	2,444	292	1,300
1901	169,114	144,170	1,476	1,484	304	292
1902	179,834	151,989	1,147	1,149	336	337
1903	189,137	162,057	673	5,688	523	5,538
1904	200,188	165,255	1,439	3,324	211	2,096
1905	213,753	165,785	1,540	1,567	362	388
1906	209,988	173,177	301	502	485	686
1907	221,600	183,216	2,741	2,916	1,090	1,265

In recent years, about 46 per cent. of the quantity of Holland's imports, and about 19 per cent. of the quantity of exports, have been by sea, the remainder in both cases having been by land [1].

The principal imports and exports, and their average annual value during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Imports for Home Consumption (*a*)	Average Annual Value		Exports of Domestic Produce (*a*)	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Coal	3,680,000	5,870,000	Butter	1,130,000	1,980,000
Iron and iron manufactures	6,610,000	13,860,000	Margarine (including oleo-margarine)	3,970,000	4,170,000
Steel and steel manufactures	3,730,000	8,320,000	Cheese	930,000	1,380,000
Machinery and locomotives	890,000	1,530,000	Wheat and wheat flour	6,380,000	12,280,000
Copper, unwrought	2,500,000	5,600,000	Oats, rye and rye flour	3,100,000	5,220,000
Stone for paving	2,480,000	5,320,000	Sugar, refined, and candy	3,760,000	4,140,000
Timber	2,570,000	5,300,000	Fish, fresh and preserved	1,380,000	2,120,000
Drugs—Peruvian bark	14,800,000	23,360,000	Drugs—Peruvian bark	11,670,000	18,650,000
Coffee, raw	2,990,000	4,020,000	Hides and skins, raw	1,210,000	1,890,000
Grain,	16,970,000	27,800,000	Paper, and manufactures of	1,920,000	4,060,000
Including wheat	8,940,000	14,980,000	Copper, unwrought	2,030,000	5,020,000
,, rye	2,970,000	4,140,000	Iron and iron manufactures	4,820,000	9,890,000
Flour and meal	3,680,000	5,880,000	Steel and steel manufactures	1,680,000	4,260,000
Rice	3,440,000	5,750,000	Cotton manufactures	2,550,000	3,710,000
Others	56,090,000	87,000,000	Others	51,480,000	85,270,000
Total imports (including bullion and specie)	120,520,000	199,600,000	Total exports (including bullion and specie)	98,010,000	164,040,000

(*a*) Large quantities of goods which are imported free of duty are classified as for home consumption, although afterwards re-exported, when they are then classified as exports of domestic produce.

A general classification of imports and exports is given as follows [1]:—

Category	Percentage of Total Imports (Average of 1902–6)	Percentage of Total Exports (Average of 1902–6)
Articles of food and living animals	33.3	37.2
Raw materials	43.3	39.4
Manufactured articles (except food)	19.4	19.2
Unclassified	4.0	4.2
Total — Per cent.	100.0	100.0
Total — Value	£199,000,000	£164,000,000

The principal countries trading with Holland, together with the average annual value of the trade (including bullion and specie), in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
German Empire	24,100,000	49,730,000	German Empire	48,500,000	83,900,000
United Kingdom	21,200,000	21,990,000	United Kingdom	23,300,000	37,110,000
Java and other Dutch East Indies	17,300,000	29,980,000	Belgium	13,400,000	18,580,000
Belgium	14,400,000	20,630,000	Java and other Dutch East Indies	4,640,000	5,470,000
Russia	12,100,000	21,800,000	United States	2,520,000	7,950,000
United States	11,900,000	20,900,000	Others	5,650,000	11,030,000
Others	19,520,000	34,570,000			
Total	120,520,000	199,600,000	Total	98,010,000	164,040,000

(In these tables the *gulden* has been converted at the rate of 1s. 8d., or 12 = £1.)

BELGIUM

The imports and exports of merchandise (including diamonds in and after 1897) into and out of Belgium are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Imports (a)		Exports (a)	
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	71,069	121,495	58,718	108,812
1897 (a)	74,920	125,833	65,055	115,811
1898	81,789	131,162	71,480	120,795
1899	90,410	146,172	77,972	134,063
1900	83,630	143,777	76,915	131,900
1901	88,840	145,626	73,129	129,578
1902	95,227	157,583	77,020	138,926
1903	106,255	177,894	84,414	155,594
1904	111,289	177,088	87,330	153,964
1905	122,733	199,597	93,347	170,240
1906	138,161	229,030	111,754	202,509
1907	150,945	244,952	113,925	207,646

(a) Diamonds are included in and after 1897.

Imports and exports of bullion and specie were as follows [1]:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	For Home Use	Total Imports	From Home Supply	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	2,173	8,613	1,387	7,828
1897	3,211	11,038	4,882	12,710
1898	3,000	10,166	3,325	10,491
1899	3,233	9,002	3,183	8,952
1900	1,862	6,514	617	5,269
1901	858	6,713	820	6,674
1902	798	6,979	436	6,616
1903	1,908	6,586	1,356	6,034
1904	1,074	2,016	649	1,591
1905	1,365	3,287	821	2,743
1906	4,684	7,383	4,500	7,199
1907	4,323	5,253	889	1,819

In recent years, about 47 per cent. of Belgium's imports, and 45 per cent. of her exports, have been by sea, the remainder in both cases having been by land [1].

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual value in 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Animals	1,740,000	1,770,000	Grain of all kinds	3,130,000 (a)	3,840,000
Grain of all kinds	10,640,000 (a)	17,050,000	Meat, fresh and preserved	1,630,000	600,000
Coffee	2,180,000	1,850,000	Sugar, raw and refined	2,180,000	1,600,000
Seeds, oleaginous	2,220,000	3,600,000	Coal and coke (and briquettes)	3,800,000	4,570,000
Dyes and dye-stuffs	900,000	1,960,000	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	4,060,000	7,310,000
Raw hides	2,110,000	3,550,000	Machinery	2,900,000	4,760,000
Raw minerals (except iron and coal)	2,040,000	7,180,000 (b)	Zinc, unwrought	1,400,000	2,770,000
Coal (and briquettes)	910,000	2,750,000	Glass and glass wares	2,190,000	3,640,000
Iron ore and pig iron (including scrap iron)	1,250,000	2,410,000	Raw hides	1,640,000	2,620,000
Machines and machinery	700,000	1,970,000	Raw flax	1,820,000	3,630,000
Resins and bitumens (including petroleum)	2,950,000	4,600,000	Linen and other vegetable yarn	1,690,000	3,370,000
Wood for building	2,720,000	5,020,000	Woollen yarn	1,900,000	1,810,000
Flax, raw	1,100,000	5,370,000	Cotton, linen, hemp and jute and woollen manufactures	2,260,000	3,000,000
Raw cotton	1,050,000	2,390,000	Others	24,460,000	47,250,000
Raw wool	2,730,000	6,540,000			
Cotton, silk, and wool manufactures	2,430,000	2,520,000			
Others	27,480,000	44,200,000			
Total	65,150,000	114,730,000	Total	55,060,000	90,770,000

(a) Including malt, peas, lentils, groats, &c., prior to 1896. (b) Including diamonds in the rough.

The principal countries trading with Belgium, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
France	11,800,000	19,100,000	Germany	12,400,000	20,800,000
United Kingdom	7,700,000	14,100,000 (a)	France	11,800,000	16,100,000
Germany	7,600,000	15,200,000	United Kingdom	10,200,000	15,100,000
Holland	7,200,000	9,500,000	Holland	6,900,000	10,000,000
United States	6,200,000	10,500,000	Others	13,800,000	28,800,000
Russia	4,000,000	8,400,000			
Roumania	3,400,000	5,400,000			
Others	17,300,000	32,500,000			
Total	65,200,000	114,700,000 (a)	Total	55,100,000	90,800,000

(a) Includes diamonds in the rough.

(In these tables the *franc* has been converted at 9.6d., or 25 = £1.)

FRANCE

The imports and exports of merchandise into and out of France are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Imports		Exports		Year	Imports		Exports	
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports		For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	151,944	197,152	136,036	183,744	1902	175,760	227,944	170,088	223,880
1897	158,240	205,500	143,920	192,124	1903	192,048	243,180	170,092	223,100
1898	178,904	223,304	140,436	186,940	1904	180,092	228,860	178,040	229,780
1899	180,732	233,920	166,104	221,340	1905	191,156	242,460	194,676	252,092
1900	187,912	239,544	164,348	220,864	1906	225,092	283,616	210,620	273,128
1901	174,768	224,248	160,516	208,788	1907	248,920	314,984	223,844	290,244

The imports for home consumption in 1908 amounted to £225,600,000, and the exports of home produce to £202,000,000 [285].

The imports and exports of bullion and specie are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Gold		Silver		Total	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	12,536	12,936	7,890	8,832	20,426	21,768
1897	12,002	5,648	7,326	8,355	19,528	14,003
1898	11,634	16,186	9,517	9,405	21,151	25,591
1899	13,370	7,096	7,721	9,019	21,091	16,115
1900	18,979	5,645	6,346	8,784	25,325	14,429
1901	17,670	6,388	4,192	5,905	21,862	12,293
1902	17,907	5,368	4,818	5,494	22,725	10,862
1903	13,151	5,773	5,576	4,791	18,727	10,564
1904	26,748	5,398	4,163	4,673	30,911	10,071
1905	31,514	5,588	4,330	4,152	35,844	9,740
1906	17,933	6,813	6,976	7,227	24,609	14,040

In recent years, about 69 per cent. of France's imports and 63 per cent. of her exports have been by sea, and the remainder in both cases by land [1].

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual values in 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Raw coffee	6,320,000	3,800,000	Butter	2,700,000	2,580,000
Fruit and seeds, oleaginous	6,760,000	10,310,000	Sugar, raw and refined (including vergeoises)	3,570,000	3,180,000
Wheat (including spelt and meslin)	6,910,000	2,230,000	Brandy and other spirits (including liqueurs)	2,190,000	1,690,000
Wine (including "vins de liqueur")	9,110,000	5,310,000	Wine (including "vins de liqueur")	8,800,000	8,890,000
Caoutchouc and guttapercha, crude	860,000(a)	3,190,000	Chemical products	2,340,000	4,180,000
Raw hides and skins	5,230,000	6,760,000	Hides, raw	2,730,000	4,860,000
Coal, coke, &c.	6,890,000	10,690,000	,, tanned or curried	3,890,000	4,850,000
Copper, wrought and unwrought	1,680,000	4,120,000	Leather wares	3,630,000	2,730,000
Machinery	2,240,000	4,950,000	Iron and steel manufactures	2,030,000(a)	4,530,000
Common timber	5,240,000	6,720,000	Machinery and parts thereof	1,470,000	2,580,000
Raw cotton	7,150,000	12,950,000	Motor cars and vehicles	(Not separately given)	3,120,000
Silk, raw, thrown, waste, and cocoons	8,790,000	12,350,000	Apparel and lingerie	4,450,000	5,190,000
Wool, raw, waste, &c.	13,700,000	17,900,000	Haberdashery, small fancy wares, toys, &c.	6,240,000	6,840,000
Textiles	5,510,000	6,350,000	Millinery and artificial flowers	2,160,000	4,910,000
Including cotton manufactures	1,410,000	2,160,000	Silk, raw, thrown, waste, and cocoons	4,610,000	6,530,000
,, silk ,,	2,110,000	2,580,000	Wool, raw, combed, and waste	5,290,000	10,030,000
,, woollen ,,	1,990,000	1,610,000	Wool yarn	960,000	1,560,000
Others	68,900,000	85,200,000	Cotton manufactures	4,470,000	9,000,000
			Silk manufactures	9,780,000	11,790,000
			Wool manufactures	11,740,000	8,540,000
			Others	49,350,000	77,130,000
Total	155,290,000	192,830,000	Total	132,400,000	184,710,000

(a) Average of 1894–6.

A general classification of imports and exports is given as follows [1]—

Category	Percentage of Total Imports (Average of 1902–6)	Percentage of Total Exports (Average of 1902–6)
Articles of food	18.1	15.5
Raw materials	64.0	27.6
Manufactured articles (except food)	17.9	56.9
Total { Per cent.	100.0	100.0
Total { Value	£192,800,000	£184,700,000

The principal countries trading with France, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	20,100,000	23,900,000	United Kingdom	39,500,000	49,900,000
United States	14,200,000	20,400,000	Belgium	19,900,000	28,100,000
Belgium	13,800,000	13,200,000	Germany	13,500,000	22,600,000
Germany	12,700,000	18,800,000	United States	9,200,000	11,600,000
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	9,300,000	6,600,000	Switzerland	7,000,000	10,700,000
			Italy	4,900,000	8,000,000
Russia	8,500,000	10,400,000	Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	4,500,000	4,800,000
British India	7,700,000	10,000,000			
Argentine	7,200,000	10,300,000	Algeria	8,000,000	12,400,000
Italy	5,200,000	6,300,000	Other French possessions	4,600,000	9,700,000
China	4,700,000	7,100,000	Other countries	21,300,000	26,900,000
Turkey	4,000,000	4,100,000			
Algeria	7,900,000	9,700,000			
Other French possessions	6,800,000	9,900,000			
Other countries	33,200,000	42,100,000			
Total	155,300,000	192,800,000	Total	132,400,000	184,700,000

(In these tables the *franc* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25=£1.)

German Empire

The imports and exports of Germany (merchandise only) are given in the following table. The table covers the *Zollgebiet*, or Customs Union, down to March 1, 1906, and the *Wirtschaftsgebiet*, or Economic Union, from that date. See note (*b*) to table.

Year	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Merchandise		Year	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Merchandise	
	For Home Consumption (*a*)	Total Imports (*b*)	Of Home Produce (*a*)	Total Exports (*b*)		For Home Consumption (*a*)	Total Imports (*b*)	Of Home Produce (*a*)	Total Exports (*b*)
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Th us. £	Thous. £
1896	211,771	228,030	173,217	192,399	1902	276,858	291,003	22 ,992	245,627
1897	230,134	245,415	178,721	194,489	1903	295,133	312,552	24 ,551	262,643
1898	249,796	264,812	184,700	199,479	1904	312,902	330,444	256,778	273,622
1899	269,586	286,499	206,844	221,865	1905	350,499	367,275	281,804	298,825
1900	263,475	301,328	226,727	243,877	1906 (*b*)	394,410	427,027	312,951	337,775
1901	266,542	281,578	217,877	233,247	1907	430,046	470,019	336,836	366,144

(*a*) Include the value of ships, and the "Veredelungsverkehr" in 1897 and after. The "Veredelungsverkehr" is the "temporary duty-free importation of articles destined for re-exportation after having undergone a refining process" (Muret's Encyclopædic Dictionary).

(*b*) Exclude through transit trade, but include the total "Veredelungsverkehr," and also the value of ships in and after 1897. Prior to March 1, 1906, the trade of the free ports of Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, and Geestemunde is excluded from the above table. After that date, however, their trade with foreign countries is included, and the *Zollgebiet* then became the *Wirtschaftsgebiet*.

The imports for home consumption in 1908 amounted to £376,800,000, and the exports of home produce to £314,600,000 [285].

The imports and exports of bullion and specie, exclusive of broken gold, silver, &c., are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Gold		Silver		Total	
	Total Imports	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	11,335	10,217	654	1,500	11,989	11,717
1897	7,606	5,834	656	1,584	8,262	7,418
1898	16,038	10,904	549	1,561	16,587	12,465
1899	13,337	6,674	48	1,223	13,385	7,897
1900	11,861	5,598	822	1,321	12,683	6,919
1901	12,627	2,536	926	1,442	13,553	3,978
1902	6,833	5,213	1,113	1,410	7,946	6,623
1903	13,804	4,505	1,178	1,164	14,982	5,669
1904	22,979	5,285	1,417	1,320	24,396	6,605
1905	12,221	4,998	1,856	1,957	14,077	6,955
1906	18,181	4,839	1,202	1,200	19,383	6,039

The above table excludes through transit trade, the value of which has not been computed since 1890. The values are for the *Zollgebiet* down to 1906, and for the *Wirtschaftsgebiet* from that year.

The principal articles imported and exported, and their average annual value, in 1892–6 and 1902–5, and their value in 1906, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		
	1892–6	1902–5	1906
	£	£	£
Animals	10,410,000	10,690,000	11,510,000
Including horses	3,220,000	4,670,000	5,480,000
Raw coffee	10,050,000	7,640,000	8,360,000
Eggs	3,470,000	5,650,000	7,170,000
Grain	20,430,000 (a)	32,760,000	38,510,000
Including wheat	7,670,000 (a)	13,950,000	13,850,000
,, barley	5,050,000 (a)	7,730,000	11,720,000
,, oats	1,730,000 (a)	2,950,000	3,700,000
,, maize	2,310,000 (a)	4,390,000	5,530,000
,, rye	3,670,000 (a)	3,740,000	3,710,000
Tobacco, leaf and manufactured	4,700,000	5,880,000	6,100,000
Caoutchouc and guttapercha, crude	1,340,000	4,830,000	7,300,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.	13,930,000 (a)	18,270,000	16,600,000
Hides and skins, raw	5,440,000	11,380,000	16,780,000
Coal	3,040,000	5,150,000	8,220,000
Copper, raw and scrap (including small coins)	1,960,000	7,120,000	11,580,000
Iron ore	1,330,000	4,100,000	6,750,000
Machinery and locomotives	1,470,000	2,900,000	4,510,000
Timber, planks, and builders' material	7,840,000	11,200,000	15,550,000
Cotton, raw and waste	10,870,000	20,980,000	22,790,000
Cotton yarn	2,480,000	2,990,000	4,050,000
Silk and floss silk, raw, waste, and cocoons	6,090,000	7,450,000	8,330,000
Raw wool	11,890,000	14,590,000	18,310,000
Woollen yarn	5,450,000	4,430,000	6,000,000
Cotton, silk, and wool manufactures	2,820,000 (a)	4,750,000	7,580,000
Others	78,450,000	127,180,000	170,410,000
Total	203,460,000	308,850,000	394,410,000

(a) Average of 1894–6.

Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value 1892–6	1902–5	1906
	£	£	£
Books, maps, engravings, lithographs, &c.	4,820,000	8,340,000	4,950,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c.	16,740,000 (a)	23,290,000	29,020,000
Hides and skins	3,770,000 (a)	8,110,000	10,310,000
Dressed skins	1,420,000	3,800,000	5,590,000
Leather, dressed, dyed	2,730,000	5,470,000	7,880,000
Paper of all kinds	3,010,000	3,360,000	3,880,000
Coal	5,350,000	10,900,000	12,410,000
Coke	1,650,000	2,590,000	3,560,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	14,930,000 (a)	30,240,000	35,110,000
Machinery (including locomotives)	4,000,000	10,980,000	17,010,000
Jewellery, and fine fancy wares	2,600,000 (a)	6,870,000	10,470,000
Grain, flour, and meal	2,420,000	6,790,000	8,220,000
Sugar	10,390,000	8,700,000	11,680,000
Including refined	4,750,000	5,390,000	6,810,000
Cotton manufactures	8,050,000	15,740,000	19,330,000
Silk manufactures	6,490,000	7,420,000	9,410,000
Woollen manufactures	10,410,000 (a)	12,470,000	13,090,000
Including cloths and stuffs	7,570,000 (a)	9,510,000	9,790,000
Wearing apparel	4,740,000	7,010,000	5,150,000
Others	54,990,000	81,700,000	104,580,000
Total	158,510,000	253,780,000	312,650,000

(a) Average of 1894–6.

A general classification of imports and exports is given as follows [1]:—

Category	Percentage of Total Imports (Average of 1902–5)	Percentage of Total Exports (Average of 1902–5)
Articles of food and living animals	32.7	9.5
Raw materials and some semi-manufactured articles	47.9	24.5
Manufactured articles (except food)	19.4	66.0
Total { Per cent. / Value	100.0 / £308,850,000	100.0 / £253,800,000

The principal countries trading with the German Empire, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–5, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports 1892–6	1902–5	Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports 1892–6	1902–5
	£	£		£	£
Austria-Hungary	27,700,000	35,300,000	United Kingdom	33,200,000	48,800,000
United Kingdom	27,100,000	30,500,000	Austria-Hungary	17,900,000	26,000,000
United States	24,200,000	46,300,000	United States	17,200,000	24,000,000
Russia in Europe and Asia (including Finland)	23,700,000	42,100,000	Holland	12,200,000	20,300,000
			Switzerland	9,900,000	15,400,000
France, Algeria, and Tunis	11,600,000	17,800,000	France, Algeria, and Tunis	9,900,000	13,500,000
Holland	9,300,000	10,300,000	Russia in Europe and Asia (including Finland)	8,800,000	17,300,000
Belgium	9,100,000	11,100,000			
British East Indies	8,300,000	14,300,000	Belgium	7,700,000	13,800,000
Switzerland	6,900,000	8,400,000	Denmark	4,200,000	7,500,000
Italy	6,500,000	9,600,000	Italy	4,200,000	6,900,000
Brazil	5,600,000	7,100,000	Sweden	3,700,000	6,800,000
Argentine and Patagonia	5,100,000	14,500,000	Others	29,600,000	53,500,000
Australia and New Zealand	5,000,000	6,500,000			
Others	33,400,000	55,100,000			
Total	203,500,000	308,900,000	Total	158,500,000	253,800,000

(In these tables the *mark* has been converted at the rate of 1s. in the earlier period, and 11.8d. in the later.)

SWITZERLAND

The imports and exports of merchandise into and out of Switzerland are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896 . .	38,263	56,050	27,272	45,065
1897 . .	39,720	58,324	27,518	46,016
1898 . .	41,055	60,741	28,714	48,064
1899 . .	44,724	68,428	31,581	55,411
1900 . .	42,723	66,247	33,191	56,696
1901 . .	40,237	63,969	33,177	56,845
1902 . .	43,518	68,988	34,726	60,167
1903 . .	46,366	71,464	35,276	60,087
1904 . .	48,256	71,373	35,334	58,627
1905 . .	53,596	78,393	38,390	64,481
1906 . .	56,870	94,633	42,409	80,250
1907 . .	65,060	110,668	45,601	91,127

The imports and exports of bullion and specie are stated thus [1]:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	For Home Use	Total Imports	From Home Supply	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896 . .	4,210	4,234	2,274	2,298
1897 . .	4,858	4,870	2,379	2,391
1898 . .	5,115	5,165	2,543	2,593
1899 . .	6,636	6,653	3,046	3,063
1900 . .	5,549	5,599	2,205	2,255
1901 . .	4,506	4,507	1,348	1,349
1902 . .	4,772	4,772	1,951	1,951
1903 . .	3,718	3,718	1,393	1,393
1904 . .	4,676	4,676	2,049	2,049
1905 . .	4,737	4,740	1,923	1,926
1906 . .	5,298	5,312	1,576	1,589
1907 . .	4,387	4,442	1,958	2,013

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual value in 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6
	£	£
Animals	2,040,000	2,370,000
Grain (barley, maize, oats, and wheat)	3,440,000	4,620,000
Wine in casks	1,120,000	1,320,000
Coal, coke, and briquettes (excluding lignite) . . .	1,560,000	2,520,000
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof (including cutlery, &c.)	1,830,000	2,850,000
Machinery and locomotives .	640,000	930,000
Cotton, raw	1,140,000	1,530,000
Silk, raw, spun, &c.	4,730,000	6,010,000
Wool, raw and combed . .	430,000	850,000
Yarn, cotton and wool . .	430,000	750,000
Cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures	2,580,000	3,530,000
Others	17,720,000	27,080,000
Total . . .	37,660,000	54,360,000

Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6
	£	£
Cheese	1,510,000	1,770,000
Milk, condensed . . .	700,000	1,210,000
Textiles (excluding hosiery)—		
Cotton piece goods . .	1,620,000	1,550,000
,, ribbons, lace, and embroidery .	2,800,000	4,960,000
Silk goods	5,040,000	6,340,000
Silk, waste, raw, spun, &c. .	2,850,000	3,520,000
Yarn, cotton and wool . .	1,090,000	940,000
Machinery and locomotives .	980,000	2,080,000
Watches and clocks, and parts thereof	3,520,000	4,870,000
Others	7,880,000	11,800,000
Total . . .	27,990,000	39,040,000

A general classification of imports and exports (excluding specie) is given as follows [1]:—

Category	Average Percentages 1902–6	
	Imports	Exports
Articles of food	29.5	13.5
Raw materials	38.1	11.2
Manufactures (except foods)	32.4	75.3
Total . . { Per cent. / Value	100.0 / £51,300,000	100.0 / £37,600,000

The principal countries trading with Switzerland, together with the average annual value of the trade (including bullion and specie) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Germany	10,400,000	16,000,000	Germany	6,800,000	9,300,000
France	7,300,000	12,600,000	United Kingdom	5,100,000	7,200,000
Italy	6,200,000	7,400,000	France	4,300,000	5,300,000
Austria-Hungary	3,000,000	3,400,000	United States	3,100,000	4,800,000
Russia in Europe	2,300,000	2,900,000	Italy	2,000,000	2,400,000
United Kingdom	1,800,000	2,600,000	Austria-Hungary	1,600,000	2,200,000
United States	1,500,000	2,300,000	Others	5,100,000	7,800,000
Others	5,200,000	7,200,000			
Total	37,700,000	54,400,000	Total	28,000,000	39,000,000

(In these tables the *franc* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25=£1).

PORTUGAL (including Azores and Madeira)

The imports and exports of merchandise and of bullion and specie into and out of Portugal, including the Azores and Madeira, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise				Bullion and Specie	
	Imports		Exports			
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	8,894	11,157	5,881	8,143	507	1,059
1897	9,096	11,392	6,145	8,441	58	494
1898	10,936	14,194	7,003	10,260	600	574
1899	11,394	15,060	6,481	10,146	202	274
1900	13,438	17,061	6,959	10,582	161	420
1901	13,010	16,492	6,363	9,845	137	365
1902	12,509	15,727	6,398	9,616	90	241
1903	13,231	17,170	6,886	10,825	128	308
1904	13,960	18,166	6,910	11,117	107	171
1905	13,653	17,526	6,518	10,391	134	113
1906	13,588	17,229	6,883	10,524	161	90

The principal articles imported and exported, together with their average annual value during 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	1,010,000	740,000	Cork, in the rough and in sheets	540,000	590,000
Sugar, raw and refined	430,000	540,000	Copper ore	360,000	250,000
Cod fish	430,000	760,000	Wine	2,550,000	2,290,000
Coal	400,000	890,000	Including port	1,420,000	1,180,000
Raw cotton	470,000	880,000	Living animals	370,000	880,000
Cotton manufactures	420,000	630,000	Fish, fresh and preserved	290,000	480,000
Raw wool	270,000	290,000	Others	1,520,000	2,230,000
Woollen manufactures	220,000	250,000			
Others	4,640,000	8,410,000			
Total	8,290,000	13,390,000	Total	5,630,000	6,720,000

The principal countries trading with Portugal, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–5, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–5		1892–6	1902–5
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	2,400,000	3,940,000	United Kingdom	1,600,000	1,720,000
United States	1,400,000	1,910,000	Brazil	1,500,000	1,190,000
Germany	1,000,000	2,200,000	Spain	500,000	1,130,000
France	850,000	1,310,000	Germany	460,000	500,000
Spain	700,000	1,250,000	Portuguese possessions	500,000	1,040,000
Brazil	470,000	560,000	Others	1,070,000	1,100,000
Belgium	250,000	540,000			
Portuguese possessions	230,000	390,000			
Others	990,000	2,140,000			
Total	8,290,000	13,340,000	Total	5,630,000	6,680,000

(In these tables the *milreis* has been converted at the rate of 4s. 6d.)

Spain

The imports and exports of merchandise, including bullion and specie, and of bullion and specie separately, into and out of Spain, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise (including Bullion and Specie)				Bullion and Specie	
	Imports		Exports			
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	33,699	36,384	38,727	40,930	4,077	5,593
1897	34,058	36,382	41,111	42,995	4,958	6,825
1898	26,464	28,938	34,614	36,758	2,846	854
1899	39,593	41,816	32,602	34,575	1,457	586
1900	37,781	39,458	31,759	33,445	223	834
1901	36,347	37,736	30,284	31,622	319	863
1902	35,473	36,865	32,547	34,025	494	596
1903	37,358	39,034	36,056	37,839	561	813
1904	36,847	38,217	36,700	38,368	494	1,060
1905	42,363	43,506	38,195	39,755	421	466
1906	40,616	42,244	35,916	37,593	267	222

In 1907 the total imports amounted to £37,302,000, and the exports of domestic produce to £37,234,000. The imports of bullion and specie were £205,000, and the exports £561,000 [1].

In recent years about 78 per cent. of Spain's imports and 85 per cent. of her exports have been by sea, the remainder in both cases having been by land [1].

The principal articles imported and exported, together with their average annual value during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Imports	Average Annual Value		Exports	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Wheat	1,950,000	3,310,000	Animals	660,000	930,000
Cod fish and stock fish, salted	1,010,000	1,200,000	Fruit and nuts	2,690,000	4,580,000
Sugar, raw and refined	930,000	2,000	Including oranges	1,090,000	2,260,000
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	1,420,000	940,000	Olive oil	800,000	1,730,000
Chemical products	840,000	2,070,000	Wine	4,710,000	2,800,000
Hides, skins, and leather	780,000	1,120,000	Cork	990,000	1,530,000
Coal and coke	1,980,000	2,870,000	Metals	3,010,000	4,670,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	820,000	1,240,000	Including lead	1,970,000	2,930,000
Machinery, and parts	1,110,000	2,390,000	Mineral ores, &c.	3,410,000	6,960,000
Timber and building materials	1,620,000	1,970,000	Including iron ore	1,900,000	4,620,000
Raw cotton	3,130,000	4,360,000	Quicksilver	310,000	270,000
Textiles (cotton, linen, silk, and wool)	1,390,000	1,360,000	Raw wool	500,000	700,000
			Cotton manufactures	1,850,000	1,590,000
Others	16,410,000	17,140,000	Others	12,830,000	11,720,000
Total	33,390,000	39,972,000	Total	31,760,000	37,480,000

A general classification of imports and exports is given as follows [1]:—

Category	Percentage of Total Imports (Average of 1902–6)	Percentage of Total Exports (Average of 1902–6)
Articles of food	21.3	36.2
Raw materials	48.3	39.8
Manufactured articles	30.4	24.0
Total { Per cent. / Value	100.0 / £38,100,000 (*a*)	100.0 / £35,300,000 (*b*)

(*a*) Imports for home consumption. (*b*) Exports of domestic produce.

The principal countries trading with Spain, together with the average annual value of the trade (including bullion and specie), during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
France	8,800,000	6,300,000	France	9,300,000	7,900,000
United Kingdom	6,500,000	7,100,000	United Kingdom	7,600,000	12,400,000
United States	3,400,000	4,800,000	Cuba	6,300,000	2,700,000
Cuba	1,900,000	200,000	Portugal	1,300,000	1,700,000
Russia and Finland	1,400,000	2,400,000	Porto Rico	1,300,000	200,000
Belgium	1,300,000	1,300,000	Philippine Islands	1,100,000	500,000
Portugal	1,200,000	1,800,000	Others	4,900,000	12,100,000
Porto Rico	1,200,000	200,000			
Germany	1,100,000	3,600,000			
Others	6,600,000	12,300,000			
Total	33,400,000	40,000,000	Total	31,800,000	37,500,000

Down to and including 1896 the countries of immediate importation or exportation are shown. After that year the countries of actual origin or of ultimate destination are stated. The two periods above are not therefore strictly comparable. The figures of trade with France would be specially affected by this change.

(In these tables the *peseta* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25 = £1.)

Italy

The imports and exports of merchandise, *including silver bullion*, into and out of Italy, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	47,207	51,213	42,084	46,090
1897	47,664	52,199	43,669	48,205
1898	56,533	61,649	48,143	53,258
1899	60,262	65,554	57,257	62,548
1900	68,009	73,725	53,530	59,245
1901	68,740	69,758	54,978	55,997
1902	71,030	72,149	58,897	60,016
1903	74,478	75,906	60,698	62,125
1904	76,549	78,514	63,889	65,853
1905	82,583	84,492	69,237	71,146
1906	102,669	104,819	77,179	79,328

In 1907 the imports for home consumption amounted to £110,420,000, and the exports of domestic produce to £74,060,000 [1].

The trade in bullion and specie, exclusive of silver bullion, is shown as follows [1]:—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	411	797	1902	1,391	399
1897	347	924	1903	6,279	271
1898	138	784	1904	1,781	388
1899	221	634	1905	6,783	330
1900	290	662	1906	5,668	331
1901	470	655	1907	6,726	232

The principal articles imported and exported, and their average annual value in 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Coffee, raw and roasted	1,200,000	720,000	Coral, manufactured	920,000	1,010,000
Fish	1,300,000	1,860,000	Sulphur, raw and refined	990,000	1,660,000
Wheat	4,570,000	8,060,000(a)	Cotton manufactures	700,000	3,190,000
Sugar, raw and refined	1,000,000	100,000	Silk, and silk manufactures	13,100,000	23,480,000
Hides, raw and dried	1,330,000	1,870,000	Including raw and thrown silk, undyed	10,950,000	18,800,000
Coal and coke	3,760,000	6,490,000	Hemp and flax, raw	1,360,000	1,720,000
Machinery and locomotives, and parts thereof	1,240,000	3,830,000	Eggs	1,240,000	1,910,000
Timber for building	1,130,000	2,840,000	Butter and cheese	900,000	1,510,000
Cotton, raw	4,240,000	8,070,000	Wine (including vermouth)	2,150,000	1,830,000
Silk, in cocoons	750,000	1,960,000	Fruit (oranges, lemons, and almonds)	1,960,000	2,070,000
,, thrown	2,940,000	5,830,000	Meat, fresh and salted (including poultry)	610,000	760,000
,, manufactures, pure and mixed	860,000	940,000	Olive oil	2,180,000	1,740,000
Wool, raw and waste	1,100,000	2,510,000	Others	14,200,000	25,000,000
,, piece goods (pure)	1,220,000	1,060,000			
Others	20,030,000	35,320,000			
Total	46,610,000	81,460,000	Total	40,310,000	65,980,000

(a) Includes temporary imports.

A general classification of imports and exports is given as follows [1]:—

Category	Percentage of Total Imports (Average of 1902–6)	Percentage of Total Exports (Average of 1902–6)
Articles of food	18.4	24.8
Materials used in industry, raw	38.5	15.7
,, ,, half-manufactured	21.0	36.4
Manufactured articles	22.1	23.1
Total (Per cent.)	100.0	100.0
Total (Value)	£81,500,000	£66,000,000

The principal countries trading with Italy, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise and silver bullion only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	9,700,000	13,500,000	Switzerland	7,400,000	12,200,000
Germany	5,800,000	11,200,000	Germany	6,100,000	9,300,000
France	6,000,000	8,400,000	France	5,800,000	7,500,000
Austria-Hungary	5,000,000	7,700,000	Austria-Hungary	4,700,000	5,000,000
Russia in Europe	4,400,000	7,500,000	United Kingdom	4,500,000	5,400,000
United States	4,200,000	9,700,000	United States	3,700,000	8,000,000
Canada		80,000	Canada		20,000
British East Indies	2,700,000	4,300,000	Others	8,100,000	18,000,000
Others	8,800,000	19,000,000			
Total	46,600,000	81,500,000	Total	40,300,000	66,000,000

(In these tables the *lira* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25 = £1.)

Austria-Hungary

The imports and exports of merchandise, and of bullion and specie, into and out of Austria-Hungary, the imports being for home consumption and the exports being home produce, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie		Year	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie	
	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Home Produce	Imports for Home Use	Exports from Home Supply		Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Home Produce	Imports for Home Use	Exports from Home Supply
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	58,816	64,500	5,734	3,544	1902	71,681	79,733	6,918	3,417
1897	62,938	63,854	8,322	4,304	1903	78,213	88,741	4,742	2,637
1898	68,317	67,302	1,956	5,080	1904	85,329	87,028	4,596	2,202
1899	67,036	77,566	1,796	2,961	1905	89,422	93,491	2,333	2,480
1900	70,682	80,917	1,871	2,773	1906	97,550	99,170	1,785	2,213
1901	68,860	78,561	7,228	1,743	1907	97,662	97,118	1,824	3,286

In recent years, about 19 per cent. of Austria-Hungary's imports for home consumption, and about 17 per cent. of her exports of domestic produce, have been by sea, and the remainder by land [1].

The principal articles imported and exported, together with their average annual value during the periods 1892–96 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Coal and coke (including briquettes, but excluding lignite, peat coal, &c.)	2,550,000	4,460,000	Coal (chiefly lignite) and briquettes	2,390,000	3,370,000
Coffee, raw and roasted	3,040,000	1,950,000	Animals	4,940,000	6,080,000
Maize	510,000	1,380,000	Eggs	2,730,000	4,440,000
Tobacco, raw and manufactured	2,030,000	2,080,000	Wheat	510,000	95,000
Hides and skins, raw	1,720,000	2,640,000	Barley	2,910,000	2,790,000
Leather and leather wares	1,630,000	2,270,000	Malt	1,540,000	2,150,000
Machinery, locomotives, &c.	1,740,000	2,350,000	Sugar and molasses	6,380,000	7,000,000
Cotton yarn	1,020,000	1,020,000	Including refined sugar	4,820,000	6,400,000
Cotton, raw, carded, and waste	4,230,000	8,320,000	Glasswares	1,720,000	2,460,000
Flax, hemp, and jute, raw, and tow	1,500,000	2,230,000	Hides and skins, raw	1,240,000	2,170,000
Silk, thrown, and spun	1,460,000	1,950,000	Jewellery and fancy wares	1,820,000	2,400,000
Wool, raw	3,120,000	5,310,000	Leather manufactures	2,700,000	2,160,000
Woollen yarn	1,790,000	1,650,000	Wood, common, bone, &c.	6,830,000	12,160,000
Textiles (cotton, silk, and wool)	2,660,000	3,380,000	Textiles (cotton, linen, silk, and wool)	3,190,000	5,190,000
Others	28,030,000	43,450,000	Wool, raw	860,000	1,330,000
			Others	24,230,000	35,835,000
Total	57,030,000	84,440,000	Total	63,990,000	89,630,000

A general classification of imports and exports is given as follows [1]:—

Category		Percentage of Total Imports (Average of 1902–6)	Percentage of Total Exports (Average of 1902–6)
Raw materials		59.0	42.0
Partly manufactured articles		14.0	15.0
Manufactured articles		27.0	43.0
Total	Per cent.	100.0	100.0
	Value.	£84,400,000	£89,600,000

The principal countries trading with Austria-Hungary, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
Germany	£20,900,000	£31,900,000	Germany	£33,900,000	£44,700,000
United Kingdom	5,900,000	6,700,000	United Kingdom	5,400,000	8,400,000
Italy	4,000,000	4,700,000	Italy	4,800,000	6,600,000
British East Indies	3,800,000	5,200,000	Switzerland	3,000,000	3,400,000
Russia in Europe and Asia (including Finland)	3,200,000	5,200,000	France	2,500,000	2,800,000
United States	2,800,000	7,500,000	Roumania	2,200,000	3,200,000
Brazil	2,400,000	1,900,000	Russia in Europe and Asia, and Finland	2,100,000	3,000,000
France	2,000,000	2,800,000	Turkey, European, Asiatic, and African	1,900,000	3,700,000
Switzerland	1,900,000	2,400,000	Others	8,200,000	13,800,000
Others	10,100,000	16,100,000			
Total	57,000,000	84,400,000	Total	64,000,000	89,600,000

(In these tables the Austrian *krone* and Hungarian *korona* have been converted at the rate of 10d., or 24 = £1.)

Finland

The total imports into Finland of merchandise, and the exports of home produce in each year from 1896, were as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise	
	Total Imports	Exports of Home Produce
1896	£6,904,000	£6,356,000
1897	8,100,000	6,748,000
1898	9,480,000	7,200,000
1899	10,040,000	7,396,000
1900	10,832,000	7,908,000
1901	8,624,000	7,476,000
1902	9,364,000	8,108,000
1903	10,700,000	8,548,000
1904	10,684,000	8,624,000
1905	10,729,000	7,912,000
1906	12,556,000	11,204,000
1907	15,172,000	10,608,000

Russian Empire

The imports and exports of Russia of merchandise and of bullion and specie, the imports being for home consumption and the exports being home produce, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	58,981	68,857	18,746	327
1897	59,111	76,699	22,968	1,345
1898	65,176	77,338	13,879	514
1899	68,662	66,182	8,679	5,363
1900	66,117	75,622	3,595	14,177
1901	62,639	80,389	1,903	7,602
1902	63,244	90,812	1,520	750
1903	71,954	105,680	2,947	483
1904	68,760	106,229	3,764	4,065
1905	67,037	113,718	6,703	4,990
1906	84,517	115,571	4,007	1,889

In recent years about 55 per cent. of the imports of European Russia for home consumption, and 75 per cent. of its exports of domestic produce, have been by sea, and the remainder in both cases by land [1].

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual values during 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
Chemicals and drugs	£1,320,000	£1,450,000	Corn, flour, and meal	£30,000,000	£51,770,000
Coal and coke (including lignite and peat)	1,490,000	2,710,000	Including wheat	13,490,000	23,780,000
			,, rye	3,370,000	5,560,000
Iron and steel bars, sheets, rails, &c.	2,650,000	520,000	,, barley	4,860,000	8,990,000
			,, oats	3,860,000	5,680,000
Agricultural machinery	620,000	2,120,000	Butter	330,000	3,520,000
Textile, printing, metal and wood-working machinery	(Not separately given)	430,000	Eggs	1,680,000	5,510,000
			Sugar	1,800,000	2,190,000
Metal wares: iron, steel, tin, &c.	2,170,000	3,440,000	Illuminating oil, petroleum, &c.	2,520,000	4,400,000
Copper, aluminium, and nickel, &c., unwrought	840,000	1,290,000	Wood	4,310,000	7,820,000
			Linseed	2,390,000	910,000
Fish, salted and dried	1,000,000	1,610,000	Raw wool	770,000	650,000
Indiarubber and guttapercha, in the rough	740,000	2,360,000	Raw flax	5,580,000	6,310,000
			Cotton manufactures	860,000	2,210,000
Tea	3,900,000	5,700,000	Others	12,180,000	21,110,000
Raw cotton	7,690,000	9,180,000			
Raw wool	1,370,000	2,230,000			
Woollen yarns	1,370,000	1,390,000			
Raw silk	620,000	1,470,000			
Cotton, wool, and silk manufactures (*a*)	1,230,000	2,510,000			
Others	24,100,000	33,120,000			
Total	£51,110,000	£71,100,000	Total	£62,420,000	£106,400,000

(*a*) Excluding trimmings, ready-made clothing, &c.

A general classification of imports and exports, with the percentage of the total trade under each head, is given as follows [1]:—

Category	Percentage of Total Imports (Average of 1902–6)	Percentage of Total Exports (Average of 1902–6)
Living animals	0.8	2.0
Articles of food	20.8	62.3
Raw and semi-manufactured articles	51.2	30.6
Manufactured articles (except food)	27.2	5.1
Total { Per cent. / Value	100.0 / £71,100,000	100.0 / £106,400,000

The principal countries trading with the Russian Empire are given as follows, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6 [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Germany	14,230,000	25,700,000	United Kingdom	15,690,000	23,480,000
United Kingdom	11,670,000	10,830,000	Germany	15,640,000	25,570,000
United States	4,160,000	5,300,000	France	5,420,000	7,050,000
China	3,650,000	6,650,000	Holland	4,540,000	11,360,000
France	2,380,000	2,840,000	Austria-Hungary	3,260,000	4,300,000
Austria-Hungary	2,240,000	2,360,000	Italy	2,920,000	5,770,000
Finland	1,760,000	2,710,000	Belgium	2,320,000	4,260,000
Persia	1,460,000	2,550,000	Finland	1,760,000	4,590,000
Others	9,360,000	12,160,000	China	480,000	3,040,000
			Others	10,390,000	16,980,000
Total	51,110,000	71,100,000	Total	62,420,000	106,400,000

(In these tables the *rouble* has been converted at the rate of 2s. in 1892–6 and 2s. 1½d. in 1902–6.)

Greece

The imports and exports of Greece of merchandise, including bullion and specie, the imports being for home consumption, and the exports being of home produce, are stated as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise, including Bullion and Specie		Year	Merchandise, including Bullion and Specie	
	Imports for Home Consumption (*a*)	Exports of Home Produce		Imports for Home Consumption (*a*)	Exports of Home Produce
	£	£		£	£
1896	4,651,000	2,899,000	1902	5,489,000	3,187,000
1897	4,655,000	3,268,000	1903	5,500,000	3,437,000
1898 (*a*)	6,129,000	3,529,000	1904	5,481,000	3,623,000
1899	5,250,000	3,752,000	1905	5,670,000	3,348,000
1900	5,255,000	4,110,000	1906	5,738,000	4,722,000
1901	5,620,000	3,760,000	1907	5,936,000	4,642,000

(*a*) The values given for the imports for the years prior to 1899 are based on official values fixed in 1889. For 1899 and subsequent years the values of imports are based on the average prices ascertained to prevail in 1899. The import figures for 1898 and earlier years are therefore not comparable with those for later years. The figures in the two periods in fact tend to show the changes in the volume of trade rather than in the real value.

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual value in 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

(Drachma taken as 9.6d. or 25=£1.)

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value (a)		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Textile manufactures (excluding ready-made clothing)—			Currants	1,240,000	1,210,000
Cotton	360,000	410,000	Figs	110,000	140,000
Woollen	240,000	190,000	Olive oil	140,000	240,000
Coal	330,000	260,000	Wine in casks	180,000	300,000
Grain of all kinds	1,110,000	1,320,000	Tobacco in the leaf	90,000	260,000
Living animals	100,000	220,000	Mineral ores	670,000	580,000
Fish (including caviare)	180,000	270,000	Others	680,000	930,000
Wood for building	110,000	190,000			
Others	1,940,000	2,780,000			
Total	4,370,000	5,580,000	Total	3,110,000	3,660,000

(a) The basis of valuation is not the same for the two periods. See note (a) to previous table.

The principal countries trading with Greece, together with the average annual value of the trade (including bullion and specie) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports (a)		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	1,200,000	1,140,000	United Kingdom	1,100,000	1,000,000
Russia	1,000,000	1,140,000	France	440,000	350,000
Austria-Hungary	550,000	780,000	Belgium	320,000	200,000
Turkey, European and Asiatic	490,000	580,000	Austria-Hungary	280,000	390,000
France	330,000	430,000	Turkey, European and Asiatic	240,000	240,000
Germany	320,000	510,000	Germany	150,000	280,000
Others	480,000	1,000,000	Others	580,000	1,200,000
Total	4,370,000	5,580,000	Total	3,110,000	3,660,000

(a) See note (a) to previous table.

Roumania

The imports and exports of merchandise, into and out of Roumania, are stated as follows [1]:—

Year	Total Imports (a)	Total Exports (a)	Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	13,517	12,962	1902 (a)	11,334	14,993
1897	14,231	8,967	1903	10,797	14,225
1898	15,596	11,327	1904	12,455	10,475
1899	13,331	5,965	1905	13,502	18,284
1900	8,679	11,200	1906	16,885	19,654
1901	11,697	14,153			

(a) In 1902 the official valuations of imports and exports, used from 1895, were replaced by revised valuations. Fresh valuations have also been made since.

The principal articles imported and exported during 1892–6 and 1902–6, together with their average annual value, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value (a)		Principal Exports	Average Annual Value (a)	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Coal and coke	430,000	210,000	Grain—	9,740,000	10,860,000
Cotton piece goods	1,590,000	1,520,000	Including barley and malt	1,090,000	1,420,000
Woollen manufactures (including woollen clothing)	1,630,000	1,130,000	,, wheat	5,410,000	6,510,000
			,, rye	690,000	570,000
Cotton yarns, undyed	400,000	440,000	,, maize	2,550,000	2,360,000
Machines and machinery	730,000	990,000	Wheat flour	320,000	290,000
Iron wares, coarse	290,000	40,000	Seeds, oleaginous	490,000	730,000
Sugar, refined	490,000	2,000	Others	1,760,000	3,630,000
Others	9,540,000	8,660,000			
Total	15,010,000	12,990,000	Total	12,310,000	15,530,000

(a) See note (a) to previous table.

The principal countries trading with Roumania, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Germany	4,200,000	3,870,000	United Kingdom	3,700,000	1,460,000
Austria-Hungary	3,900,000	3,620,000	Belgium	2,900,000	5,960,000
United Kingdom	3,200,000	2,060,000	Germany	2,100,000	900,000
France	1,200,000	700,000	Austria-Hungary	1,500,000	1,750,000
Belgium	720,000	290,000	Turkey (including Egypt)	580,000	580,000
Turkey (including Egypt)	570,000	470,000	Italy	480,000	1,660,000
Italy	300,000	660,000	France	350,000	620,000
Others	920,000	1,320,000	Others	700,000	2,600,000
Total	15,010,000	12,990,000	Total	12,310,000	15,530,000

(In these tables the *leu* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25 = £1.)

Bulgaria

The total imports and exports of merchandise into and out of Bulgaria are stated as follows [1]:—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports	Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	3,061	4,350	1902	2,850	4,147
1897	3,360	2,392	1903	3,272	4,323
1898	2,909	2,661	1904	5,188	6,305
1899	2,407	2,139	1905	4,890	5,918
1900	1,864	2,159	1906	4,339	4,583
1901	2,802	3,311	1907	4,986	5,024

The principal articles imported and exported, during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, together with their average annual values, are given as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Cotton yarns	250,000	330,000	Animals	200,000	200,000
Cotton manufactures	340,000	520,000	Colza	10,000	110,000
Wool manufactures	90,000	140,000	Flour of all kinds	30,000	150,000
Iron manufactures	160,000	150,000	Grain (wheat, barley, rye, and maize)	2,680,000	3,060,000
Sugar, refined	170,000	130,000	Including wheat and buckwheat	2,130,000	1,960,000
Others	2,290,000	2,840,000	Hides and skins	60,000	140,000
			Others	420,000	1,400,000
Total	3,300,000	4,110,000	Total	3,400,000	5,060,000

The principal countries trading with Bulgaria, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Austria-Hungary	1,100,000	1,120,000	Turkey	940,000	910,000
United Kingdom	730,000	710,000	United Kingdom	670,000	780,000
Turkey	410,000	600,000	Germany	600,000	570,000
Germany	400,000	610,000	France	560,000	330,000
Others	660,000	1,070,000	Belgium	150,000	1,280,000
			Austria-Hungary	110,000	470,000
			Others	370,000	720,000
Total	3,300,000	4,110,000	Total	3,400,000	5,060,000

(In these tables the *lev* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25=£1.)

Servia

Servia's imports and exports of merchandise in recent years are given as follows [100]:—

Year	Imports		Exports		Year	Imports		Exports	
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports		For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	1,338	2,012	2,135	2,809	1902	1,793	2,804	2,885	3,896
1897	1,813	2,365	2,238	2,790	1903	2,329	3,638	2,399	3,708
1898	1,644	2,238	2,280	2,874	1904	2,437	4,144	2,486	4,193
1899	1,857	2,534	2,630	3,307	1905	2,224	3,819	2,880	4,475
1900	2,161	2,870	2,661	3,370	1906	1,773	3,719	2,864	4,810
1901	1,753	2,673	2,627	3,347					

In 1907 the imports for home consumption amounted to £2,823,000, and the exports of home produce to £3,260,000 [1].

The principal articles imported and exported during 1895–7 and 1903–5, and their average annual value, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1895–7	1903–5		1895–7	1903–5
	£	£		£	£
Cotton, wool, and hair, &c., and manufactures thereof	430,000	620,000	Agricultural and horticultural products	775,000	910,000
Machinery, &c.	40,000	120,000	Animals and animal products	880,000	1,290,000
Metals and metal wares	120,000	300,000	Others	385,000	390,000
Leather, rubber, &c., and manufactures thereof	110,000	190,000			
Agricultural and horticultural products	65,000	130,000			
Others	665,000	970,000			
Total	1,430,000	2,330,000	Total	2,040,000	2,590,000

The principal countries trading with Servia, and the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [100]:—

Countries from which Imports for Home Consumption were Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports of Home Produce were Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Austria-Hungary	817,000	1,220,000	Austria-Hungary	1,687,000	2,072,000
United Kingdom	148,000	196,000	Turkey	80,000	104,000
Germany	130,000	303,000	Germany	72,000	258,000
Turkey	84,000	75,000	Others	61,000	266,000
Others	221,000	316,000			
Total	1,400,000	2,110,000	Total	1,900,000	2,700,000

(In these tables the *dinar* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25 = £1.)

Turkey

The total imports and exports of Turkey in recent years are given as follows [12]:—

Years ended March 12	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1896	18,500,000	14,000,000
1897	19,200,000	13,900,000
1898	21,100,000	13,300,000
1899	24,000,000	12,100,000
1900	22,500,000	14,300,000
1901	24,800,000	14,600,000
1902	23,200,000	14,800,000
1903	24,600,000	16,800,000
1904	28,300,000	16,200,000
1905	...	...
1906	28,900,000	18,100,000

Egypt

The imports of merchandise for home consumption and exports of merchandise of domestic produce, together with total imports and exports of bullion and specie into and out of Egypt, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie	
	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Home Produce	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	10,085	13,792	3,817	1,874
1897	10,880	12,880	2,998	2,431
1898	11,320	12,384	2,801	1,941
1899	11,740	16,067	4,634	1,541
1900	14,479	17,570	4,222	2,671
1901	15,642	16,575	3,166	2,495
1902	15,201	18,517	4,903	1,882
1903	17,189	20,049	6,599	1,833
1904	21,095	21,353	7,805	2,802
1905	22,126	20,890	4,907	3,971
1906	24,636	25,525	9,314	2,121
1907	26,801	28,743	7,970	4,859

The imports of Egypt of merchandise for home consumption in 1908 amounted to £25,750,000, and the exports of domestic produce to £21,870,000 [99].

The principal articles imported into, and exported out of Egypt during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, and their average annual values, are given as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Cotton piece goods	1,440,000	2,830,000	Cotton	9,230,000	16,950,000
Woollen and silk manufactures	420,000	800,000	Cotton seed	1,570,000	1,810,000
Wood for building	470,000	1,160,000	Cigarettes	200,000(a)	490,000
Machinery and locomotives	350,000(a)	820,000	Others	2,300,000	2,020,000
Iron and steel manufactures	420,000(a)	1,130,000			
Others	6,195,000	13,310,000			
Total	9,295,000	20,050,000(b)	Total	13,300,000	21,270,000

(a) Average of 1894–6. (b) Including value of military stores, &c., imported for army of occupation, &c.

The principal countries trading with Egypt, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are shown as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6 (*b*)	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom (including British possessions in the Mediterranean)	3,130,000	6,990,000(*a*)	United Kingdom (including possessions in the Mediterranean)	7,450,000	11,190,000
Turkey	1,900,000	2,730,000	Russia	1,660,000	1,520,000
France (including Algeria)	1,030,000	2,070,000	France (including Algeria)	1,070,000	1,760,000
Austria-Hungary	740,000	1,450,000	Austria-Hungary	560,000	990,000
British East Indies	560,000	910,000	Italy	540,000	760,000
Belgium	360,000	780,000	America	440,000	1,150,000
Italy	330,000	1,070,000	Germany	420,000	1,740,000
Others	1,240,000	4,050,000	Others	1,160,000	2,140,000
Total	9,290,000	20,050,000(*a*)	Total	13,300,000	21,270,000

(*a*) Includes value of military stores, &c., imported for the army and the ministry of war.
(*b*) The values of exports in 1892–6 include the estimated amounts for the values of the exports of cigarettes manufactured from imported tobacco.

(In these tables the Egyptian pound has been converted at the rate of £1, 0s. 6½d.)

Algiers

The imports and exports of merchandise of Algiers in recent years are given as follows [12]:—

Year	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Merchandise		Year	Imports of Merchandise		Exports of Merchandise	
	Total	Special Trade Only	Total	Special Trade Only		Total	Special Trade Only	Total	Special Trade Only
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
1896	11,200,000	10,900,000	10,000,000	9,400,000	1902	13,300,000	12,900,000	12,600,000	12,200,000
1897	11,200,000	10,700,000	11,500,000	11,200,000	1903	14,300,000	13,700,000	13,200,000	12,600,000
1898	12,200,000	11,700,000	11,600,000	10,800,000	1904	15,400,000	14,900,000	12,300,000	11,800,000
1899	12,800,000	12,400,000	13,800,000	13,000,000	1905	16,200,000	15,400,000	12,400,000	11,700,000
1900	13,000,000	12,500,000	9,700,000	9,200,000	1906	17,500,000	16,700,000	14,000,000	13,100,000
1901	13,400,000	12,900,000	10,700,000	10,300,000					

(Mark converted at the rate of 1s.)

Tunis

The total imports and exports (including bullion and specie) of Tunis in recent years, are given as follows [12]:—

Year	Merchandise	
	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1896	1,900,000	1,400,000
1897	2,200,000	1,500,000
1898	2,200,000	1,800,000
1899	2,200,000	2,000,000
1900	2,500,000	1,700,000
1901	2,600,000	1,600,000
1902	2,900,000	2,000,000
1903	3,300,000	2,900,000
1904	3,300,000	3,100,000
1905	3,600,000	2,300,000
1906	3,600,000	3,200,000

(Mark converted at the rate of 1s.)

German Africa

The total imports and exports of the German possessions in Africa in recent years were as follows [12]:—

Year	Merchandise	
	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1896	1,040,000	550,000
1897	1,100,000	510,000
1898	1,470,000	560,000
1899	1,710,000	640,000
1900	1,840,000	700,000
1901	1,680,000	790,000
1902	1,850,000	910,000
1903	1,650,000	1,000,000
1904	1,920,000	970,000
1905	2,980,000	1,090,000
1906	3,830,000	1,210,000

(Mark converted at the rate of 1s.)

United States of America

The imports and exports of merchandise into and out of the United States are given as follows [1]:—

Years ended June 30	Imports		Exports	
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1895–6	158,270	162,443	179,833	183,876
1896–7	164,427	159,319	215,002	218,957
1897–8	122,324	128,344	252,144	256,559
1898–9	142,800	145,239	250,819	255,630
1899–1900	173,025	177,071	285,576	290,517
1900–1	168,284	171,404	304,263	309,951
1901–2	187,457	188,192	282,392	287,858
1902–3	209,992	213,691	290,048	295,863
1903–4	204,546	206,476	298,996	304,339
1904–5	226,483	232,815	310,780	316,367
1905–6	252,795	255,534	357,907	363,305
1906–7	294,875	298,838	386,191	391,844
1907–8 [101]	...	248,404	382,247	387,661

About 93 per cent. of the imports of the United States, and about 90 per cent. of the exports, are by sea, and the remainder by land.

The trade in bullion and specie, including ores, is given as follows [1]:—

Years ended June 30	Gold		Silver		Total	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1895–6	6,984	23,419	5,995	12,613	12,979	36,032
1896–7	17,711	8,408	6,361	12,905	24,072	21,313
1897–8	25,082	3,209	6,443	11,480	31,525	14,689
1898–9	18,532	7,817	6,390	11,733	24,922	19,550
1899–1900	9,286	10,056	7,345	11,815	16,631	21,871
1900–1	13,760	11,080	7,581	13,393	21,341	24,473
1901–2	10,838	10,118	5,882	10,361	16,720	20,479
1902–3	9,371	9,810	5,034	9,219	14,405	19,029
1903–4	20,636	16,970	5,786	10,307	26,422	27,277
1904–5	11,177	19,290	5,726	10,177	16,903	29,467
1905–6	20,046	8,036	9,259	13,723	29,305	21,759
1906–7 [101]	23,856	10,708	8,947	11,821	32,804	22,529
1907–8 [101]	30,904	15,090	9,304	12,067	40,208	27,157

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual values during 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6 (*a*)	1902–6 (*a*)		1892–6 (*a*)	1902–6 (*a*)
	£	£		£	£
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	9,510,000	13,610,000	Cattle	6,660,000	7,700,000
Cotton manufactures	6,240,000	10,770,000	Breadstuffs	39,270,000	36,570,000
Flax, hemp, and jute manufactures	5,290,000	8,760,000	Including maize	6,200,000	8,180,000
			,, wheat	16,580,000	11,220,000
Silk manufactures	6,370,000	6,920,000	,, wheat flour	13,490,000	12,820,000
Wool manufactures	7,620,000	3,580,000	Meat products (exclusive of dairy products)	27,370,000	39,020,000
Flax, hemp, and jute, &c., raw	3,280,000	7,550,000			
Silk, raw, waste, and cocoons	5,020,000	10,580,000	Including fresh beef	3,680,000	5,310,000
Wool, raw	4,370,000	6,250,000	,, bacon	7,690,000	5,970,000
Hides and skins, other than furs and fur skins	5,360,000	13,200,000	,, hams	2,130,000	4,790,000
			Agricultural implements	1,000,000	4,390,000
Indiarubber and guttapercha, crude	3,680,000	8,110,000	Copper ingots, bars, &c.	2,620,000	12,100,000
			Machinery	3,570,000	16,040,000

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6 (*a*)	1902–6 (*a*)		1892–6 (*a*)	1902–6 (*a*)
	£	£		£	£
Jewellery and precious stones	2,090,000	6,830,000	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	3,150,000	12,840,000
Coffee	19,910,000	14,900,000	Oil, mineral	9,000,000(*b*)	12,550,000
Sugar and molasses	21,710,000	15,920,000	Including refined, illuminating	7,920,000(*b*)	11,200,000
Tea	2,840,000	3,090,000	Lumber and timber	4,440,000	9,750,000
Tobacco, leaf	2,800,000	3,740,000	Coal	2,180,000	5,300,000
Wood and manufactures of	4,060,000	7,880,000	Cotton, raw	43,880,000	73,280,000
Copper in pigs, bars, &c.	125,000(*b*)	3,840,000	Cotton manufactures	2,920,000	7,890,000
Tin in bars, blocks, &c.	1,550,000	4,950,000	Tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured	5,760,000	7,400,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	5,550,000	6,600,000	Others	30,380,000	63,190,000
Others	43,475,000	61,860,000			
Total	160,850,000	219,340,000	Total	182,200,000	308,020,000

(*a*) Years ended June 30. (*b*) Average of years 1894–6.

A general classification of imports and exports is given as follows [1]:—

Category	Percentage of Total Imports (Average of 1902–6)	Percentage of Total Exports (Average of 1902–6)
Foodstuffs and food animals	24.1	32.6
Crude materials for manufactures	33.3	30.0
Manufactures for further use in manufactures	17.0	11.8
Manufactures ready for consumption	25.0	25.1
Miscellaneous	0.6	0.5
Total — Per cent.	100.0	100.0
Total — Value	£219,300,000	£308,000,000

The principal countries trading with the United States, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6 (years ended June 30), are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	32,320,000	37,810,000	United Kingdom	88,260,000	111,920,000
Brazil	17,670,000	16,780,000	Germany	19,300,000	41,550,000
Germany	17,660,000	24,350,000	France	11,320,000	16,600,000
Cuba	13,550,000	14,410,000	British North America	10,100,000	26,190,000
France	13,330,000	18,860,000	Holland	8,050,000	15,510,000
British North America	7,630,000	12,100,000	Belgium	6,320,000	9,130,000
Mexico	5,150,000	9,380,000	Cuba	3,370,000	6,410,000
Japan	5,000,000	9,690,000	Mexico	3,260,000	9,470,000
Italy	4,560,000	7,470,000	Italy	3,170,000	7,780,000
British East Indies	4,470,000	11,200,000	Australasia	2,030,000	5,970,000
China	4,400,000	5,590,000(*a*)	China	1,980,000	6,380,000(*a*)
Others	35,310,000	51,830,000	Japan	950,000	6,490,000
			Others	24,380,000	44,620,000
Total	160,850,000	219,340,000	Total	182,190,000	308,020,000

(*a*) Imports from, and exports to, foreign possessions in China are not included under China in 1902–6.

(In these tables the *dollar* has been converted at the rate of 4s. 2d.)

Cuba

The total imports and exports (including bullion and specie) of Cuba since 1902 are given as follows [12], [101]:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1902	13,000,000	13,600,000	1905	21,700,000	23,600,000
1903	14,100,000	16,500,000	1906	20,900,000	22,900,000
1904	17,400,000	18,900,000	1907	20,100,000	23,600,000

(Mark converted at the rate of 1s.)

Mexico

Mexico's total imports and exports of merchandise, including bullion and specie, and of bullion and specie separately, are given as follows [1]:—

Year ended June 30	Merchandise (including Bullion and Specie)		Bullion and Specie		Year ended June 30	Merchandise (including Bullion and Specie)		Bullion and Specie	
	Total Imports	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports		Total Imports	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896 . .	8,451	11,727	...	6,484	1902 . .	13,246	14,658	...	6,895
1897 . .	8,441	11,753	...	6,618	1903 . .	15,181	16,002	...	7,867
1898 . .	8,721	12,037	...	7,504	1904 . .	15,672	18,003	...	7,693
1899 . .	10,174	13,617	...	7,620	1905 . .	17,224	19,459	...	6,948
1900 . .	12,264	14,880	...	7,102	1906 . .	22,459	27,679	...	8,654
1901 . .	13,017	15,176	...	8,138	1907 . .	23,707	25,319	...	11,088

The principal articles imported and exported, and their average annual value since 1897, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports	Average Annual Value	
	1897–1901	1902–6		1897–1901	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Chemical and pharmaceutical products . .	430,000	640,000	Coffee	930,000	930,000
Cotton, raw, waste, &c. . .	270,000	540,000	Henequen, raw . . .	1,600,000	3,040,000
Cotton, silk, and woollen manufactures (including ready-made clothing) . .	1,510,000(*a*)	1,640,000(*a*)	Copper (ore and unwrought) .	710,000(*b*)	2,370,000(*b*)
Coal and coke	390,000	830,000	Gold (ore and bullion) . .	710,000	1,480,000
Machinery	1,220,000	1,680,000	Silver (ore and bullion) . .	5,070,000	6,070,000
Railway materials . . .	390,000	560,000	Cattle	490,000	380,000
Iron and steel ingots, bars, sheets, wire, &c. . .	400,000	620,000	Hides and skins, raw . .	380,000	700,000
Paper and manufactures thereof	350,000	440,000	Others	3,660,000	4,200,000
Wine	320,000	380,000			
Others	5,240,000	9,430,000			
Total . . .	10,520,000	16,760,000	Total . . .	13,550,000	19,170,000

(*a*) 60 per cent. of these amounts are cotton manufactures.
(*b*) 80 to 90 per cent. of these amounts is unwrought copper.

The principal countries trading with Mexico, together with the average annual value of the trade (including bullion and specie) in the periods 1892–6 (or 1893–6) and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1893–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United States	3,790,000	9,740,000	United States	6,430,000	14,740,000
United Kingdom . . .	1,300,000	1,970,000	United Kingdom . . .	1,470,000	2,410,000
France	1,040,000	1,480,000	Germany	330,000	1,230,000
Germany	660,000	1,830,000	France	300,000	520,000
Spain	420,000	660,000	Others	230,000	270,000
Others	290,000	1,080,000			
Total . . .	7,500,000	16,760,000	Total . . .	8,760,000	19,170,000

(For these tables the *gold dollar* has been converted at the rate of 4s., and the *silver dollar* at the rate of 2s.)

Costa Rica

The total imports and exports of merchandise of Costa Rica are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	821	968
1897	944	979
1898	736	979
1899	836	852
1900	1,095	1,093
1901	763	1,002
1902	843	979
1903	908	1,262
1904	936	1,161
1905	819	1,357
1906	1,298	1,522
1907	1,297	1,512

Brazil

The total imports and exports of merchandise into and out of Brazil are given as follows. Previous to 1901 there were no returns, and the figures for the years 1896 to 1900 are estimated from returns of countries trading with Brazil [79].

Year	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1896	32,408,000	31,654,000
1897	26,982,000	32,243,000
1898	27,708,000	30,023,000
1899	26,569,000	29,330,000
1900	25,151,000	33,161,000
1901	21,377,000	40,622,000
1902	23,279,000	36,437,000
1903	24,208,000	36,883,000
1904	25,915,000	39,430,000
1905	29,830,000	44,643,000
1906	33,204,000	53,059,000
1907 [1]	40,528,000	54,177,000

The imports per head were £2 in 1896 and £1, 14s. in 1906; and the exports per head were £1, 19s. in 1896 and £2, 14s. in 1906 [79].

Imports and exports of Brazil are given under the following classification [79]:—

Imports	Average Annual Value (1902–6)	Exports	Average Annual Value (1902–6)
	£		£
Live stock	220,000	Animals and their products	2,260,000
Materials, raw or prepared for use in arts and industries	4,950,000	Minerals and their products	950,000
		Vegetables and their products	38,880,000
Manufactures	12,790,000	Specie and foreign bank notes	40,000
Foodstuffs and fodder	9,320,000		
Specie and foreign bank notes	1,720,000		
Total	29,000,000	Total	42,130,000

The chief countries trading with Brazil, and the average annual value of the trade in the quinquennial period 1902–6, are given as follows [79]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports (1902–6)	Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports (1902–6)
	£		£
Great Britain	7,570,000	United States	15,910,000
Germany	4,560,000	Great Britain	7,320,000
United States	3,070,000	Germany	6,560,000
Argentine	2,790,000	France	3,810,000
France	2,450,000	Holland	1,370,000
Portugal	1,920,000	Austria-Hungary	1,310,000
Uruguay	1,060,000	Argentine	1,240,000
Others	5,580,000	Others	4,610,000
Total	29,000,000	Total	42,130,000

Peru

The imports of merchandise for home consumption, and exports of merchandise of domestic produce, into and out of Peru, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Domestic Produce
	Thous. £	Thous. £
1898	1,930	2,594
1899	2,123	3,064
1900	2,317	4,278
1901	2,758	3,873
1902	3,428	3,704
1903	3,783	3,858
1904	4,357	4,067
1905	4,358	5,757
1906	5,010	5,696

Chile

Chile's imports and exports of merchandise, including bullion and specie, together with the imports and exports of bullion and specie separately, are given as follows.

The imports are for home consumption and the exports are of domestic produce [1].

Year	Merchandise (including Bullion and Specie) (a)		Bullion and Specie	
	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Domestic Produce	Imports for Home Use	Exports from Home Supply
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1895	10,958	11,546	231	1,167
1896	11,730	11,774	15	1,007
1897	10,371	10,253	6	789
1898	7,670	12,605	...	1,778
1899	7,969	12,233	1	690
1900	9,640	12,576	41	399
1901	10,448	13,024	2	309
1902	9,948	14,016	...	1,451
1903	10,685	14,704	5	49
1904	11,786	16,317	...	70
1905	14,145	19,891	62	1,771
1906	17,827	21,558	40	218
1907	22,026	21,006	358	154

(a) The values as given above are official values, and are about 25 per cent. below real values.

The principal articles imported and exported during the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, together with their average annual values, are given as follows [1]:—

Principal Exports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Coal	670,000	1,380,000	Copper in bars or ingots	760,000	1,380,000
Cotton manufactures, pure	1,200,000	1,380,000	Nitrate of soda	6,500,000	12,460,000
Woollen manufactures	430,000	600,000	Grain (wheat and barley)	870,000	400,000
Iron and steel, bars, sheets, rails, &c.	550,000	770,000	Coal	260,000	550,000
Machinery	390,000	1,580,000(a)	Others	2,880,000	2,630,000
Others	7,650,000	7,170,000			
Total	10,890,000	12,880,000	Total	11,270,000	17,420,000

(a) Average of 1902, 1903, 1905, and 1906.

The principal countries trading with Chile, together with the average annual value of the trade (including bullion and specie) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6 (a)
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	4,830,000	4,850,000	United Kingdom	8,330,000	6,560,000
Germany	2,780,000	3,350,000	Germany	1,300,000	4,340,000
Argentine Republic	780,000	410,000	United States	380,000	2,720,000
United States	770,000	1,270,000	France	370,000	1,710,000
Peru	580,000	440,000	Peru	260,000	270,000
France	560,000	870,000	Others	630,000	1,820,000
Others	590,000	1,690,000			
Total	10,890,000	12,880,000	Total	11,270,000	17,420,000

(a) In the second period, the countries of actual destination of exports are shown more accurately than in the first period. The figures for the two periods are therefore not strictly comparable with one another, except as regards the total exports.

(For these tables the *peso fuerte* has been converted at the rate of 3s. 2d. in the earlier period and 1s. 6d. in the later.)

Argentine Republic

Imports of merchandise for home consumption, and exports of merchandise of home produce, both including silver bullion, and total imports and exports of bullion and specie, exclusive of silver bullion, into and out of Argentine, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise (including Silver Bullion) (a)		Bullion and Specie (excluding Silver Bullion)		Year	Merchandise (including Silver Bullion) (a)		Bullion and Specie (excluding Silver Bullion)	
	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Domestic Produce	Total Imports	Total Exports		Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Domestic Produce	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	22,433	23,360	1,213	436	1902	20,608	35,897	1,782	615
1897	19,658	20,234	134	990	1903	26,241	44,197	5,217	239
1898	21,486	26,766	1,461	315	1904	37,461	52,832	4,984	321
1899	23,370	36,984	483	134	1905	41,031	64,569	6,512	164
1900	22,697	30,920	2,041	710	1906	53,994	58,451	3,642	309
1901	22,792	33,543	477	475	1907	57,172	59,241	4,711	627

(a) Values given are official values, and are about 25 per cent. below real values.

The principal articles imported and exported in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, together with their average annual values, are given as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Textiles (cotton, linen, silk, and wool)	3,890,000	4,280,000	Grain and flour	5,690,000	19,960,000
Including cotton tissues	2,660,000	3,950,000	Including maize	1,495,000	8,020,000
Coal and coke	1,160,000	2,160,000	,, wheat	3,900,000	11,170,000
Iron, unwrought and galvanised	550,000	1,340,000	Living animals	1,290,000	1,080,000
Machinery and tools	800,000	2,290,000	Hides, raw (cattle and sheep)	3,300,000	5,020,000
Railway materials	570,000	1,880,000	Linseed	970,000	4,780,000
Wine	1,310,000	1,180,000	Chilled beef	...	2,220,000
Wood and manufactures of	990,000	2,010,000	Other meat products (beef and mutton)	1,180,000	1,650,000
Chemical products, colours, dyes, &c.	750,000	1,360,000	Wool, raw	6,510,000	10,690,000
Others	9,490,000	19,370,000	Others	2,900,000	5,790,000
Total	19,510,000	35,870,000	Total	21,840,000	51,190,000

The principal countries trading with the Argentine Republic, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise, including silver bullion) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	7,430,000	12,380,000	France	4,300,000	6,710,000
Germany	2,300,000	4,900,000	United Kingdom	3,510,000	7,810,000
France	2,150,000	3,480,000	Belgium	2,630,000	3,910,000
Italy	1,930,000	3,620,000	Germany	2,610,000	6,230,000
United States	1,800,000	4,920,000	Brazil	1,400,000	2,090,000
Belgium	1,650,000	1,640,000	United States	1,160,000	2,300,000
Brazil	620,000	1,120,000	Italy	730,000	1,050,000
Spain	510,000	990,000	Uruguay	720,000	980,000
Others	1,120,000	2,820,000	Others	4,780,000	20,110,000
Total	19,510,000	35,870,000	Total	21,840,000	51,190,000

(For these tables the *peso oro* has been converted at the rate of 4s.)

URUGUAY

The imports and exports of merchandise, and of bullion and specie, into and out of Uruguay, the imports being for home consumption, and the exports being of domestic produce, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise (*a*)		Bullion and Specie		Year	Merchandise (*a*)		Bullion and Specie	
	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Domestic Produce	Imports for Home Use	Exports from Home Supply		Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Domestic Produce	Imports for Home Use	Exports from Home Supply
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896 . .	5,319	6,334	1,858	1,623	1902 . .	4,899	7,000	1,249	237
1897 . .	4,065	6,108	632	649	1903 . .	5,230	7,775	1,678	632
1898 . .	5,163	6,308	1,409	866	1904 . .	4,421	8,018	2,161	459
1899 . .	5,344	7,620	1,248	272	1905 . .	6,412	6,418	1,218	1,141
1900 . .	4,995	6,127	382	636	1906 . .	7,178	6,966	1,558	1,027
1901 . .	4,936	5,777	906	289					

(*a*) The values given are official values, and are about 25 per cent. below real values.

The principal imports and exports, and their average annual value during 1892–6 and 1902–6, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Cotton and woollen piece goods .	560,000	590,000	Grain and flour (maize and wheat)	400,000	210,000
Cattle	210,000	180,000			
Wine	510,000	290,000	Meat, salted or smoked . .	1,000,000	980,000
Sugar, raw and refined (including molasses)	280,000	380,000	Meat, extract of . . .	410,000	300,000
			Tallow	330,000	340,000
Iron and steel wares (including machinery and tools) . .	410,000	470,000	Wool, raw	1,860,000	2,480,000
			Hides and skins	1,540,000	1,960,000
Coal	210,000	290,000	Others	690,000	970,000
Others	2,520,000	3,430,000			
Total	4,700,000	5,630,000	Total	6,250,000	7,240,000

The principal countries trading with Uruguay, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–6	1902–6		1892–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	1,470,000	1,490,000	Brazil	1,340,000	890,000
Germany	530,000	790,000	France	1,100,000	1,250,000
France	480,000	610,000	Argentine Republic . . .	950,000	1,300,000
Italy	435,000	480,000	Belgium	870,000	1,200,000
Spain	400,000	310,000	United Kingdom . . .	780,000	530,000
Argentine Republic . . .	390,000	710,000	United States	430,000	460,000
Brazil	355,000	330,000	Germany	380,000	890,000
United States	310,000	520,000	Others	400,000	720,000
Others	330,000	390,000			
Total	4,700,000	5,630,000	Total	6,250,000	7,240,000

(For these tables the *peso fuerte* has been converted at the rate of 4s. 2d.)

Paraguay

The total imports and exports of merchandise into and out of Paraguay in recent years are given as follows [12]:—

Year	Merchandise	
	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1896	560,000	430,000
1897	440,000	400,000
1898	570,000	480,000
1899	430,000	580,000
1900	540,000	650,000
1901	610,000	690,000
1902	470,000	790,000
1903	720,000	860,000
1904	720,000	420,000
1905	940,000	1,060,000

(Mark converted at the rate of 1s.)

Persia

The total imports and exports of merchandise into and out of Persia are given as follows for recent years [12]:—

Years ended March 20	Merchandise	
	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1901	4,800,000	2,700,000
1902	5,500,000	2,800,000
1903	5,100,000	3,400,000
1904	7,100,000	4,700,000
1905	6,500,000	4,600,000
1906	7,200,000	5,400,000
1907	8,000,000	6,500,000

(Mark converted at the rate of 1s.)

French Indo-China

The total ,imports and exports of merchandise of French Indo-China in recent years are given as follows [12]:—

Year	Merchandise		Year	Merchandise	
	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
	£	£		£	£
1896	3,300,000	3,600,000	1902	8,500,000	7,300,000
1897	3,600,000	4,700,000	1903	8,200,000	4,700,000
1898	4,100,000	5,200,000	1904	7,400,000	6,300,000
1899	4,600,000	5,500,000	1905	10,200,000	6,800,000
1900	7,400,000	6,200,000	1906	8,800,000	7,200,000
1901	8,100,000	6,400,000			

(Mark converted at the rate of 1s.)

China

The imports and exports of merchandise, and of bullion and specie, into and out of China, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise (*a*)				Bullion and Specie	
	Imports		Exports			
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Domestic Produce	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	33,765	35,270	21,847	23,352	3,070	4,136
1897	30,213	31,614	24,355	25,756	3,228	4,251
1898	30,236	31,559	22,944	24,267	4,669	5,099
1899	39,850	41,206	29,470	30,825	3,928	4,916
1900	32,760	34,476	24,678	26,394	7,039	4,455
1901	39,756	41,065	25,139	26,449	2,263	4,150
1902	40,997	42,321	27,844	29,167	2,422	5,445
1903	43,111	44,446	28,283	29,617	3,563	4,379
1904	49,315	51,234	34,326	36,245	4,891	5,543
1905	67,251	69,371	34,278	36,398	6,456	6,419
1906	67,524	70,489	38,917	41,883	4,350	6,779
1907	67,665	69,724	42,962	45,021	2,514	7,168

(*a*) Including trade of Hong Kong and Maçao.

The principal imports and exports during 1893–6 and 1902-6, with their average annual values, were as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Annual Average Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Annual Average Value	
	1893–6	1902–6		1893–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Cotton yarn and manufactures	9,760,000(a)	20,640,000(a)	Silk and silk manufactures	7,400,000(b)	10,690,000(b)
Opium	5,280,000	5,200,000	Tea, including dust	5,360,000(c)	3,780,000(d)
Rice	2,290,000	1,700,000	Raw cotton	1,260,000	2,190,000
Sugar, brown, white refined, and candy	1,340,000	2,880,000	Others	8,160,000	16,070,000
Others	10,720,000	23,220,000			
Total	29,390,000	53,640,000	Total	22,180,000	32,730,000

(a) About 40 per cent. was cotton yarn and thread.
(b) About 70 per cent. was raw silk.
(c) About 70 per cent. was black tea.
(d) About 50 per cent. was black tea.

The principal countries trading with China, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1893–6 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports (Domestic Produce) Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1893–6	1902–6		1893–6	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
British Empire	24,300,000(a)	35,910,000(a)	British Empire	11,860,000(b)	15,090,000(b)
Japan (including Formosa)	2,450,000(c)	7,550,000	Europe, Continent of	4,310,000	6,340,000
Europe, Continent of	1,420,000	4,260,000	United States	2,340,000	3,600,000
United States	1,340,000	6,090,000	Japan (including Formosa)	2,160,000(c)	5,080,000
Others	830,000	1,760,000	Others	1,510,000	2,620,000
Total	30,340,000	55,570,000	Total	22,180,000	32,730,000

(a) Of this amount, Hong-Kong is credited with about 60 per cent.; the United Kingdom with about 25 per cent.; and India with about 12 per cent. Hong-Kong of course is but a collecting and distributing centre for other parts of the world.

(b) Of this amount, Hong-Kong received about 75 per cent.; and the United Kingdom about 15 per cent. The goods sent to Hong-Kong are distributed to various foreign countries.

(c) Average of 1895–6. Formosa was not included with Japan before 1895.

(The *Haekwan Tael* has been converted at the following rates: 1893, 3s. 11½d.; 1894, 3s. 2⅝d.; 1895, 3s. 3½d.; 1896, 3s. 4d.; 1902, 2s. 7½d.; 1903, 2s. 7⅝d.; 1904, 2s. 10⅝d.; 1905, 3s. 0 1/16d.; 1906, 3s. 3½d.)

JAPAN (including Formosa in and after 1896)

The imports and exports of merchandise, and of bullion and specie, into and out of Japan (including Formosa), are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Merchandise				Bullion and Specie	
	Imports		Exports			
	For Home Consumption	Total Imports	Of Home Produce	Total Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896	19,509	19,533	13,854	14,002	4,826	1,279
1897	23,661	23,679	17,775	17,956	8,923	2,026
1898	29,984	30,051	17,930	18,230	4,935	9,095
1899	23,894	23,956	22,860	23,075	2,419	1,395
1900	30,621	30,710	21,500	21,948	1,475	6,360
1901	27,378	27,422	26,300	27,502	1,310	1,742
1902	28,725	28,770	27,495	28,569	3,735	304
1903	33,414	33,474	30,317	31,488	2,987	2,037
1904	39,162	39,220	33,492	34,681	3,516	11,126
1905	50,900	50,991	33,578	35,022	3,263	1,795
1906	43,952	44,051	43,778	45,519	4,822	2,856
1907	51,376	51,777	44,729	46,403	850[115]	1,900[115]

The principal articles imported and exported, with their average annual value in 1892–5 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Principal Imports for Home Consumption	Average Annual Value		Principal Exports of Domestic Produce	Average Annual Value	
	1892–5	1902–6		1892–5	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
Cotton, raw	2,030,000	8,360,000	Coal	690,000	1,690,000
Cotton tissues	710,000	1,610,000	Copper	580,000	1,520,000
Woollen tissues	730,000	1,430,000	Cotton yarn	50,000	3,040,000
Furs, skins, and leather	180,000	700,000	Cotton tissues	260,000	1,190,000
Machinery and locomotives	290,000	1,580,000	Silk, raw	4,500,000	6,600,000
Metals and manufactures thereof	1,030,000	3,600,000	Silk tissues	1,260,000	3,770,000
Kerosene oil	520,000	1,490,000	Matches	420,000	970,000
Flour	50,000	880,000	Tea	960,000	1,800,000
Rice	510,000	1,080,000	Others	3,880,000	13,150,000
Sugar	1,380,000	1,970,000			
Oil cakes	100,000	1,080,000			
Others	4,330,000	12,320,000			
Total	11,860,000	39,230,000	Total	12,600,000	33,730,000

Formosa is included with Japan in the second period but not in the first.

The principal countries trading with Japan, together with the average annual value of the trade (merchandise only) in the periods 1892–5 and 1902–6, are given as follows [1]:—

Countries from which Imports Received	Average Annual Value of Imports		Countries to which Exports Sent	Average Annual Value of Exports	
	1892–5	1902–6		1892–5	1902–6
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom	3,940,000	8,140,000	United States	4,840,000	10,150,000
China	2,060,000	5,700,000	France	2,370,000	3,380,000
British East Indies (including Straits Settlements)	1,150,000	7,270,000	Hong-Kong	1,890,000	2,910,000
Germany	990,000	3,420,000	China	950,000	8,750,000
United States	940,000	6,800,000	United Kingdom	660,000	1,790,000
Others	2,800,000	7,970,000	British East Indies (including Straits Settlements)	340,000	1,420,000
			Italy	270,000	1,150,000
			Others	1,380,000	5,030,000
Total	11,880,000	39,300,000	Total	12,700,000	34,580,000

(For these tables the *yen* has been converted at 2s. 10¼d. in 1892, 2s. 6.7d. in 1893, 2s. 1½d. in 1904, 2s. 1.3d. in 1895, 2s. 2d. in 1896, and 2s. 0¾d. in 1897 and later years.)

The imports and exports of Formosa only, in recent years, were as follows [115]:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1902	1,030,000	1,410,000
1903	1,110,000	1,120,000
1904	1,310,000	1,260,000
1905	1,120,000	1,090,000
1906	1,300,000	1,010,000
1907	1,140,000	1,010,000

The principal imports are opium (averaging £270,000 per year), tobacco (£60,000 per year), petrol (£70,000 per year), and rice (£40,000 per year). The principal exports are tea (averaging £570,000 per year) and refined camphor (£230,000 per year) [115].

Korea

The values of imports and exports of Korea from 1904 to 1907 are given as follows [55]:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1904	2,740,000	710,000
1905	3,270,000	710,000
1906	3,040,000	830,000
1907	4,240,000	1,680,000

These figures do not include values of gold exported. These were £510,000 in 1904, £530,000 in 1905, £470,000 in 1906, and £450,000 in 1907. Japan sent about 70 per cent. of the imports each year, and received about 80 per cent. of the exports. Rice accounted for £770,000 of the exports in 1907. The other chief articles of export were beans, cow-hide, live stock, and fish. The chief imports were railway materials, silk and cotton goods, provisions, kerosene oil, and timber [55].

COMPANIES

The number and paid-up capital of joint-stock companies in certain countries in a recent year are given as follows [12]:—

Country	Number	Paid-up Capital	Country	Number	Paid-up Capital
		£			£
United Kingdom (1906) (a)	40,995	2,000,000,000	Austria (1905) (a)	587	100,000,000
Germany (1906) (b)	5,061	685,000,000 (c)	Hungary (1905) (e)	1,896	44,000,000
France (1898)	6,325	540,000,000 (c)	Switzerland (1905)	2,754	80,000,000 (c)
Netherlands (1905-6)	4,745	110,000,000	Russia (1905) (f)	1,477	260,000,000
Belgium (1900)	1,358	115,000,000 (c)	Finland (1903)	1,251	12,000,000
Denmark (1905)	1,823	33,000,000	British India (1905-6) [5]	1,728	28,000,000
Italy (1897) (d)	450	50,000,000	Japan (1905)	4,216	87,000,000

(a) Excluding railway companies.
(b) Including the Reichsbank.
(c) Nominal capital.
(d) Excluding banks and insurance companies.
(e) Industrial companies and banks.
(f) Includes statistics of insurance companies in 1904.

The number and paid-up capital of mining and industrial companies only are given as follows [12]:—

Country	Number	Paid-up Capital
		£
Germany (1906)	3,417	350,000,000 (a)
France (1898)	2,798	130,000,000 (a)
Belgium (1900)	761	44,000,000 (a)
Denmark (1905)	711	9,000,000
Austria (1905)	391	47,000,000
Hungary (1905)	573	20,000,000
Switzerland (1905)	1,021	26,000,000 (a)
Russia (1905)	1,231	196,000,000
Finland (1903)	384	7,000,000
British India (1905-6)	453	15,000,000
Japan (1905)	891	15,000,000

(a) Nominal capital.

The number and paid-up capital of insurance companies only are given as follows [12]:—

Country	Number	Paid-up Capital
		£
United Kingdom (1905)	...	12,000,000 (a)
Germany (1906)	136	30,000,000 (b)
Netherlands (1905-6)	200	1,700,000
Belgium (1900)	28	2,600,000 (b)
Denmark (1905)	37	700,000
Norway (1906)	21 (c)	480,000 (c)
Switzerland (1905)	19	900,000
Austria (1905)	23	2,000,000
Italy (1902)	20	1,500,000
Russia (1904)	18	3,100,000
Finland (1903)	11	180,000
British India (1905-6) [5]	75	70,000
Canada (1906)	...	3,100,000 (c)

(a) Life insurance companies only.
(b) Nominal capital.
(c) Life, fire, and marine insurance companies only.

United Kingdom

The total number and paid-up capital of all companies having a share capital, which were on the register on April 30 of the years stated, are given as follows [81]:—

Country of Registration	Companies on the Registers on April 30							
	1896		1900		1904		1908	
	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital	No.	Paid-up Capital
		£		£		£		£
England and Wales	18,524	1,035,552,000	26,046	1,465,279,000	33,033	1,705,845,000	40,291	1,900,765,000
Scotland	1,804	82,509,000	2,593	121,002,000	3,005	152,931,000	3,543	177,738,000
Ireland	895	27,342,000	1,091	36,361,000	1,249	40,873,000	1,470	44,990,000
Total	21,223	1,145,403,000	29,730	1,622,642,000	37,287	1,899,649,000	45,304	2,123,493,000

The average annual number of companies with share capital registered in recent years in the United Kingdom, classified according to the amount of their nominal capital, is given as follows [81]:—

Nominal Capital	Average Annual Number of Companies Registered.							
	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland		United Kingdom	
	1898–1902	1903–7	1898–1902	1903–7	1898–1902	1903–7	1898–1902	1903–7
Under £1,000	240	337	8	11	7	16	255	364
£1,000 and under £5,000	946	1,272	55	71	26	28	1,027	1,371
5,000 ,, 10,000	599	680	51	52	17	21	667	753
10,000 ,, 20,000	689	641	60	51	21	22	770	714
20,000 ,, 50,000	669	523	62	60	21	16	752	599
50,000 ,, 100,000	338	240	30	23	7	4	375	267
100,000 ,, 200,000	291	186	21	12	4	1	316	199
200,000 ,, 300,000	109	53	5	3	1	...	115	56
300,000 ,, 400,000	45	26	3	1	...	...	48	27
400,000 ,, 500,000	16	9	...	...	1	...	17	9
500,000 ,, 750,000	32	17	1	2	...	...	33	19
750,000 ,, 1,000,000	7	2	...	...	...	...	7	2
1,000,000 and above	22	8	1	1	...	...	23	9
Total	4,003	3,994	297	287	105	108	4,405	4,389

During the ten years from 1898 to 1907, 17,041 companies were wound up, involving a total capital of £614,500,000, of which £273,000,000 was subscribed by the public or otherwise in cash, the remainder being shares issued to vendors, &c., as fully paid up and in return for a consideration other than cash. The above total of 17,041 cases of winding-up consisted of 1066 compulsory liquidations, involving a capital of £32,000,000; 256 supervision liquidations, involving a capital of £10,500,000; and 15,719 voluntary liquidations, involving a capital of £572,000,000 [81].

Including companies limited by guarantee, which have no share capital, and which are therefore not included in the above table, the total average annual number of companies registered, with the total amount of nominal capital, is given as follows [81]:—

Country	Average 1898–1902		Average 1903–7	
	Number Registered	Total Amount of Nominal Capital	Number Registered	Total Amount of Nominal Capital
		£		£
England and Wales	4,083	193,830,000	4,068	111,720,000
Scotland	306	12,110,000	293	9,250,000
Ireland	108	2,410,000	112	1,630,000
United Kingdom	4,497	208,350,000	4,473	122,600,000

Germany

The number and nominal capital of joint-stock companies (excluding the Reichsbank) in Germany on December 31, 1906, are given as follows [12]:—

Companies	Number	Nominal Capital
		£
Mining, smelting, engineering, &c.	830	180,000,000
Quarrying, &c.	357	20,000,000
Working in metals	127	9,500,000
Chemicals	140	20,000,000
Textiles	342	29,000,000
Foods, drinks, &c.	904	51,000,000
Commercial	775	218,000,000
Insurance	136	30,000,000
Transport	479	74,000,000
Others	970	48,500,000
Total	5,060	680,000,000

488 of these companies had a nominal capital of less than £5000 each;

1,246 had a capital of from	£5,000 to	£25,000 each
1,077 ,, ,,	25,000 ,,	50,000 ,,
1,768 ,, ,,	50,000 ,,	250,000 ,,
385 ,, ,,	250,000 ,,	1,000,000 ,,
66 ,, ,,	1,000,000 ,,	2,500,000 ,,
21 ,, ,,	2,500,000 ,,	5,000,000 ,,
9 ,, ,,	over 5,000,000	

2814 of the companies, with a nominal capital of £428,000,000, had their headquarters in Prussia [12].

British India

The number and paid-up capital of joint-stock companies registered in India are given as follows for the years 1897–8 and 1906–7 [5]:—

Joint-Stock Companies	1897–8		1906–7	
	Number	Paid-up Capital	Number	Paid-up Capital
		£		£
Cotton mills	156	7,270,000	188	8,430,000
Banking and loan	389	2,340,000	515	3,440,000
Tea	137	2,150,000	132	2,290,000
Jute mills	21	1,550,000	29	3,170,000
Cotton and jute screws and presses	115	1,070,000	135	1,190,000
Coal mining	34	770,000	65	1,630,000
Railways and tramways	20	950,000	23	1,970,000
Others	700	5,450,000	835	7,390,000
Total	1,572	21,550,000	1,922	29,510,000

During the whole period 1897–8 to 1906–7 these companies averaged as follows [5]:—

Period	Average Annual Number	Average Paid-up Capital
		£
1897–8 to 1901–2	1,420	23,400,000
1902–3 to 1906–7	1,630	27,100,000

Japan

The numbers of companies in Japan in 1896 and 1906, and the amounts of paid-up capital and reserves, are given as follows [55]:—

(Yen taken as 2s. 0.6d.)

Kind of Company and of Enterprise in which Engaged	1896			1906		
	Number	Paid-up Capital	Reserves	Number	Paid-up Capital	Reserves
		£	£		£	£
Agricultural—						
Joint-stock	52	113,000	7,000	98	320,000	28,000
Limited partnerships	58	51,000	1,600	110	110,000	4,000
Ordinary partnerships	7	6,000	200	42	70,000	400
Total	117	170,000	8,800	250	500,000	32,400
Industrial—						
Joint-stock	692	7,580,000	590,000	915	20,290,000	3,740,000
Limited partnerships	560	1,200,000	160,000	1,172	3,150,000	1,580,000
Ordinary partnerships	115	430,000	8,000	458	1,860,000	990,000
Total	1,367	9,210,000	758,000	2,545	25,300,000	6,310,000
Commercial—						
Joint-stock	1,682	17,430,000	5,830,000	2,996	43,580,000	13,660,000
Limited partnerships	895	1,480,000	200,000	1,963	3,290,000	760,000
Ordinary partnerships	200	840,000	250,000	881	4,430,000	2,720,000
Total	2,777	19,750,000	6,280,000	5,840	51,300,000	17,140,000
Transportation—						
Joint-stock	159	11,510,000	630,000	280	32,120,000	2,620,000
Limited partnerships	153	90,000	5,000	337	340,000	26,000
Ordinary partnerships	22	3,000	200	77	60,000	9,000
Total	334	11,603,000	635,200	694	32,520,000	2,655,000
Totals—Joint-stock	2,585	36,633,000	7,057,000	4,289	96,310,000	20,048,000
Limited partnerships	1,666	2,821,000	366,600	3,582	6,890,000	2,370,000
Ordinary partnerships	344	1,279,000	258,400	1,458	6,420,000	3,719,400
Total	4,595	40,733,000	7,682,000	9,329	109,620,000	26,137,400

See also articles on *Bankruptcy*, *Banks*, *Capital*, *Insurance*.

CONSOLS

The prices in recent years, per £100 of the new 2½ per cent. consolidated stock of the United Kingdom, are given as follows [12]:—

Year	Prices of Consols in London (*a*)		
	Highest	Lowest	Average
1897	113.67	110.94	112.40
1898	113.03	107.34	110.96
1899	111.38	98.01	107.18
1900	103.11	96.88	99.63
1901	97.69	91.30	94.29
1902	97.61	92.27	94.35
1903 (*a*)	93.44(*a*)	87.26(*a*)	90.75(*a*)
1904	90.96	85.22	88.28
1905	91.65	87.70	89.83
1906	90.87	85.75	88.32
1907	87.14	81.07	84.14
1908 [51], [82]	88.38	83.31	86.06

(*a*) The rate of interest on Consols prior to April 6, 1903, was 2¾ per cent. On that day it was reduced to 2½ per cent. The previous change in interest was in 1889, when the rate was reduced from 3 per cent. to 2¾ per cent.

The average prices of French and German public stocks and of English Consols were as follows [12]:—

Year	German 3 per cent. Stock (Berlin Exchange)	Prussian 3 per cent. Consols (Berlin Exchange)	French 3 per cent. Rentes (Paris)	2½ per cent. English Consols (*a*) (London)
1897	97.65	98.06	103.33	112.40
1898	95.51	96.21	102.85	110.96
1899	90.71	90.71	101.24	107.18
1900	86.74	86.78	100.60	99.63
1901	89.27	89.27	101.22	94.29
1902	92.18	91.98	100.60	94.35
1903	91.49	91.48	98.13	90.75 (*a*)
1904	90.02	90.07	97.54	88.28
1905	90.08	90.06	99.21	89.83
1906	87.73	87.73	97.65	88.32
1907	84.15	84.14	94.85	84.14

(*a*) The rate of interest on English Consols was reduced in April 1903 from 2¾ per cent. to 2½ per cent.

The average price of English Consols in 1909 was 83¾ [287].

CO-OPERATION

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The total number of co-operative societies in various European countries in or about 1906 is given by Dr. Hans Müller as follows [256]:—

Country	Number of Co-operative Societies (*c.* 1906)						
	Consumers' Co-operation		Producers' Co-operation in Trades		Producers' Co-operation in Agriculture		Total all Societies
	Total	Retail Societies Only	Total	Credit Associations Only	Total	Credit Associations Only	
Austria	966	965	2,455	2,455	5,431	5,431	8,852
Belgium	710	630	321(*e*)	52	1,946(*e*)	480	2,977
Denmark	1,201	1,200	...	...	1,460(*f*)	...	2,661
France	2,262(*a*)	1,249	380(*f*)	18	15,962(*f*)	1,638	18,604
Germany	2,658(*b*)	1,920	2,978	1,981	19,012	13,127	24,648
Great Britain	1,495	1,443	108(*g*)	...	766(*g*)	...	2,369
Holland	432(*c*)	138	372	300	876	...	1,680

Country	Number of Co-operative Societies (*c.* 1906)						
	Consumers' Co-operation		Producers' Co-operation in Trades		Producers' Co-operation in Agriculture		Total all Societies
	Total	Retail Societies Only	Total	Credit Associations Only	Total	Credit Associations Only	
Hungary	904	903	92(*k*)	...	1,600	1,600	2,596
Italy	1,449	1,448	1,342(*i*)	829	3,313(*i*)	1,608	6,104
Norway	151	150	...	...	...	...	151
Russia	1,174	1,172	...	...	...	...	1,174
Finland	311	310	...	...	704(*m*)	205	1,014
Sweden	1,647(*d*)	499	150(*k*)	...	1,102(*k*)	...	2,899

(*a*) Includes 836 baking societies. (*b*) Includes 642 building and housing societies. (*c*) Includes 147 building and housing societies. (*d*) Includes 1147 building and housing societies. (*e*) Includes 209 productive associations in trades and 488 in agriculture. (*f*) Includes 362 productive associations in trades and 2500 in agriculture. (*g*) Includes 108 productive associations in trades and 600 in agriculture. (*h*) All supply associations. (*i*) Includes 513 productive associations in trades and 870 in agriculture. (*k*) Includes 133 productive associations in trades and 448 in agriculture. (*l*) All productive societies. (*m*) Includes 308 productive societies.

All the numbers given in these notes are exclusive of the retail and credit societies separately shown in the table.

Statistics of co-operative retail societies in certain European countries in or about the year 1906 are given by Dr. Hans Müller as follows [256]:—

Country	Retail Societies making Returns				Estimates of all existing Retail Societies (including those making Returns)		
	Year of Return	Number of Societies	Membership	Sales	Number of Societies	Estimated Membership	Estimated Sales
				£			£
Austria	1903	802	240,800	2,750,000	1,000	300,000	3,500,000
Belgium	1906	162	119,600	1,340,000	630	250,000	2,800,000
Denmark	1907	1,188	168,700	2,700,000	1,200	170,000	2,500,000(*a*)
France	1906	2,166	641,500	7,640,000	2,200	670,000	7,800,000
Germany	1906	1,920	1,035,700	13,850,000	2,000	1,100,000	14,000,000
Great Britain	1906	1,448	2,222,400	63,350,000	1,500	2,300,000	66,000,000
Holland	1906	94	46,400	...	150	60,000	...
Hungary	1907	798	122,000	1,020,000	1,000	130,000	1,080,000
Italy	1906	1,448	...	...	1,500	200,000	2,400,000
Russia (including Finland)	1904	291	97,300	4,440,000	1,500	300,000	6,000,000
Finland only	1906	194	36,400	650,000	310	55,000	100,000(*a*)
Sweden	1906	119	12,900	10,000	500	36,000	50,000
Switzerland	1907	242	171,600	2,790,000	450	200,000	3,200,000
Totals	...	10,872	4,915,300	100,540,000	13,940	5,771,000	109,430,000

(*a*) *Sic* in original.

The turnover (sales) and membership of co-operative wholesale societies in Europe are given by Dr. Hans Müller as follows [256]:—

Wholesale Society	Year of Foundation	1901		1907	
		Number of Society Members	Sales	Number of Society Members	Sales
			£		£
English	1864	1,092	17,640,000	1,139(*a*)	24,790,000
Scottish	1868	287	5,700,000	278(*a*)	7,600,000
Danish	1884	684	740,000	1,188	2,050,000
German	1893	188	760,000	499	2,990,000
Swiss (Fd. V.S.K.)	1892	125	170,000	257	570,000
Hungarian	1898	171	80,000	798	510,000
Belgian	1900	66	30,000	100	115,000
Dutch	1901	...	...	67	70,000
French (L'Office Co-opératif)	1901	100	12,000	330	40,000
,, (Magasin de Gros)	1906	...	...	160	155,000
Swedish	1904	73(*d*)	15,000(*d*)	302	114,000
Austrian	1905	...	...	187	390,000
Russian (C.W.S.)	1905	...	...	17(*b*)	20,000(*b*)
Finnish	1904	...	...	80	360,000
Norwegian	1907	...	...	31(*c*)	10,000(*c*)

(*a*) Amended figures. (*b*) Year 1906. (*c*) Period July to December 1907. (*d*) Year 1904.

The trade of the above wholesale societies in 1908 is given in the *International Co-operative Bulletin* as follows, in order of amount [257]:—

	£		£
English	24,910,000	Swedish	247,000
Scottish	7,530,000	Dutch	165,000
German	3,290,000	Magasin de Gros, Paris	152,000
Danish	2,310,000	Belgian	120,000
Swiss	680,000	Russian	70,000
Finnish	570,000	Office Co-opératif, Paris	40,000 (*a*)
Austrian	561,000	Norwegian	34,000
Hungarian	526,000		

(*a*) Year 1907.

United Kingdom

The total number of industrial and provident societies registered in the United Kingdom at the end of 1907 was 2812. Their total membership was 2,588,210, and total funds £56,393,300. These societies may be classified as follows [258]:—

	Societies	Members	Funds
			£
Industries and trades	2,267	2,461,030	53,788,900
Businesses	399	108,550	984,700
Land societies	146	18,630	1,619,700

The most important co-operative societies are the workmen's productive and distributive societies. The numbers, membership, and capital of these in 1892, 1900, and 1906, so far as they made returns, are given as follows [2]:—

Productive and Distributive Societies	1892	1900	1906
Number which made returns	1,541	1,839	2,157
Membership	1,154,000	1,780,000	2,335,000
Capital—	£	£	£
Share	13,458,000	22,630,000	30,120,000
Loan	3,154,000	6,340,000	9,780,000
Total	16,612,000	28,970,000	39,900,000
Amount of actual sales (*a*)	47,150,000	75,570,000	98,400,000

(*a*) These figures include sales by wholesale to retail societies, and the value of the production of purely productive societies.

The table does not of course completely represent the true growth of co-operative production and distribution in the United Kingdom, since the figures relate only to such societies as made returns in the respective years, and it is not improbable that the proportion of societies which made no returns was larger in the earlier than in the later years. Nevertheless the figures indicate real growth.

The number and kind of societies engaged in co-operative distribution, and the amount of sales in 1897, 1902, and 1906, are shown as follows [2]:—

Distribution by	Co-operative Distribution in					
	1897		1902		1906	
	Number of Societies	Sales	Number of Societies	Sales	Number of Societies	Sales
		£		£		£
English Wholesale Society	1	11,920,140	1	18,397,560	1	22,510,040
Scottish Wholesale Society	1	4,405,850	1	6,059,120	1	7,140,180
Irish Agency Society	1	116,240	1	184,690	1	174,680
Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society	1	14,440	1	53,090	1	54,090
Retail stores	1,442	40,128,560	1,454	55,319,260	1,441	63,353,770
Agricultural and other retail societies	46	69,990	165	169,310	287	622,410
Total	1,492	56,655,220	1,623	80,183,030	1,732	93,855,170

If the true measure of co-operative trade in the country be taken as the amount of retail trade done by the retail societies—since the sales of the wholesale societies are made to the retail societies, and also practically the whole of the proceeds of co-operative production passes through their hands—then the co-operative trade increased from over £40,000,000 in 1897 to about £64,000,000 in 1906.

The value of co-operative production by the various kinds of societies in 1897, 1902, and 1906 is shown as follows [2], [6]:—

Production by	Co-operative Production in					
	1897		1902		1906	
	Number of Societies	Value of Production	Number of Societies	Value of Production	Number of Societies	Value of Production
		£		£		£
Corn-milling societies	9	1,264,400	8	1,303,680	6	965,020
Dairying societies in Ireland [6]	71	358,250	177	1,003,210	246	1,618,960
Other production societies	141	1,405,730	156	1,756,020	173	1,964,540
Retail societies (*a*)	580	3,297,820	774	5,243,600	889	6,803,650
Wholesale societies (*a*)	2	2,905,170	3	5,238,840	2	7,150,180
Total	803	9,231,370	1,118	14,545,350	1,316	18,502,350

(*a*) The goods produced by the retail and wholesale societies are usually transferred to their distributive departments. The numbers of retail societies given are those which had productive departments.

In 1908 co-operative production (exclusive of agricultural production) was carried on by the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, by 947 societies established primarily for retail distribution, by 7 corn-milling societies, and 140 other productive societies, or a total of 1096 societies, 859 of which were in England and Wales, 215 in Scotland, and 22 in Ireland. These societies employed in production 50,143 persons, who received in wages £2,825,650. The principal industries carried on are shown as follows [286]:—

Industries Carried on by **1096** Co-operative Societies in **1908**	Number of Employees	Total Wages Paid	Total Value of Production
		£	£
Food and tobacco	12,777	850,370	16,569,590
Clothing	24,306	1,176,890	3,279,390
Soap, candle, and starch making	952	49,770	750,910
Textiles	3,584	167,550	710,440
Building, quarrying, woodworking, and furnishing	4,310	352,270	843,660
Printing, &c.	2,411	136,560	377,930
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	1,065	60,010	169,570
Other industries	738	32,230	76,800
Total	50,143	2,825,650	22,778,290

Of the employees, 27,574 were men, 14,592 women, and 7977 young persons under eighteen years of age [286].

The total production of the English and Welsh societies was £16,637,940, of the Scotch, £6,091,250, and of the Irish, £49,100 [286].

Details of the co-operative societies connected with the Co-operative Union are given as follows for the year 1908. This Union comprises the greater part of the co-operative societies in the United Kingdom, other than dairying and agricultural societies [258].

Kind of Society	Number of Societies (*a*)	Number of Members	Liabilities			Sales during the Year	Net Profit
			Share Capital	Loans	Reserve Fund		
			£	£	£	£	£
Distributive (retail)	1,428	2,404,590	30,037,400	4,558,000	1,970,800	69,783,300	10,773,000
Productive	120	31,040	830,700	662,800	139,400	3,093,100	164,400
Supply associations	4	77,960	377,200	118,400	121,200	2,107,300	52,700
Special societies	6	1,190	25,100	4,400	248,100	133,000	7,100
English Wholesale Society—							
Distributive departments	1	1,140	1,570,700	391,900	1,077,000	19,153,800	313,400
Productive departments	...	...	...	2,365,500	...	5,749,000	134,700
Scottish Wholesale Society—							
Distributive departments	1	275	403,900	1,605,700	528,800	5,261,000	230,000
Productive departments	...	...	...	751,100	...	2,270,100	53,300
Total	1,560	2,516,195	33,245,000	10,457,800	4,085,300	107,550,600	11,728,600

(*a*) The figures in the following columns relate to 1548 societies which reported details, namely, 1232 in England and Wales, 295 in Scotland, and 21 in Ireland.

The amounts of sales given in this table against the productive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies represent the value (factory price) of the goods produced in those departments and transferred to the distributive departments, and are additional to the amounts given for the sales of the distributive departments. The real co-operative trade of the country in 1908 amounted to about £70,000,000, being the sales of the retail

societies, the sales of other societies being practically all to these societies. The corresponding amount in 1897 was about £40,000,000. Towards the £70,000,000 worth of goods which passed through the retail societies in 1908, the two wholesale societies themselves produced £8,000,000 worth, the 120 productive societies produced £3,000,000 worth, and the productive departments of retail societies produced £8,000,000 worth [258]. This makes the total value of co-operative production by these societies in 1908 about £19,000,000 at factory prices. The retail selling value of this production is therefore probably at least £25,000,000. It should be noted that these figures exclude production by dairying and a few other societies, the value of which would probably be about £3,000,000.

The number of employees in the above 1548 societies, on December 31, 1908, was 117,600 (67,300 in distributive and 50,300 in productive departments), and the amount of salaries and wages during the year was £6,724,000 (£3,882,200 in the distributive and £2,841,800 in the productive departments) [258].

The societies were distributed over the separate parts of the kingdom as follows [258]:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland (*b*)
Number of societies (*a*)	1,342	295	23
Number of members	2,106,160	401,625	8,410
	£	£	£
Share capital	28,028,500	5,174,200	42,300
Loans	6,161,800	4,285,800	10,200
Reserve fund	2,976,200	1,105,500	3,600
Sales during the year	84,167,700	23,119,200	263,700
Net profit	8,792,500	2,918,600	17,500

(*a*) See note (*a*) to previous table.
(*b*) Agricultural, dairy, and special societies are not included. The figures given relate to distributive societies.

The progress of agricultural co-operation in England and Wales and Scotland is shown in the following table, which gives the number and turnover of the societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society (formed by amalgamation in 1901) in 1901 and 1908 [257], [258]:—

Year	Societies at End of Year	Turnover
		£
1901	13	9,470
1908	294	860,000

The membership of the affiliated societies in 1908 was about 15,000. The character of the societies was as follows [258]:—

Societies for supply of requirements and sale of produce	130
Allotments and small holdings societies	111
Dairy, bottled milk, and cheesemaking societies	15
Agricultural credit societies	21
Others	17
Total	294

The number of co-operative credit societies in the United Kingdom has been steadily growing during the last few years. These societies exist for the purpose of making temporary advances of money, at a reasonable rate of interest, to their members for reproductive undertakings. The societies are mostly in rural districts, and consist principally of farmers and labourers. There are a few in urban districts among artisans. Of those reported to be at work in 1906, 211 were in Ireland, 1 in Scotland, and 26 in England and Wales. Statistics for 1898, 1902, and 1906 are given as follows [6]:—

Co-operative Credit Societies	1898	1902	1906
Number reported at work	31	114	238
Membership at end of year	2,659	7,921	18,288
	£	£	£
Share, loan, and reserve capital	42,245	77,807	130,061
Amount of loans—			
Advanced and renewed during year	14,955	31,107	77,629
Repaid during year (including interest)	11,734	23,279	65,443
Working expenses (including interest on capital)	1,396	2,671	5,157
Profit, after allowing for interest on capital	212	813	825

Each of these societies covers but a small area in its operations, so that personal knowledge of the character of the applicants for loans is possible to the committee and general body of members. It will be seen that the average

membership per society is from 70 to 80; that the average capital per society has diminished from over £1300 to £600; and per member it has fallen from £16 to £7.

Besides these societies, there were in England and Wales, in 1905, 254 loan societies which made returns. They had a membership of 33,543. Loans had been issued to 52,846 persons, and the amount in their hands at the end of 1905 was £204,345. The amount due to depositors in the societies was £250,278 at the end of the year [2].

Denmark

The number of co-operative dairies in Denmark is about 1100, with a membership of 160,000. They produce 175,000,000 lbs. of butter annually, worth about £9,700,000 [259]. There are also (*c.* 1908) 36 co-operative bacon factories, with a membership of nearly 95,000. In 1907 their sales amounted to £4,400,000 [259]. In 1906 there were 500 co-operative egg societies, which had a turnover in that year of £244,000 [260].

France

The following particulars are given in the *International Co-operative Bulletin* for April 1909.

At the beginning of 1908 there were in France 414 co-operative productive societies, consisting of workmen who took an active part in the business of the societies. Agricultural co-operative societies are not included in this number. Returns furnished by 399 societies showed a total membership of 17,320. The annual trade of 365 of these societies, with an aggregate membership of 16,150, and with 6100 hired workers, amounted to £2,120,000 [257].

At the same date there were 2301 co-operative distributive societies, exclusive of military canteen co-operative societies and co-operative chemists. 2078 of the total number of societies had an aggregate membership of 678,000, and an annual turnover of £8,660,000. 881 societies were bakeries exclusively, while 479 other distributive societies had bakery departments. 86 societies were co-operative breweries, 31 were co-operative butchers' shops, 40 were co-operative societies for the sale of wine, 16 were co-operative restaurants, and 28 were for the sale of coal [257].

These distributive societies have formed two unions with wholesale departments. One of these, the "Union co-opérative des sociétés françaises de consommation," had a total membership of 346 societies, of which 330 were affiliated to the wholesale department, whose turnover in 1907 amounted to £40,300. The second wholesale society is the "Magasin de gros des Co-opératives de France," with a membership of 228 societies (1908) and a turnover of £151,600. Its working capital was £40,000, reserve fund nearly £1,000, and profit just over £3,000 [257].

There were, in January 1908, also 2168 rural loan societies, with a membership of 96,190 and a share capital of £226,170. The loans advanced in 1907 amounted to £2,828,300. In addition to these societies, there were 17 people's banks, of which one was in Algiers [257].

The 2168 rural loan societies were affiliated to 88 "regional" societies. To these central organisations the State advanced during 1907 a sum of £1,145,000 [9], [260].

In 1907 there were 3883 agricultural co-operative associations with a membership of 716,530. There were 64 federations comprising 3752 of the agricultural societies, and a membership in the federated societies of 843,700—these last two numbers, however, containing duplicate entries, since one society may be affiliated to several unions [9].

Germany

The numbers and membership of co-operative societies in Germany at the beginning of 1908 are given as follows [12]:—

Kind of Society	Societies	Membership
Credit associations	16,092	2,202,950
Supply associations (raw materials)—		
Industrial	299	11,120
Agricultural	1,845	160,240
Productive societies—		
Industrial	275	30,390
Agricultural—Dairies	2,980	248,440
,, Others	500	23,170
Distributive societies (stores)	2,110	1,131,450
Co-operative tenants' societies	747	140,280
Others	2,003	157,550
Total	26,851	4,105,590

The credit associations are of two main kinds or types, the Schulze-Delitzsch town bank ("People's Banks"), serving the industrial community, and the Raiffeisen country bank, serving the agricultural community. The Schulze-Delitzsch town bank is an association for providing credit to its members, and raises its funds by a share capital and, generally, unlimited liability. The Raiffeisen country bank fulfils the same purpose for the rural population, but relies for its funds more on unlimited liability than does the town bank. In 1905 there were 1020 town banks, with a membership of 586,595. The amount of credit granted in that year by these banks was about £150,000,000. The number of country banks in 1905 was 13,181 as against 1729 in 1890. Of these 13,181 banks, 10,786 had a membership in 1905 of 954,473, and granted credit during the year up to about £25,000,000 [260].

The number of retail societies or stores in 1905 was 1922. Of these, 1105, with a membership of 961,085, made returns of their trade, which amounted in that year to about £12,000,000 [11].

The Wholesale Co-operative Society at Hamburg had, at the end of 1908, a membership of 500 societies. The turnover during 1908 was £3,288,900 [257].

Switzerland

The number of co-operative organisations in Switzerland at the end of 1907 was some 5295, having increased from 3947 in 1902 [257].

The societies comprised [257]:—

1805 cheesemaking and dairy societies
682 cattle-breeding societies
521 agricultural societies for the purchase of raw materials
202 co-operative distilleries
87 Raiffeisen banks
39 other credit societies
376 distributive societies
75 societies for supplying electricity for lighting and other purposes

and several other societies, such as bakery and butchery societies, dairies, co-operative inns, building societies, &c.

Italy

In 1906 there were in Italy about 830 popular banks (town credit associations). Of these, 760 had a capital, including reserves, of £5,300,000. The deposits were £28,000,000 and the credits over £18,000,000 [260].

There were also in 1906 about 1470 rural banks [54].

The number and capital of other co-operative societies at the end of 1906 are given as follows [54]:—

Societies	Number	Capital
		£
Distributive (stores)	1,449	394,000
Building and decorative	817	776,000
Agricultural and viticultural	620	155,000
Food preparations	241	101,000
Transport trades	73	42,000
Printing, &c.	70	32,000
Metal and engineering	71	18,000
Chemical, &c., trades	68	152,000
Electrical trades	50	76,000
Others	583	296,000
Total	4,042	2,042,000

Corresponding figures for 1897 are given as follows [54]:—

Societies	Number	Capital
		£
Distributive	445	168,000
Building and decorative	380	376,000
Agricultural, &c.	42	22,000
Others	336	365,000
Total	1,203	931,000

The distributive societies had a membership, about 1906, of 200,000, and do an annual business estimated at £2,400,000 [277].

Russia and Finland

Dr. Hans Müller estimated the number of co-operative retail societies in Russia (including Finland) in or about 1906 to be 1500, with a total membership of 300,000, and estimated sales amounting to £6,000,000. Returns received from 291 societies in 1904 showed a membership of 97,300 and a turnover of £4,400,000 [256].

Servia

The *International Co-operative Bulletin* reports that there are (1909) in Servia 850 rural co-operative societies on the Raiffeisen system, with a total membership of 40,000. The working capital is £100,000, and savings deposits £120,000. Their turnover in 1908 was £1,440,000 [257].

There are also some 100 co-operative distributive societies on the Rochdale system (that is, "sale at market price with cash payments and distribution of profits among members in proportion to the amount of their purchases" [260]), 180 agricultural supply associations, 15 co-operative dairies, 7 vintner societies, and about 100 other rural societies [257].

All these societies are connected with a central co-operative bank at Belgrade, which has a share capital of £80,000, of which only £8000 is (June 1909) paid-up. The money transactions in 1908 amounted to £1,120,000 [257].

Roumania

Co-operative credit societies have increased considerably in Roumania since their first introduction about twelve years ago. By the end of 1907 there were 2223 people's banks and co-operative credit societies, with a membership of 295,300. The paid-up share capital was over £1,080,000, the deposits were £200,000, and the reserve funds £50,000 [257].

United States of America

The number of co-operative stores in thirty-two of the United States in June 1905 was 343, as follows [151]:—

California	68
Kansas	34
Wisconsin	30
Massachusetts	26
Washington	22
Michigan	18
Iowa	17
Texas	17
New York	16
Pennsylvania	14
Ohio	13
Minnesota	12
20 others	56
Total	343

The membership of these stores was estimated to be over 76,000, the capital over £1,700,000, and the trade over £53,000,000.

JAPAN

The number of co-operative societies in Japan in 1901, 1904, and 1907, and the membership, amount of contributions paid-up, and reserve funds, are given as follows [55]:—

Kind of Association	Number of Co-operative Societies			Number of Members (*a*)	Amount of Contributions Paid-Up (*a*)	Reserve Fund (*a*)
	1901	1904	1907		£	£
Credit	191	751	1,539	125,770	302,000	46,000
Sale	12	80	163	16,270	14,000	6,000
Purchase	36	190	597	28,840	29,000	5,000
Production	4	30	53	1,900	1,100	700
Purchase and sale	14	90	344	48,490	34,000	3,000
Production and sale	2	38	99	6,490	14,000	2,500
Production and purchase	...	24	56	8,580	1,500	500
Sale, purchase, and production	4	29	112	8,000	16,000	2,600
Others	...	...	371	...	...	...
Total	263	1,232	3,334	...	...	...

(*a*) The figures in the last three columns are estimated from the business reports for 1905–6.

INDIA

Co-operative credit has obtained a foothold in India. The membership and working capital of the credit societies are shown thus [276]:—

Year	Membership	Working Capital
		£
1906	28,690	...
1907	90,830	158,110
1908	148,930	293,800

COPPER

The production of copper in the chief producing countries in 1897, 1902, and 1907, is given as follows [12]:—

Country	Production from Domestic and Imported Ores		
	1897	1902	1907
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States	220,000	294,000	373,000
Mexico	15,000	40,000	58,000
United Kingdom	57,000	52,000	55,000 (*c*)
Spain	45,000	35,000	51,000 (*a*)
Australia	17,000	23,000	46,000
Japan	20,000	29,000	40,000
Germany (*b*)	29,000	30,000	32,000
Chile	22,000	29,000	28,000
Canada [28]	6,000	17,000	26,000
Russia	7,000	9,000	15,000
Peru	1,000	9,000	10,000
France	7,000	6,000	6,000 (*c*)
Italy	3,000	4,000	3,000
Bolivia	2,000	2,000	2,000
Austria-Hungary	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	452,000	580,000	746,000

(*a*) Including Portugal. (*b*) Including crude copper and copper regulus. (*c*) Year 1906.

The production of copper in the United Kingdom from native ores is very small, having averaged only some 610 tons per annum during 1897–1907 [22].

See also article on *Mining* (infra).

COST OF LIVING

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See also articles on *Food*, *Prices*, *Rent*, *Wages* (infra).

An inquiry by the United States Labour Department into cost of living in several European countries as well as the United States of America, in 1890 and 1891, gave the following results [80]:—

Country	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Germany	France	Switzerland	Belgium
Number of "normal families" or budgets	455	2,541	42	150	14	39
Average weekly income	s. d. 33 10½	s. d. 46 4½	s. d. 19 11½	s. d. 25 5½	s. d. 21 8½	s. d. 22 7
Items of Expenditure	**Percentage of Total Expenditure**					
Food—						
Bread, flour, and meal	6.3	5.2	13.1	13.9	14.6	12.9
Meat, poultry, and fish	16.6	12.4	10.2	9.5	8.4	8.8
Eggs, milk, butter, and cheese	10.3	7.8	9.9	11.2	21.7	13.6
Sugar and molasses	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	0.9
Vegetables and fruit	2.9	3.7	4.1	4.8	2.6	3.7
Tea and coffee	3.4	2.6	2.2	3.8	2.4	5.0
Other food	7.4	6.1	7.4	3.6	1.6	1.8
Total food	48.8	41.0	49.0	48.9	52.6	46.7
Rent	11.8	15.1	8.7	10.4	9.0	9.7
Fuel and light	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.6	8.4	5.7
Clothing	14.6	15.3	17.3	14.7	14.3	20.4
Sundries	18.4	22.7	19.4	19.4	15.7	17.5
Total expenditure (Per cent.)	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total expenditure (Money)	s. d. 32 0⅝	s. d. 43 1⅛	s. d. 19 3⅜	s. d. 23 6¼	s. d. 22 9½	s. d. 23 3¼
Surplus	s. d. 1 9⅜	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 0 7⅜	s. d. 1 11½	s. d. ...	s. d. ...
Deficit	...	...	...	...	1 1	0 8¼

Too rigid comparisons should not be drawn from these figures, as they are not adequately representative of the working classes of the several countries. For instance, fourteen "normal families," all of which were connected with the cotton industry, cannot be regarded as a fair sample of the Swiss working classes. It should not be

forgotten, too, that the figures given in the table are percentages, and not absolute amounts. The German "normal family" is represented as devoting 13 per cent. of its total expenditure to bread, flour, and meal; while the British percentage is only half as much, namely, 6 per cent. In actual money, however, the German "normal family" spent 2s. 6d. compared with 2s. by the British.

For definition of "normal family," see section on United States below.

More recent and extensive information than that given in the above table is furnished in the following series of tables:—

United Kingdom

The average weekly amount of money spent on food, and the quantities consumed by the working classes in towns in the United Kingdom, as deduced from 1944 budgets collected by the Board of Trade, mostly in the summer of 1904, are given as follows [83]:—

Limits of weekly income	Under 25s.	25s. and under 30s.	30s. and under 35s.	35s. and under 40s.	40s. and upwards	All Incomes
Number of budgets	261	289	416	382	596	1,944
Average weekly family income	s. d. 21 4½	s. d. 26 11¾	s. d. 31 11½	s. d. 36 6¼	s. d. 52 0½	s. d. 36 10
Average number of children living at home	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.4	3.6
Articles of Food	**Cost**					
Bread and flour	s. d. 3 0½	s. d. 3 3¾	s. d. 3 3¾	s. d. 3 4½	s. d. 4 3½	s. d. 3 7
Meat (bought by weight, and including bacon)	3 2¾	4 1¾	5 1¾	5 5	7 2½	5 5
Other meat (including fish)	0 7½	0 8¾	0 10	1 0	1 4	0 11¾
Eggs	0 5¾	0 8¾	0 11	1 0	1 4¾	1 0
Fresh milk	0 8	0 11¾	1 3¼	1 4½	1 7¾	1 3¼
Cheese	0 4¾	0 5¾	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 6¾
Butter, margarine, lard, suet, and dripping	1 8	2 1	2 4½	2 6¼	3 8¼	2 7¼
Potatoes	0 8¾	0 9¾	0 10½	0 10½	1 1¾	0 11
Vegetables and fruit	0 4¾	0 7	0 10	0 11¾	1 3¾	0 11
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	0 11½	1 2¼	1 4½	1 5¾	1 10¾	1 5½
Sugar	0 8	0 10	0 10¾	0 11½	1 3	0 11¾
Sundries	1 6¾	2 0	2 5¾	2 11	3 10½	2 9¾
Total expenditure on food	14 4¾	17 10½	20 9½	22 3½	29 8	22 6
Percentage of total income	67.0	66.2	65.0	61.0	57.0	61.0
	Quantities Consumed					
Bread and flour lbs.	28.44	29.97	29.44	29.99	37.76	32.04
Meat (including fish and bacon) ,,	6.42	7.57	8.66	9.25	11.87	9.25
Eggs No.	6.2	8.7	11.3	12.0	16.3	11.9
Fresh milk pints	5.54	7.72	9.85	10.34	12.63	9.91
Cheese lbs.	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.77	1.02	0.83
Butter, margarine, &c. ,,	2.05	2.47	2.67	2.87	3.96	2.99
Potatoes ,,	14.05	15.84	16.11	15.87	19.93	16.92
Sugar ,,	3.87	4.62	4.79	5.21	6.70	5.31
Tea ,,	0.48	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.72	0.60
Coffee and cocoa ,,	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.29	0.22

The next table shows the expenditure on food, and the quantities consumed in various divisions of the United Kingdom, as deduced from the same set of budgets as the preceding table [83]:—

Districts	North of England	Midlands	London	Rest of England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Number of budgets	439	262	347	318	455	123
Average weekly family income	s. d. 39 6	s. d. 36 10¼	s. d. 36 0⅝	s. d. 33 11	s. d. 36 6	s. d. 38 4½
Average number of children living at home	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.9
Articles of Food	**Cost**					
Bread and flour	3 1¾	3 5½	3 7½	3 5½	3 10	4 11½
Meat (including fish and bacon)	6 5¼	6 8⅝	6 11½	6 0½	5 11	6 10⅝
Eggs	1 0	0 10½	0 8⅝	0 7⅝	1 5½	1 3½
Fresh milk	1 2½	1 0½	1 0½	0 11½	1 9⅝	1 6½
Cheese	0 5⅝	0 7½	0 5⅝	0 7⅝	0 7⅛	0 2½
Butter only	2 7⅝	1 7⅝	1 6½	1 11	2 4	2 8
Potatoes	0 11⅝	0 9⅝	0 10⅝	0 10½	0 11½	1 1⅝
Tea	1 2¼	1 1½	1 0⅝	1 0	1 1⅝	1 4½
Coffee and cocoa	0 5	0 4½	0 4½	0 3½	0 3	0 2½
Rice, tapioca, and oatmeal	0 5	0 3⅝	0 4½	0 3⅛	0 11	0 5½
Sugar	1 1	1 0½	0 9½	0 10½	1 0⅝	1 0½
Sundries	3 8⅝	3 6	5 0⅝	3 6	3 4½	2 7½
Total expenditure on food	22 9	21 5½	22 9⅝	20 4⅝	23 7⅝	24 4
Percentage of total income	57.6	58.2	63.3	60.1	64.8	63.4
	Quantities					
Bread and flour lbs.	29.14	32.44	33.13	31.86	31.14	42.34
Meat (bought by weight) ,,	6.18	6.92	8.18	5.88	5.58	7.03
Bacon ,,	1.54	1.85	1.21	1.54	0.85	1.78
Fresh milk pints	9.28	8.06	6.36	6.82	15.37	13.82
Cheese lbs.	0.68	0.97	0.77	1.07	0.92	0.31
Butter only ,,	2.41	1.51	1.43	1.77	2.09	2.72
Potatoes ,,	13.78	12.14	13.49	15.40	22.90	29.78
Tea ,,	0.57	0.62	0.67	0.56	0.58	0.73
Coffee and cocoa ,,	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.15	0.17
Rice, tapioca, and oatmeal ,,	1.88	1.56	1.67	1.26	7.05	2.56
Sugar ,,	5.63	5.61	4.41	4.87	5.66	5.82

The following table gives cost of living in London according to family income [83]:—

LONDON AND SUBURBS

Limits of weekly income	Under 25s.	25s. and under 30s.	30s. and under 35s.	35s. and under 40s.	40s. and above	All Incomes
Number of budgets	53	49	80	69	96	347
Average weekly family income	s. d. 21 5	s. d. 26 7⅝	s. d. 32 1½	s. d. 36 1½	s. d. 52 3	s. d. 36 0⅝
Average number of children living at home	2.4	3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.2
Articles of Food	**Cost**					
Bread and flour	3 2½	3 9½	3 6½	3 6½	3 10½	3 7½
Meat (bought by weight)	3 7½	4 5	5 7½	5 7⅝	5 8½	5 2
Bacon	0 6½	0 8⅝	0 10	0 10⅝	1 0⅝	0 10½
Other meat (including fish)	0 6	0 8½	0 8⅝	0 11½	1 4	0 11
Eggs	0 4½	0 4⅝	0 9	0 9⅝	1 0⅝	0 8⅝
Fresh milk	0 4½	0 6½	1 3⅝	1 2⅝	1 3½	1 0½
Cheese	0 3½	0 4½	0 5½	0 6½	0 6⅝	0 5⅜
Butter	0 11	0 11	1 7⅝	1 6⅝	2 0½	1 6½
Potatoes	0 8⅝	0 10	1 0½	0 11½	0 10	0 10½
Vegetables and fruit	0 4½	0 8½	0 11½	1 3	1 7⅝	1 1
Tea	0 10½	0 10	1 1	1 0½	1 2⅝	1 0⅛
Coffee and cocoa	0 2½	0 3½	0 5	0 5	0 5⅝	0 4½
Sugar	0 6½	0 7⅛	0 11	0 9½	0 11½	0 9½
Other items	1 8	2 10	4 5½	5 1⅝	5 11½	4 4
Total expenditure on food	14 1⅝	17 11⅞	23 10½	24 8½	27 10½	22 9⅞
Percentage of income	66.6	67.4	74.7(*a*)	68.4(*a*)	53.3	63.3

(*a*) These high proportions may possibly be due to understatement of the total income.

Articles of Food	Quantities Consumed					
Bread and flour . . . lbs.	31.00	35.79	32.87	30.81	34.84	33.13
Meat (bought by weight) . ,,	6.46	7.74	8.57	8.49	8.81	8.18
Bacon . . . . . ,,	0.88	1.09	1.15	1.27	1.44	1.21
Fresh milk . . . pints	2.28	3.56	8.12	7.41	7.83	6.36
Cheese . . . . . lbs.	0.48	0.59	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.77
Butter . . . . . ,,	0.84	0.95	1.40	1.55	1.95	1.43
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	10.56	12.49	12.83	14.17	15.69	13.49
Tea . . . . . ,,	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.67	0.78	0.67
Coffee and cocoa . . . ,,	0.15	0.22	0.27	0.32	0.31	0.26
Sugar . . . . . ,,	3.18	3.63	4.61	4.72	5.08	4.41

The average prices paid by the urban working classes for certain articles of food in the United Kingdom in 1904 are given as follows, being deduced from the budgets summarised in the above tables [83]:—

Articles of Food	Average Price, in Pence, paid in						
	North of England	Midlands	London	Rest of England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom as a whole
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread and flour per lb.	1.30	1.28	1.31	1.29	1.48	1.41	1.34
Meat (bought by weight) ,,	8.54	8.06	7.58	8.29	9.01	7.50	8.23
Bacon . . . . ,,	7.95	7.84	8.47	8.28	10.29	7.87	8.33
Fresh milk . per pint	1.56	1.55	1.94	1.69	1.42	1.34	1.54
Cheese . . per lb.	8.09	7.47	7.47	7.24	8.15	8.06	7.83
Butter . . . ,,	13.17	13.08	12.76	12.99	13.40	11.76	13.01
Tea . . . . ,,	25.00	21.37	18.66	21.43	23.71	22.26	22.50
Sugar . . . ,,	2.31	2.18	2.15	2.10	2.25	2.10	2.21

Articles of Food	Average Price, in Pence, paid by Families earning					
	Under 25s.	25s. and under 30s.	30s. and under 35s.	35s. and under 40s.	40s. and above	All Incomes
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread and flour . . per lb.	1.28	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.37	1.34
Meat (bought by weight) ,,	7.21	7.65	8.23	8.32	8.61	8.23
Bacon . . . . ,,	7.18	8.11	8.61	8.33	8.65	8.33
Fresh milk . . per pint	1.44	1.52	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.54
Cheese . . . per lb.	7.09	7.86	7.59	7.79	7.84	7.83
Butter . . . . ,,	12.73	12.67	13.17	12.70	13.13	13.01
Tea . . . . ,,	19.27	20.45	22.37	22.46	23.61	22.50
Sugar . . . . ,,	2.07	2.16	2.24	2.16	2.24	2.21

The preceding tables are based on budgets of urban working-class families. The following table shows the quantities of certain articles of food consumed weekly by agricultural labourers' families in England in 1902. These quantities are calculated from information obtained by 114 investigators, and relate to the weekly consumption of agricultural families, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, with incomes ranging from 15s. to 22s. a week, the average income being about 18s. 6d. [80].

Articles of Food	Average Consumption of Food by Agricultural Labourers' Families				
	In Northern Counties	In Midland Counties	In Eastern Counties	In Southern and South-western Counties	All England
Beef, mutton, and pork . . . lbs.	4.8	5.1	3.8	4.2	4.5
Bacon . . . . . ,,	3.4	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.7
Bread and flour . . . . ,,	28.0	34.0	37.5	38.0	34.4
Cheese . . . . . ,,	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	26.0	22.0	24.0	31.0	25.7
Oatmeal and rice . . . . ,,	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
Tea . . . . . ,,	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Coffee and cocoa . . . . ,,	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Butter . . . . . ,,	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Lard, margarine, and dripping . ,,	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0
Sugar . . . . . ,,	4.7	4.7	4.0	3.7	4.3
Milk { new . . . . . pints	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
Milk { *or*	*or*	*or*	*or*	*or*	*or*
Milk { skimmed . . . . ,,	...	9.0	7.7	9.5	8.7
Average total value	*s. d.* 14 10½	*s. d.* 13 6½	*s. d.* 12 4½	*s. d.* 13 4½	*s. d.* 13 6½

The rents most usually paid by the working classes in the United Kingdom in October 1905, as ascertained by an investigation carried out by the Board of Trade, were as follows [84]:—

		s. d.		s. d.
Tenements of two rooms	Predominant weekly rents	3 0	to	3 6
,, three ,,	,, ,,	3 9	,,	4 6
,, four ,,	,, ,,	4 6	,,	5 6
,, five ,,	,, ,,	5 6	,,	6 6
,, six ,,	,, ,,	6 6	,,	7 9

For rents in particular towns, see article on *Rent* (infra).

The changes in the cost of food, rent, clothing, fuel and light to the working classes in London and other large towns in Great Britain is shown in the following table, their cost in the year 1900 being represented by 100 [83]:—

Period	Index Numbers (1900=100)				
	Food	Rent (*a*)	Clothing	Fuel and Light	Total
Average of 1878–1882	139.7	86.6	108.5 (*b*)	77.3	120.5
,, 1883–1887	119.8	90.1	102.9	74.1	108.2
,, 1888–1892	107.4	89.9	101.2	76.5	100.9
,, 1893–1897	97.3	96.3	98.8	74.8	95.5
,, 1898–1902	101.8	100.0	98.7	86.0	99.7

(*a*) Rent figures relate to the single years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, and 1900.
(*b*) Figure for 1881.

From this table it is seen that during the last twenty years or so of the nineteenth century, the cost of food of the working classes diminished nearly 40 per cent., and of clothing about 10 per cent. But rent increased about 16 per cent., and fuel and light about 11 per cent. The net result, therefore, as given in the last column, was a fall in the cost of living, as measured by these items, of about 20 per cent.

In the results of an inquiry into the conditions of the wage-earning classes in York, undertaken by Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree during the years 1899–1901, it is given that among fourteen working-class families earning on the average 19s. 8d. per week, and containing on the average two adults and three children, 51 per cent. of the total weekly expenditure was on food; 18 per cent. on rent; 6.3 per cent. on clothing; 9 per cent. on fuel and lighting; and the rest on sundries [85].

France

The average weekly expenditure on food of the working classes in French towns, as ascertained by an investigation by the British Board of Trade during the years 1907–8, is given as follows [86]:—

Limits of weekly income of families	Under 20s.	20s. and under 25s.	25s. and under 30s.	30s. and under 35s.	35s. and under 40s.	40s. and over
Number of family budgets obtained	223	614	931	1,065	821	1,951
Average weekly family income	s. d. 17 9½	s. d. 22 11	s. d. 27 7½	s. d. 32 4½	s. d. 37 3¾	s. d. 52 11
Average number of children living at home	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9
Articles of Food	Expenditure per Family					
Bread	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 2 11⅝	s. d. 3 1½	s. d. 3 4½	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 4 8½
Meat of all kinds (including poultry)	2 6½	3 5¾	4 2⅝	5 2⅝	5 10½	8 0¼
Fish	0 2½	0 3½	0 4½	0 5½	0 5¾	0 7⅝
Eggs	0 4	0 6½	0 7⅝	0 8¾	0 9⅝	1 0¾
Milk, fresh	0 5½	0 7¼	0 8¾	0 10	0 11	1 1¾
Cheese	0 3	0 3¾	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9¼
Butter, lard, suet, dripping, olive oil, and substitutes	1 5	1 8½	1 10¾	2 0¼	2 2⅜	2 11½
Potatoes	0 7⅜	0 7½	0 7⅝	0 8	0 9	0 11⅜
Other vegetables, and fruit	0 9⅜	0 11⅜	1 2	1 4½	1 5⅜	1 11½
Coffee and chicory	0 7½	0 8⅜	0 9½	0 11½	0 11⅜	1 4⅜
Sugar	0 4⅜	0 5½	0 5⅝	0 6	0 6¼	0 7⅜
Meals away from home	0 7	0 10⅜	1 4	1 8½	2 1⅜	3 0⅜
Sundries	0 2½	0 4½	0 5⅜	0 5⅜	0 6⅜	0 8½
Total expenditure on food	11 1⅜	13 11	16 2½	18 8½	20 11½	27 11½
Percentage of total income	62.7	60.8	58.6	57.9	56.1	52.8

Articles of Food	Quantities Consumed per Family					
Bread . . . . lbs.	22.88	24.10	24.58	26.19	27.62	35.89
Meat and fish . . . ,,	4.5	6.0	7.07	8.50	9.27	12.48
Eggs . . . . No.	4.3	6.9	8.1	9.3	10.2	13.4
Fresh milk . . . pints	4.51	5.81	6.88	7.6	8.1	9.73
Cheese . . . . lbs.	0.35	0.46	0.55	0.68	0.75	1.06
Butter, &c. . . . . ,,	1.97	2.25	2.41	2.59	2.80	3.62
Potatoes . . . . ,,	14.68	12.30	13.93	14.64	15.85	20.5
Sugar . . . . ,,	1.23	1.48	1.50	1.72	1.83	2.22
Coffee . . . . ,,	0.35	0.44	0.46	0.55	0.55	0.82

The rents commonly paid by the working classes in the French towns, as found in the above-mentioned investigation, were as follows [86]:—

Tenements of one room	Predominant rents per week	s. d.	s. d.
,, two rooms	,,	1 4 to	1 11
,, three ,,	,,	2 4 ,,	2 10
,, four ,,	,,	2 11 ,,	4 2
	,,	3 6 ,,	4 4

For rents paid in particular towns, see article on *Rent* (infra).

The proportion of the average weekly income of French working-class families which is spent on food, and the proportion spent on rent, were found by the Board of Trade, as the result of the inquiry referred to above, to be as follows [86]:—

Incomes of Families per Week	Percentage of Weekly Income Spent on	
	Food	Rent
Under 20s. . .	62.7	12.3
20s. and under 25s. .	60.8	11.2
25s. ,, 30s. .	58.6	10.1
30s. ,, 35s. .	57.9	9.7
35s. ,, 40s. .	56.1	9.7
40s. and over . .	52.8	8.4

Horseflesh is extensively consumed in France. Over 11 per cent. of all the meat consumed by the working classes in towns has been estimated to be horseflesh. The consumption of horseflesh in Paris per head of the population is given as follows [86]:—

1901 . . .	5.8 lbs.	1904 . . .	8.8 lbs.
1902 . . .	6.4 ,,	1905 . . .	10.2 ,,
1903 . . .	7.5 ,,	1906 . . .	11.0 ,,

During the period 1881–90 the consumption averaged only 2¼ lbs. per head per year [86].

The cost of living in France, as represented by food and lodging, has varied as follows, the cost in 1900 being taken as 100 [87]:—

1806 . . .	77	1860 . . .	97.5
1810 . . .	78.5	1870 . . .	105
1820 . . .	83	1880 . . .	107
1830 . . .	85	1890 . . .	104.5
1840 . . .	84.5	1900 . . .	100
1850 . . .	86.5		

From this series of index numbers, the cost of living (as regards food and lodging) appears to have increased nearly 40 per cent. between 1806 and 1880, and from that date to have diminished about 7 per cent. down to 1900.

Germany

The following table gives the weekly amount spent on food, and the quantities consumed, by workmen's families in towns in Germany in the years 1906 7, as ascertained by an extensive investigation by the British Board of Trade into cost of living in certain German towns [88]:—

Limits of weekly income	Under 25s.	25s. and under 30s.	30s. and under 35s.	35s. and under 40s.	40s. and above
Number of budgets obtained . . .	1,065	1,329	1,223	692	737
Average weekly family income . . .	s. d. 21 9½	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 31 10½	s. d. 36 8	s. d. 48 8½
Average number of children living at home	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.8
Articles of Food	**Cost per Family**				
Bread	s. d. 2 4½	s. d. 2 6½	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 3 1	s. d. 4 0½
Flour	0 3½	0 3½	0 3½	0 4	0 5½
Meat of all kinds	4 0½	4 9½	5 9½	6 5½	8 7½
Fish	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 3½	0 4½
Eggs	0 5½	0 7½	0 8½	0 9½	1 0
Milk	1 0½	1 3½	1 4½	1 7½	1 9½
Butter, margarine, lard, suet, and dripping	2 0	2 4½	2 8	2 11½	3 8½
Cheese	0 3	0 3½	0 4½	0 5½	0 6½
Potatoes	0 10	0 10½	0 10½	0 11½	1 2½
Vegetables and fruit	0 5½	0 8	0 9½	0 10½	1 1½
Coffee, cocoa, &c.	0 7½	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	1 3
Sugar	0 4½	0 4½	0 5	0 5½	0 6½
Sundries	1 2½	1 7½	1 8½	1 11½	2 9
Total expenditure on food . .	14 1½	16 10½	18 10½	21 1½	27 4½
Percentage of total income . .	65.0	62.3	59.2	57.7	56.3

Articles of Food	Quantities Consumed				
Bread . . . . . lbs.	21.38	23.15	24.16	27.69	35.21
Flour . . . . . ,,	1.66	1.90	1.90	2.14	3.00
Meat (including an allowance for fish) ,,	5.83	6.09	7.82	8.77	11.35
Eggs . . . . . No.	6.9	9.2	10.2	11.6	14.4
Fresh milk . . . . . pints	10.57	12.30	12.83	14.45	16.10
Cheese . . . . . lbs.	0.40	0.46	0.62	0.60	0.77
Butter, margarine, &c. . . . . ,,	2.56	2.79	3.07	3.45	4.23
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	26.04	23.96	23.81	24.63	33.55
Sugar . . . . . ,,	1.83	1.96	1.98	2.14	2.67
Coffee . . . . . ,,	0.61	0.73	0.77	0.86	1.12

The rents of working-class dwellings in German towns (excluding Berlin), as found in the above-mentioned investigation, were as follows [88]:—

	s. d.		s. d.	
Two rooms	2 8	to	3 6	per week.
Three ,, ...	3 6	,,	4 9	,,
Four ,, ...	4 3	,,	6 0	,,

For rents paid in particular towns, see article on *Rent* (infra).

A comparison of the cost of living in England, France, and Germany, on the basis of the results furnished by the Board of Trade inquiries referred to in this article, showed that "an English working-class family which should migrate to France and endeavour to maintain there the same mode of life as in its native country, would find rent at not quite the same level as in England, food and fuel about 18 per cent. dearer, wages about 25 per cent. less, and hours of labour about 17 per cent. longer. If the family migrated to Germany, rent would be found to be about 23 per cent. higher than at home, food and fuel probably something less than 18 per cent. dearer, wages about 17 per cent. lower, and hours of labour about 11 per cent. longer" [179]. This statement, however, should be treated as only a rough approximation to the true facts.

United States of America

An investigation undertaken into the cost of living of 25,440 families in the United States during one year, in most cases 1901, yielded the results presented in the table below. The families were scattered over the principal industrial centres of thirty-three States (including the district of Columbia), and only those families were considered whose head was earning not more than £250 a year. Budgets drawn up by the families themselves were apparently not obtained, the necessary information being gained by personal inquiry by "experienced special agents." The 25,440 families comprised 124,108 persons, of whom 2050 were dependents, 9120 were boarders, 1876 were lodgers, and 237 were servants. The average income per family and expenditure on food are given in the following table [89]:—

Geographical Division	Number of Families	Average Number of Persons per Family	Average Annual Income per Family	Average Annual Expenditure per Family for		Expenditure on Food, as Percentage of Total Income
				All Purposes	Food	
			£	£	£	Per Cent.
North Atlantic States . .	13,782	4.80	158	147	66	41.8
South Atlantic States . .	2,193	5.16	144	135	61	42.4
North Central States . .	7,340	4.98	157	148	66	42.1
South Central States . .	1,221	5.22	141	133	59	41.8
Western States . . .	904	4.14	184	155	66	35.9
United States . . .	25,440	4.88	156	146	65	41.7

Of these families only 2567 gave sufficient information to permit of the expenditure on food being tabulated in detail. Their distribution, average income, and average expenditure on food are shown in the next table, and the details of their expenditure on food in the one following [89]:—

Geographical Division	Number of Families	Average Size of Family	Average Annual Income per Family	Average Annual Expenditure per Family for		Expenditure on Food, as Percentage of Total Income
				All Purposes	Food	
			£	£	£	Per Cent.
North Atlantic States . .	1,415	5.25	174	162	70	40.2
South Atlantic States . .	219	5.30	159	146	62	39.0
North Central States . .	721	5.46	176	164	67	38.1
South Central States . .	122	5.65	149	144	61	40.9
Western States . . .	90	4.69	186	157	64	34.4
United States . . .	2,567	5.31	172	160	68	39.5

The families providing the information on which this and the next table are based cannot be regarded as entirely typical of the whole 25,440 families, since they are reported by the investigators as "generally somewhat more intelligent and better educated than the average family canvassed."

The cost and quantity of the chief articles of food consumed on the average per week, by the above 2567 families, are given as follows [89]:—

Geographical divisions	N. Atlantic States	S. Atlantic States	N. Central States	S. Central States	Western States	United States
Number of families	1,415	219	721	122	90	2,567
Average weekly income per family	s. d. 66 10¾	s. d. 61 1½	s. d. 67 6½	s. d. 57 4	s. d. 71 5½	s. d. 66 3½
Average number in family	5·3	5·3	5·5	5·7	4·7	5·3
Articles of Food and Number of Families to which the Figures relate	Cost					
Fresh beef (2,560 families)	s. d. 4 4¼	s. d. 3 3½	s. d. 3 8¼	s. d. 3 0½	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 4 0
Other meat (about 2,000 ,,)	3 8	3 4½	3 3	3 7½	1 8¼	3 5½
Poultry (2,329 ,,)	0 9¾	0 8	0 9	0 5¾	0 7	0 9
Fish (2,098 ,,)	0 9¾	0 5	0 5¼	0 3½	0 6½	0 7¼
Eggs (2,547 ,,)	1 5¾	1 3	1 2¾	1 0¾	0 10½	1 4
Milk (2,477 ,,)	1 11½	1 0¾	1 7	0 11½	1 7½	1 8¾
Butter (2,552 ,,)	2 4¾	2 0¾	2 3½	1 9	2 6¾	2 3½
Cheese (1,924 ,,)	0 2¾	0 2¾	0 2¾	0 3½	0 0¾	0 2½
Tea (2,241 ,,)	0 6	0 4½	0 4	0 2¾	0 3½	0 5
Coffee (2,461 ,,)	0 9½	0 10½	1 0¼	0 11½	0 7½	0 10½
Sugar (2,566 ,,)	1 4	1 1¾	1 2	1 3	1 2	1 3½
Molasses (1,773 ,,)	0 1¾	0 2	0 1½	0 2¾	0 3¼	0 1½
Flour and meal (2,526 ,,)	1 3½	1 8¾	1 3½	1 9½	0 8½	1 4
Bread (2,018 ,,)	1 2½	0 9	0 7½	0 9¼	0 11½	1 0
Potatoes (2,560 ,,)	1 1½	0 9	1 0½	0 11	0 9½	1 0¼
Other vegetables (2,561 ,,)	1 3½	1 8	1 9½	1 4	2 10	1 6
Fruit (2,513 ,,)	1 2¾	1 2½	1 4½	0 11	3 3	1 4
Sundries	2 8¼	3 1	3 5¾	3 6	1 6¾	2 11
Total expenditure on food	27 2½	23 11½	25 9½	23 5½	24 8¾	26 2¾
	Quantities					
Fresh beef . . . . lbs.	6.8	5.9	7.0	6.1	6.7	6.7
Other meat . . . . ,,	7.2	6.6	6.3	7.5	2.8	6.8
Poultry . . . . ,,	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.3
Fish . . . . ,,	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.5
Eggs . . . . No.	19.8	20.9	20.4	19.6	9.2	19.7
Milk . . . . pints	15.2	7.4	13.4	8.5	12.5	13.6
Butter . . . . lbs.	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.3
Cheese . . . . ,,	0.30	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.07	0.31
Tea . . . . ,,	0.25	0.16	0.16	0.10	0.11	0.20
Coffee . . . . ,,	0.74	1.17	1.11	1.37	0.50	0.90
Sugar . . . . ,,	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.2
Flour and meal . . . ,,	12.0	16.4	13.8	18.8	8.7	13.1
Bread . . . . loaves	6.0	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.9	4.9
Potatoes . . . . lbs.	15.9	12.8	21.1	15.4	11.9	17.0

The preceding tables relate to families, some of which contain lodgers, boarders, and dependents. The results, therefore, can hardly be accepted as of general application to the American working classes. The following tables, based on the same investigation, are perhaps more suitable in this respect. They relate to the income and expenditure of 11,156 "normal families," a "normal family" being defined as one which has—

(*a*) The husband at work;
(*b*) A wife;
(*c*) Not more than five children, the oldest of whom is not more than fourteen years of age;
(*d*) No dependent, boarder, lodger, or servant;
(*e*) Expenditures for rent, fuel, lighting, food, clothing, and sundries [89].

Perhaps the only condition which vitiates the representative character of these "normal families" is the age limit of the children.

The distribution of these families, their average income per week, and average weekly expenditure under various heads, are given as follows [89]:—

Geographical division	N. Atlantic States	S. Atlantic States	N. Central States	S. Central States	Western States	United States
Number of "normal families"	6,369	751	3,187	439	410	11,156
Average number in family	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.0
Average weekly income per family	s. d. 52 2½	s. d. 44 10½	s. d. 52 8	s. d. 47 3½	s. d. 65 8	s. d. 52 2

Item of Expenditure	Amount of Expenditure per Week						Per Cent. of Total Income
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per Cent.
Food	21 6	18 6	21 10½	18 8½	22 11½	21 4½	40.9
Rent	9 9½	7 0½	7 8	7 4½	11 3½	8 11½	17.2
Fuel	2 3	2 1	2 3½	1 9	2 7½	2 3	4.3
Lighting	0 7	0 5	0 6½	0 4½	0 7½	0 6½	1.0
Clothing	6 4	5 4½	6 6½	5 10½	8 9	6 5	12.3
Sundries	9 3½	9 0½	11 4½	10 10	9 11½	9 11½	19.1
Total expenditure	49 9½	42 4½	50 4½	44 11	56 1½	49 6½	94.8
Amount unexpended	2 5½	2 6	2 3½	2 4½	9 6½	2 7½	5.2

In the next table the 11,156 "normal families" are classified according to income, and the expenditure under various heads is expressed as a percentage of the total expenditure [89]:—

Incomes per Week	Number of "Normal Families"	Average Weekly Expenditure per Family	Percentage of Total Expenditure incurred for					
		s. d.	Food	Rent	Fuel	Lighting	Clothing	Sundries	Total
Under 16s.	32	15 8	50.85	16.93	6.69	1.27	8.68	15.58	100
16s. and under 24s.	115	25 0	47.33	18.02	6.09	1.13	8.66	18.77	100
24s. ,, 32s.	545	31 3	48.09	18.69	5.97	1.14	10.02	16.09	100
32s. ,, 40s.	1,676	37 4	46.88	18.57	5.54	1.12	11.39	16.50	100
40s. ,, 48s.	2,264	43 3	46.16	18.43	5.09	1.12	11.08	17.22	100
48s. ,, 56s.	2,336	49 0	43.48	18.48	4.65	1.12	12.88	19.39	100
56s. ,, 64s.	2,094	55 6	41.44	18.17	4.14	1.12	13.50	21.63	100
64s. ,, 72s.	806	61 9	41.37	17.07	3.87	1.10	13.57	23.02	100
72s. ,, 80s.	684	65 5	39.90	17.58	3.85	1.11	14.35	23.21	100
80s. ,, 88s.	340	72 1	38.79	17.53	3.77	1.16	15.06	23.69	100
88s. ,, 96s.	96	78 0	37.68	16.59	3.63	1.08	14.89	26.13	100
96s. and over	168	84 4	36.45	17.40	3.85	1.18	15.72	25.40	100
Total	11,156	49 6	43.13	18.12	4.57	1.12	12.95	20.11	100

Several interesting results are deducible from this table, namely, as income increases the percentage expenditure on food and fuel diminishes; that on clothing and on sundries increases; while that on rent and lighting is roughly the same for all classes of income.

The next table presents information of a similar kind to the above, but with the families distributed according to the number of children (under fourteen) in them [89]:—

Number of Children in Family	Number of "Normal Families"	Average Weekly Income per Family	Average Weekly Expenditure per Family	Percentage of Total Expenditure incurred for						
		s. d.	s. d.	Food	Rent	Fuel	Lighting	Clothing	Sundries	Total
No children	2,124	50 8	45 10	40.33	20.23	4.76	1.14	12.43	21.11	100
1 child	2,579	51 2	47 9	41.74	18.48	4.67	1.14	12.64	21.33	100
2 children	2,700	52 0	49 7	43.21	17.81	4.59	1.13	13.03	20.23	100
3 ,,	1,973	53 4	51 9	44.56	17.44	4.45	1.10	13.17	19.28	100
4 ,,	1,248	54 9	53 9	45.69	16.76	4.23	1.08	13.36	18.88	100
5 ,,	532	53 4	53 9	47.24	16 54	4.52	1.04	13.85	16.81	100
Total	11,156	52 2	49 6	43.13	18.12	4.57	1.12	12.95	20.11	100

The percentage expenditure for food and for clothing increases with the number of children; and that for rent, fuel, lighting, and sundries diminishes.

New Zealand

Both wages and the prices of "necessary foods" have risen considerably in New Zealand during the past few years, as shown in the following series of index numbers, in which the level of wages in 1906 and the level of prices of food in 1906 are both represented by 100. The last column, headed "real wages," shows the change in the purchasing power of wages, *so far as foodstuffs only are concerned.* No account is taken of the cost of rent, clothing, or fuel [33]:—

Year	Index Numbers (1906 = 100)			Year	Index Numbers (1906 = 100)		
	Wages	Food Prices	"Real Wages" (*a*)		Wages	Food Prices	"Real Wages" (*a*)
1895	84.8	84.3	100.6	1902	93.4	105.6	88.5
1896	84.3	86.1	97.9	1903	96.5	100.5	96.0
1897	84.6	86.1	98.3	1904	98.6	98.5	100.1
1898	88.7	87.4	101.5	1905	98.0	102.0	96.1
1899	88.0	83.6	105.3	1906	100.0	100.0	100.0
1900	90.4	86.0	105.1	1907	104.9	103.3	101.5
1901	89.7	89.6	100.1				

(*a*) See explanation preceding table.

So far as the cost of food is concerned, this table shows that the purchasing power of wages was, in 1907, little above its level in 1895, although money wages had risen in the interval nearly 24 per cent.

COTTON

The world's production of cotton in recent years, so far as estimated, is given as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Estimated Production (*a*)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
North America	10,740,000	10,029,000	13,701,000	10,841,000	13,540,000
Including United States	10,631,000	9,851,000	13,438,000	10,575,000	13,274,000
South America	349,000	335,000	272,000	326,000	440,000
Including Brazil	305,000	285,000	220,000	270,000	365,000
Europe	21,000	20,000	19,000	20,000	20,000
Including Greece (*b*)	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200
,, Turkey	8,000	7,000	6,000	7,000	...
Asia	5,005,000	4,962,000	5,039,000	5,396,000	5,524,000
Including India	3,139,000	2,996,000	3,028,000	3,320,000	3,505,000
,, China (*b*)	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
,, Asiatic Russia	426,000	529,000	555,000	612,000	554,000
Africa	1,216,000	1,356,000	1,338,000	1,262,000	1,469,000
Including Egypt	1,210,000	1,349,000	1,316,000	1,235,000	1,440,000
Total	17,331,000	16,702,000	20,369,000	17,845,000	20,993,000

(*a*) Production is stated in bales of 500 lbs. gross weight, or 478 lbs. net of lint.
(*b*) Estimated average annual production is shown. In a report on cotton in the United States prepared by Mr. Moritz Schanz of Chemnitz for the Fifth International Congress of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, the cotton crop of China in 1906 was given as 418,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, and the total for the world as about 20,000,000 bales of 500 lbs. each [50].

It should be remembered that the above figures are for the most part more or less rough estimates, while a few countries are omitted altogether. The totals are therefore by no means complete.

The yield of cotton varies much from one part of the world to another. In the East Indies it is estimated that 50 to 60 lbs. of cotton (lint) are obtained per acre of cotton land. American sea island cotton yields 75 to 150 lbs. per acre; American upland cotton, 205 lbs. per acre on the average, though varying from 110 lbs. in Alabama to 380 lbs. in Louisiana and Texas. For Egypt, the yield is put at 340 lbs. per acre, this high yield being largely attributable to absence of frost [90].

The chief cotton-exporting countries, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18]:—

Exporting Country	Exports (in Thousands of Bales) (*a*)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
United States	7,138	6,180	8,679	7,268	9,036
British India	1,429	1,866	1,334	1,741	1,742
Egypt	1,378	1,158	1,225	1,353	1,388
Brazil	148	130	61	111	146

(*a*) Quantities are stated in bales of 500 lbs. gross weight, or 478 lbs. net.

The chief importing countries and their imports (as far as possible, imports for home consumption) were as follows [18]:—

Importing Country	Imports (in Thousands of Bales) (*a*)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
United Kingdom	3,225	3,114	3,559	4,018	3,686
Germany	1,606	1,764	1,836	1,858	1,896
France	985	1,168	968	1,105	1,125
Japan	947	817	734	1,184	843
Italy	680	711	714	761	844
Russia	821	1,062	908	791	753
Austria-Hungary	664	688	700	752	760

(*a*) Bales of 500 lbs. gross weight, or 478 lbs. net.

In *Ellison's Annual Review of the Cotton Trade for* 1907–8, the consumption of cotton in Europe, the United States, and India is shown as follows [91]:—

Country or Continent	Consumption of Cotton (in Thousands of Bales of 500 lbs.)				
	1870–1	1880–1	1890–1	1900–1	1907–8
Great Britain	2,410	2,858	3,384	3,269	3,690
Continent of Europe	1,570	2,365	3,630	4,576	5,720
United States	893	1,694	2,406	3,635	4,237
India	70	297	923	1,060	1,500
Total	4,943	7,214	10,343	12,540	15,147

The consumption of cotton on the Continent of Europe in recent years is given in *Ellison's Annual Review* as follows [91]:—

Year	Consumption in Bales of 500 lbs. each	
	Total	Per Week
	Bales	Bales
1898–9	4,784,000	92,000
1899–1900	4,576,000	88,000
1900–1	4,576,000	88,000
1901–2	4,836,000	93,000
1902–3	5,148,000	99,000
1903–4	5,148,000	99,000
1904–5	5,148,000	99,000
1905–6	5,252,000	101,000
1906–7	5,460,000	105,000
1907–8	5,720,000	110,000

The total number of cotton spindles (exclusive of waste and doubling spindles) in the world in the middle of the year 1907 has been estimated at 123,000,000, distributed as follows [90]:—

Great Britain	50,600,000
Germany	9,300,000
France	6,800,000
Russia	6,500,000
Austria-Hungary	3,600,000
Italy	3,500,000
Spain	1,800,000
Switzerland	1,500,000
Belgium	1,400,000
Rest of Europe	1,500,000
Total Europe	86,500,000
United States of America	26,000,000
British India	5,200,000
Japan	1,500,000
Brazil	1,300,000
Other Countries	2,500,000
Grand Total	123,000,000

The number of spindles in work in 1908, and the total consumption of cotton in the year ended August 31, 1908, have been estimated as follows [90]:—

Country	Estimated Number of Spindles in Work	Estimated Consumption of Cotton in Year ended August 31, 1908
		lbs.
Great Britain	52,800,000	1,970,000,000
Germany	9,900,000	870,000,000
France	6,700,000	470,000,000
Russia	7,900,000	760,000,000
Austria	4,000,000	350,000,000
Italy	4,200,000	480,000,000
Spain	1,850,000	160,000,000
Switzerland	1,500,000	50,000,000
Belgium	1,200,000	100,000,000
Japan	1,600,000	410,000,000
India	5,500,000	890,000,000
Brazil	1,000,000	160,000,000
United States	27,800,000	2,300,000,000
Other countries (except China and the Levant)	2,950,000	330,000,000
Total	128,900,000	9,300,000,000

China is estimated to have about 750,000 spindles and the Levant 100,000. These places use practically only domestic cotton [90].

United Kingdom

The principal countries from which the United Kingdom draws its supplies of cotton are as follows [22]:—

Countries from which Imports were Received	Millions of lbs. imported in					
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Foreign countries	1,710	1,858	2,146	1,925	2,267	1,982
United States	1,361	1,491	1,729	1,483	1,750	1,588
Egypt	296	325	361	363	423	350
Brazil	40	21	32	54	50	7
Peru	7	10	8	6	19	22
British possessions	83	97	58	82	120	79
British East Indies	82	95	49	71	107	70
Canada	...	...	6	5	5	0.7
British West Africa	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.9	3.8	2.6
British West Indies, Bahamas, and Guiana	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.3	3
Total imports	1,793	1,955	2,204	2,007	2,387	2,061
Re-exported	305	254	283	245	330	291
Excess of imports	1,488	1,701	1,921	1,762	2,057	1,770

The percentages of total imports received from Egypt, other foreign countries, and British possessions were as follows:—

Countries	Percentages of Total Imports					
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Egypt	16	17	16	18	18	17
Other foreign countries	79	78	81	78	77	79
British possessions	5	5	3	4	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The imports from Egypt and the British possessions are seen to be less than a quarter of the total imports.

The estimated consumption of cotton in Great Britain in recent years is given as follows in *Ellison's Annual Review of the Cotton Trade for the Season* 1907–8 [91]:—

Year	Consumption in Bales of 500 lbs. each	
	Total	Per Week
	Bales	Bales
1898–9	3,519,000	67,670
1899–1900	3,334,000	64,110
1900–1	3,269,000	62,860
1901–2	3,253,000	62,560
1902–3	3,185,000	61,250
1903–4	3,017,000	58,020
1904–5	3,620,000	69,610
1905–6	3,774,000	72,580
1906–7	3,892,000	74,850
1907–8	3,690,000	70,960

The growth in the imports of raw cotton during the last two centuries is seen in the following table, taken from "The Lancashire Cotton Industry," by S. J. Chapman [92]:—

Average Annual Imports of Raw Cotton in Millions of lbs.

	Mill. lbs.		Mill. lbs.
1700–5	1.17	1851–5	872
1771–5	4.76	1876–80	1,456
1791–5	26	1891–5	1,746
1816–20	139	1896–1900	1,798
1831–5	313		

The growth in the value of the exports of cotton yarns and manufactures is given by Mr. S. J. Chapman as follows [92]:—

Average Annual Value in Millions of £'s

	Mill. £		Mill. £
1785–9	1.07 (*a*)	1851–5	31.8
1791–5	2.09 (*a*)	1876–80	68.4
1816–20	20.4 (*b*)	1891–5	66.2
1831–5	19.1	1896–1900	66.4

(*a*) Official values. (*b*) Inflated values.

United States of America

The average annual production of raw cotton in the United States, its farm value, the exports and imports and home consumption in recent years, are shown as follows [3]:—

Years ended June 30	Production		Imports	Exports of Domestic and Foreign	Retained for Consumption
	Gross Weight of Crop	Farm Value			
	Mill. lbs.	Mill. £	Mill. lbs.	Mill. lbs.	Mill. lbs.
Average of 1896–9	4,870	58	50	3,270	1,650
,, 1900–3	5,230	88	70	3,370	1,930
,, 1904–7	6,210	128	70	3,880	2,400

The acreage under cotton has increased almost steadily from 14,480,000 acres in 1880 to 20,175,000 acres in 1890; 25,758,000 acres in 1900; and 31,310,000 in 1907. The production increased from 3,000,000,000 lbs. (net) of lint in 1880, of a total estimated value of £62,000,000, to 5,300,000,000 lbs. of lint in 1907, valued at £115,000,000 [3], [18].

On the average, it is calculated that, in the States, one person picks about 100 lbs. of cotton daily, although in favourable conditions as much as 300 to 350 lbs. may be picked [90].

See also articles on *Agriculture*, *Commerce*, *Factories*, *Industries and Manufactures*, and *Occupations* (passim).

CRIME

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United Kingdom

The average annual number of persons committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions in England and Wales, at courts in Scotland, and at assizes, Dublin Commission, and quarter sessions in Ireland, in recent years, and the numbers convicted and acquitted, are shown as follows [22]:—

Period	Average Annual Numbers			
	England & Wales	Scotland (*a*)	Ireland	Total
	Committed for Trial			
1896–8 .	11,380	2,200	2,020	15,600
1899–1901 .	10,469	2,200	1,830	14,490
1902–4 .	12,070	2,570	1,760	16,400
1905–7 .	12,980	2,640	2,110	17,730
1908 . .	14,550	2,560	2,240	19,350
	Convicted			
1896–8 .	9,040	1,790	1,310	12,140
1899–1901 .	8,580	1,830	1,210	11,620
1902–4 .	9,820	2,120	1,180	13,120
1905–7 .	10,710	2,160	1,340	14,210
1908 . .	12,060	2,120	1,380	15,560
	Acquitted (*b*)			
1896–8 .	2,300	395	690	3,385
1899–1901 .	2,160	350	610	3,120
1902–4 .	2,760	410	570	3,740
1905–7 .	2,190	450	760(*c*)	3,400
1908 . .	2,420	420	850(*c*)	3,690

(*a*) The numbers of convicted given for Scotland exclude persons outlawed, and cases where bail was forfeited for non-appearance.

(*b*) Excludes persons found and detained as insane, and includes persons discharged without trial, or (in the case of England and Wales) sent to industrial schools.

(*c*) Includes 174 cases postponed in 1907 (or an annual average of 58 during 1905–7), and 41 in 1908.

The prison population in the United Kingdom has averaged as follows in recent years [43], [104], [105] :—

Country	Average Annual Commitments to Prison			
	Total Numbers		Per 100,000 Population	
	1899-1903	1904-7	1899-1903	1904-7
England & Wales (a)	167,100	187,000	512	545
Scotland	62,500	58,900	1,400	1,250
Ireland	33,200	32,200	746	735
Total	262,800	278,100	620	640

(a) Figures are for years ended March 31 following those stated at head of columns.

Country	Average Daily Prison Population			
	Total Numbers		Per 100,000 Population	
	1899-1903	1904-7	1899-1903	1904-7
England & Wales	18,760	21,140	58	60
Scotland	2,860	2,920	64	62
Ireland	2,700	2,540	61	58
Total	24,320	26,600	58	61

Further statistics of criminals in the three countries separately are given in detail in the following tables.

England and Wales

The average annual numbers of persons tried in England and Wales for offences since 1883 have been as follows [102] :—

Crime or Offence	Average Annual Numbers of Persons Tried					
	1883-7	1888-92	1893-7	1898-1902	1903-7	1907 Only
Indictable offences—						
Murder	68	63	65	63	64	45
Other crimes of violence	1,492	1,393	1,535	1,555	1,457	1,456
Crimes against morals	1,079	1,144	1,169	1,099	1,098	1,095
Burglary and housebreaking	1,483	1,587	1,763	2,051	3,067	3,132
Robbery and extortion	332	301	305	283	233	206
Larcenies	49,833	49,086	45,167	45,075	48,913	50,140
Receiving	919	959	984	1,029	1,303	1,394
Frauds	1,081	966	1,071	1,486	2,301	2,259
Arson	150	134	133	143	178	167
Forgery	207	190	229	213	213	202
Coining	322	149	124	86	113	99
Attempted suicide	119	144	189	205	283	313
Others	759	587	440	545	842	873
Total indictable offences	57,844	56,703	53,174	53,833	60,065	61,381
Non-indictable offences—						
Assaults	81,244	77,600	73,048	66,949	53,512	49,996
Drunkenness	180,462	178,333	179,496	208,266	219,675	210,024
Vagrancy	26,694	24,423	25,228	22,879	34,857	34,187
Others	327,740	356,885	369,344	439,995	413,658	391,367
Total non-indictable offences	616,140	637,241	647,116	738,089	721,742	685,574
Total indictable and non-indictable	673,984	693,944	700,290	791,922	781,807	746,955

The numbers of crimes (indictable offences) committed and known to the police have been as follows [102] :—

Crime	Average Annual Numbers of Crimes Committed					
	1883-7	1888-92	1893-7	1898-1902	1903-7	1907 Only
Murder	161	154	143	143	147	132
Other crimes of violence	1,814	1,755	1,975	1,890	1,828	2,032
Crimes against morals	1,254	1,554	1,736	1,615	1,643	1,752
Burglary and housebreaking	5,890	6,066	7,495	8,038	10,627	11,470
Robbery and extortion	404	382	375	308	268	275
Larcenies	73,668	68,732	63,740	60,715	68,483	72,776
Receiving	909	923	908	998	1,283	1,458
Frauds	1,983	1,738	2,628	2,954	4,345	4,565
Arson	376	362	328	285	296	282
Forgery	273	253	343	395	383	441
Coining	590	252	230	155	171	158
Attempted suicide	1,143	1,260	1,861	2,061	2,443	2,514
Others	1,051	917	496	564	927	967
Total	89,516	84,348	82,258	80,121	92,844	98,822

The proportion of crimes to the population has been as follows [102]:—

Offence	Proportion per 100,000 Population					
	1883–7	1888–92	1893–7	1898–1902	1903–7	1907 Only
	Crimes known to the Police					
Murder	0.59	0.54	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.38
Other offences against the person (*a*)	11.27	11.50	12.19	10.87	10.16	10.83
Burglary and housebreaking	21.64	21.09	24.52	34.92	31.12	32.82
Larcenies	270.63	238.95	209.32	188.27	200.52	208.26
Frauds	7.29	6.04	8.63	9.16	12.72	13.06
Arson	1.38	1.26	1.08	0.88	0.87	0.81
Forgery and coining	3.17	1.75	1.88	1.71	1.62	1.71
Attempted suicide	4.20	4.38	6.11	6.39	7.15	7.20
Others	8.68	7.73	5.83	5.80	7.26	7.72
Total	328.85	293.24	270.13	248.44	271.85	282.79
	Persons Tried					
Indictable offences—						
Murder	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.13
Other offences against the person (*a*)	9.44	8.82	8.88	8.23	7.48	7.30
Burglary and housebreaking	5.45	5.52	5.79	6.36	8.98	8.56
Larcenies	183.07	170.65	148.33	139.77	143.22	143.48
Frauds	3.97	3.36	3.51	4.61	6.74	6.47
Arson	0.55	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.52	0.48
Forgery and coining	1.94	1.18	1.16	0.93	0.95	0.86
Attempted suicide	0.44	0.50	0.62	0.63	0.83	0.89
Others	7.39	6.41	5.68	5.77	6.96	7.08
Total indictable offences	212.50	197.13	174.62	166.93	175.87	175.65
Non-indictable offences—						
Assaults	298.5	269.8	239.9	207.6	156.7	143.1
Other criminal offences	130.7	114.3	115.7	104.6	92.7	85.4
Drunkenness	663.0	620.0	589.5	645.8	643.2	601.0
Vagrancy	98.1	84.9	82.9	71.0	102.1	97.8
Other non-criminal offences	1,073.2	1,126.5	1,097.0	1,259.7	1,118.5	1,034.5
Total non-indictable offences	2,263.5	2,215.5	2,125.0	2,288.7	2,113.2	1,961.8

(*a*) Crimes of violence other than murder, and crimes against morals (*i.e.* sexual offences).

The relation of the prison population of England and Wales to the total population is shown in the following table, which gives the total number of persons received into prison on conviction from ordinary courts under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment [43]:—

Period (Years ended March 31)	Average Annual Numbers	
	Convicted Persons Sentenced to Penal Servitude or Imprisonment during the Year	Per 100,000 Population
1884–5 to 1888–9	152,800	555
1889–90 ,, 1893–4	145,000	498
1894–5 ,, 1898–9	152,800	497
1899–1900 to 1903–4	167,100	512
1904–5 to 1907–8	187,000	545

The number of persons received into prison on conviction in recent years, and the percentage which had been previously convicted, are shown as follows, males and females being distinguished [43]:—

Year ended March 31	Number of Prisoners Received on Conviction		Percentage Previously Convicted	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1899–1900	107,720	45,120	54.7	73.4
1900–1	101,490	46,540	52.4	72.3
1901–2	118,030	48,250	51.9	70.6
1902–3	126,750	49,590	51.4	70.6
1903–4	139,240	50,690	50.7	71.4
1904–5	148,980	48,980	51.1	73.6
1905–6	147,690	47,410	52.5	75.1
1906–7	135,510	42,860	55.4	77.7
1907–8	135,650	40,950	55.0	75.0

The above tables represent the total number of convicted persons received into prison during the year. The average daily number of prisoners in the year is shown as follows [43]:—

Years ended March 31	Average Daily Prison Population				
	Local Prisons		Convict Prisons		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1899–1900	11,800	2,700	2,590	130	17,220
1900–1	11,890	2,850	2,570	120	17,430
1901–2	13,290	2,980	2,570	120	18,960
1902–3	13,530	3,050	2,700	130	19,410
1903–4	14,430	3,200	2,980	150	20,760
1904–5	15,110	3,070	3,040	150	21,370
1905–6	15,380	2,910	2,990	140	21,420
1906–7	15,200	2,750	2,860	130	20,940
1907–8	15,060	2,660	2,980	130	20,830

The gross annual prison expenditure in 1907–8 (including that for State inebriate reformatories) was £637,900, averaging £30, 8s. per prisoner; the net expense (deducting value of prisoners' labour, &c.) was £473,300, averaging £22, 11s. per prisoner. Expenditure in the State inebriate reformatories averaged per prisoner £47 gross, and £43, 16s. net [43].

"Productive and domestic" work was found during 1907–8 for an average of 17,560 prisoners. The value of this prison labour was £225,000. In 1904–5 the value of such labour was £245,000 [43].

Scotland

The average daily number of prisoners in custody in Scotland is given as follows [104]:—

Year	Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody				
	Ordinary Prisoners		Total of all Classes		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
1898	1,660	600	2,020	620	2,640
1899	1,780	610	2,120	630	2,750
1900	1,750	620	2,070	630	2,700
1901	1,920	660	2,230	680	2,910
1902	1,960	660	2,290	680	2,970
1903	1,980	620	2,300	650	2,950
1904	1,970	570	2,290	600	2,890
1905	2,000	530	2,320	550	2,870
1906	2,000	550	2,320	590	2,910
1907	2,020	590	2,390	630	3,020

The average annual numbers of commitments to prisons in Scotland have been as follows [104]:—

Period	Average Annual Numbers of Commitments to Prison			
	Males	Females	Total	Per 100,000 Population
1884–8	30,060	17,340	47,400	1,212
1889–93	30,630	18,070	48,700	1,196
1894–8	33,690	18,960	52,650	1,256
1899–1903	41,930	20,560	62,490	1,408
1904–7	41,240	17,630	58,870	1,250

The total expenditure for maintenance of prisoners (exclusive of escort charges) in 1907 was £69,200. The average cost per prisoner in local prisons was £20, 19s., and the average cost in the lunatic departments and State inebriates' reformatory, £42, 2s. [104].

Ireland

The numbers of prisoners committed to prisons in Ireland, and the average daily number of prisoners in recent years, are shown as follows [105]:—

Year	Number of Prisoners Committed to Prison	Average Daily Prison Population			
		Convicts	Local Prisoners	Total	Per 100,000 Population
1898	38,210	336	2,574	2,910	64
1899	36,210	319	2,624	2,943	65
1900	33,000	310	2,403	2,713	61
1901	32,160	278	2,390	2,668	60
1902	32,470	268	2,332	2,600	59
1903	32,380	252	2,301	2,553	58
1904	32,050	243	2,327	2,570	58
1905	32,740	238	2,363	2,601	59
1906	31,870	248	2,293	2,541	58
1907	32,240	234	2,232	2,466	56

The gross expense of prisons in Ireland, including the State inebriates' reformatory, was, in the year 1907–8, £89,520, averaging £35, 11s. per prisoner. The net cost (deducting value of prisoners' labour, &c.) was £85,946, averaging £34, 2s. per prisoner [105].

Belgium

The numbers of cases tried, and the convictions by assize courts and correctional tribunals in Belgium, are given as follows [14]:—

Year	Assize Courts		Correctional Tribunals		Total Convictions
	Cases Tried	Convictions	Cases Tried	Convictions	
1850	163	190	16,125	20,620	20,810
1860	177	190	15,974	20,070	20,260
1870	104	110	18,140	22,250	22,360
1880	142	140	28,510	34,110	34,250
1890	110	100	33,148	40,270	40,370
1900	81	70	39,570	45,940	46,010
1905	83	100	38,567	43,110	43,210

The number of cases coming before the police tribunals increased from 32,400 in 1850 to 137,100 in 1905, and the number of persons charged with offences increased from 49,900 to 171,100. From 10 to 12 per cent. of these cases were declared beyond the jurisdiction of the police court. In most of the remaining cases fines were imposed [14].

The mean prison population has varied as follows [14]:—

Year	Average Number in Prison				Total both Sexes
	Central Prisons		Secondary Prisons		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1870	1,880	150	2,670		4,700
1880	820	...	2,480	400	3,700
1890	860	...	3,010	410	4,280
1900	750	...	3,000	340	4,090
1905	750	...	3,290	360	4,400

The Netherlands

The number of criminal causes introduced into the High Court (*Cour de Cassation*) of Holland rose from 322 in 1898 to 392 in 1902, and to 511 in 1907 [35].

The number of criminal causes taken to the courts of appeal averaged 970 per year during the period 1898 to 1902, and 1040 during the succeeding five years, 1903 to 1907. The number in 1907 was 1061 [35].

The district courts (*Tribunaux d'Arrondissement*), acting as courts of first instance, dealt with 15,130 criminal causes in 1898, 15,760 in 1902, and 13,840 in 1907. The numbers of accused persons and of convictions were as follows [35]:—

Annual Average	Accused	Convicted
1898–1900	17,850	16,100
1901–3	18,640	16,970
1904–6	17,770	16,090
1907	16,550	14,760

Acting as courts of appeal, the district courts had on the average 500 cases per year during 1898 to 1902, and 700 per year during 1903 to 1907 [35].

The number of cases dealt with in the local (cantonal) courts, and number of accusations and convictions, were as follows [35]:—

Period	Average Annual Numbers		
	Cases	Accused Persons	Convictions
1898–1900	96,000	104,800	101,800
1901–3	120,500	130,700	125,000
1904–6	143,000	153,500	148,100
1907	159,400	169,700	163,400

The numbers of convicted persons are somewhat less than the above numbers of convictions.

The total prison population in 1900 was 51,200, comprising 47,900 males and 3300 females. In 1906 it was 45,000, comprising 42,800 males and 2700 females. The average prison population was as follows [35]:—

Year	Males	Females	Total
1900	6,790	390	7,180
1903	7,470	360	7,830
1906	6,790	310	7,100

FRANCE

The average annual number of persons convicted for crimes before assize courts and correctional tribunals has varied as follows [9]:—

Period	Average Annual Number of Persons Convicted			
	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals	Total	
			Number	Per 10,000 Population
1873–77	3,900	185,000	188,900	51.7
1878–82	3,300	187,000	190,300	50.9
1883–87	3,100	204,000	207,100	54.5
1888–92	3,000	216,000	219,000	57.0
1893–97	2,600	221,000	223,600	58.0
1898–1902	2,200	193,000	195,200	50.2
1902–5	2,100	194,000	196,100	50.0

The numbers accused and convicted before these courts in each year from 1896 were as follows [9]:—

Year	Assize Courts		Correctional Tribunals	
	Accused	Convicted	Accused	Convicted
1896	3,550	2,400	230,370	212,830
1897	3,450	2,380	225,210	207,930
1898	3,200	2,230	219,350	202,900
1899	3,510	2,380	212,640	196,170
1900	3,280	2,250	202,720	187,020
1901	3,020	2,080	203,310	188,000
1902	2,880	1,980	206,200	190,470
1903	2,970	2,000	206,990	190,420
1904	3,060	2,050	211,940	194,560
1905	3,310	2,290	213,880	197,240

These numbers do not include persons tried for misdemeanours in the police courts. The number of such persons in 1905 was 449,000, of whom 435,000 were convicted [9].

The number of recidivists among the persons tried in the assize and correctional courts has averaged as follows [9]:—

Period	Average Annual Number of Recidivists	
	Assize Courts	Correctional Tribunals
1891–5	1,620	102,400
1896–1900	1,330	91,500
1901–5	1,270	85,300

The prison population of France at December 31 of recent years is given as follows [9]:—

Year	Number of Prisoners on December 31 in						
	Central and Agricultural Prisons		Houses of Arrest, &c.		Reformatories		Total both Sexes
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	
1897	8,430	1,010	15,640	2,790	4,900	1,020	33,790
1898	7,750	930	16,430	2,890	4,540	980	33,520
1899	7,270	850	14,400	2,450	4,040	880	29,890
1900	6,800	800	14,770	2,470	3,830	770	29,440
1901	6,100	710	13,680	2,130	3,570	690	26,880
1902	5,910	670	13,940	2,150	3,180	560	26,410
1903	5,570	610	13,160	1,970	2,900	470	24,680
1904	5,240	550	13,690	1,930	2,650	470	24,550
1905	5,400	540	13,500	1,900	2,520	480	24,340
1906	5,130	500	12,750	1,830	2,660	620	23,490

In the central and agricultural prisons, long-term prisoners are detained; while short-term prisoners are confined in the houses of arrest, &c. (*Maisons d'Arrêt, de Justice, et de Correction*).

The total number of persons received into the above prisons and establishments during the course of the year averaged 406,000 per year during 1897–1901, and 368,000 during 1902–6, while the aggregate number of days of confinement averaged 11,775,000 per year during 1897–1901, and 9,106,000 during 1902–6 [9].

GERMANY

The number of charges and convictions for criminal offences in the year 1906 is given as follows [12]:—

Nature of Offence	Number of Apprehensions	Number of Convictions	Number of Convicted Persons			
			Males	Females	Total	Aged 12 and under 18 Years
Against the State, public order, and religion	110,310	106,280	83,550	12,780	96,330	2,460
Against the person	289,190	248,320	191,980	30,840	222,820	13,310
Against property	275,830	273,150	174,470	38,940	213,410	39,490
Other offences	1,470	2,190	1,140	70	1,210	10
Totals	676,800	629,940	451,140	82,630	533,770	55,270

Offences settled by military law, as well as offences against the collection of public revenue and taxes, are excluded from this table.

The number of persons previously convicted was 234,440 [12].

The number of convicted persons has varied as follows [12]:—

1900	469,800	1904	517,000
1901	497,300	1905	520,400
1902	512,300	1906	533,800
1903	505,400		

The number of juvenile offenders (aged twelve to eighteen) increased from an average of about 31,000 per annum during 1883–7 to nearly 50,000 per annum during 1898–1902. In 1906 their number was 55,000 [11].

The growth of recidivism is shown by the numbers of persons previously convicted having increased from an annual average of 94,000 in 1883–7 to over 200,000 during 1898–1902 [11].

ITALY

The numbers of convictions in Italy for offences of all kinds have varied as follows [54]:—

Year	Convictions	Per 100,000 Population
1895	360,290	1,150
1896	377,450	1,200
1897	416,180	1,300
1898	424,860	1,330
1899	458,260	1,430
1900	395,380	1,220
1901	405,130	1,250
1902	409,760	1,250
1903	428,630	1,300
1904	379,820	1,150

The numbers of crimes and misdemeanours reported were [54]:—

Year	Crimes and Misdemeanours Reported	
	Number	Per 100,000 Population
1895	726,030	2,330
1896	767,130	2,440
1897	805,000	2,550
1898	839,510	2,640
1899	826,200	2,580
1900	814,520	2,530
1901	804,290	2,480
1902	816,920	2,500
1903	831,290	2,530
1904	804,680	2,440

Only about 69 per cent. of these reported cases were tried in the courts. During the period 1895–1904 about 460,000 per year were tried in the police courts (*Pretori*), about 9000 per year in the correctional courts (*Tribunali*), and about 4800 in the courts of assize [54].

The prison population, on December 31 of certain years, is given as follows [54]:—

On Dec. 31	Numbers in Prisons, Reformatories, and Penal Colonies			
	Males	Females	Total	
			Number	Per 100,000 Population
1895	67,270	6,470	73,740	235
1896	55,520	5,120	60,640	192
1897	62,880	6,170	69,050	217
1898	68,540	7,060	75,600	236
1899	67,120	7,050	74,170	230
1900	51,660	4,800	56,460	174
1901	60,500	5,860	66,360	203
1902	61,730	6,150	67,880	207
1903	59,930	6,060	65,990	200

The numbers in prisons, reformatories, and penal colonies separately, on December 31, 1903, were as follows [54]:—

	Numbers on December 31, 1903		
	Males	Females	Total
Prisons or lock-ups	28,710	2,680	31,390
Penal establishments	24,060	1,090	25,150
Penal colonies (*Colonie di coatti*)	3,070	...	3,070
Reformatories—			
Government	1,700	130	1,830
Private	2,390	2,160	4,550
Total	59,930	6,060	65,990

Switzerland

The prison population of Switzerland on December 31, 1900, 1903, and 1906, was as follows [23]:—

On Dec. 31	Number of Prisoners			
	Convicted	Not Convicted	Total	Per 100,000 Population
1900	3,440	870	4,310	131
1903	3,270	810	4,080	120
1906	3,050	950	4,000	114

The number at December 31, 1906, comprised [23]:—

	Convicted	Not Convicted	Total
Males	2,630	800	3,430
Females	420	150	570
Total	3,050	950	4,000

The average numbers of prisoners on the first day of each month of the years 1903 and 1906 were as follows [23]:—

	1903	1906
Convicted	3,230	3,100
Uncondemned	800	910
Total	4,030	4,010

Russia

In February 1909 there were in the prisons and lock-ups of the Russian empire about 181,100 inmates, excluding about 30,000 prisoners in transportation, and from 50,000 to 100,000 persons detained in police lock-ups. The average daily prison population is given by Prince Kropotkin as 85,000 in 1905; 111,000 in 1906; 138,000 in 1907; and 170,000 in 1908. The accommodation of the prisons is stated to be only 107,000 persons, so that there is a great deal of overcrowding [249]. The number of exiled prisoners is stated to be about 74,000 [249].

United States of America

The number of persons confined in penal institutions in the United States, as given in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for 1908, was as follows [107]:—

Group of States, &c.	Numbers in Penal Establishments			
	Foreign Born		Native Born	Total
	Aliens	Naturalised		
North Atlantic	9,340	4,360	32,830	46,530
South Atlantic	480	330	25,750	26,560
North Central	2,610	2,410	32,690	37,710
South Central	640	130	24,310	25,080
Western	2,060	690	9,920	12,670
Total	15,130	7,920	125,500	148,550
Alaska	17	14	42	73
Hawaii	173	73	313	559
Porto Rico	10	...	709	719
Grand Total	15,330	8,007	126,564	149,901

Japan

The kind and number of courts of justice in Japan, and number of judges, in December 1906, are shown as follows [115]:—

Kind	Number of Courts	Number of Judges
Court of cassation (supreme court)	1	24
Courts of appeal	7	128
Tribunals of first instance (district courts)	49	579
Sub-district courts	301	547
Tribunals of Taiwan	7	24
Total	365	1,302

The numbers of persons accused of crimes and misdemeanours during the period 1900 to 1906 were as follows [4], [115]:—

Year	Persons Accused		
	Of Crimes	Of Misdemeanours	Total (*a*)
1900	3,140	141,600	149,300
1901	3,320	140,130	148,220
1902	3,760	133,730	142,450
1903	4,150	110,500	119,290
1904	4,410	90,620	98,080
1905	3,650	68,380	75,250
1906	3,730	71,950	79,240

(*a*) The totals include accused persons tried by the courts of Taiwan.

The principal kinds of crimes and offences are shown as follows [4], [115]:—

Kind of Crime or Offence	Numbers Accused in	
	1900	1906
Against property	70,940	49,020
,, public morals	45,860	14,920
,, persons	11,360	5,430
,, public peace	15,300	1,640
Others	5,850	8,230
Total	149,310	79,240

The numbers of convictions (excluding numbers in Taiwan, which were about 3200 in 1905) were as follows [4], [115]:—

Year	Number of Persons Convicted			
	Of Crimes	Of Misdemeanours	Total	Per 100,000 Population
1900	2,680	128,530	131,210	293
1901	2,810	127,490	130,300	287
1902	3,050	122,090	125,140	272
1903	3,650	101,730	105,380	225
1904	3,870	84,600	88,470	187
1905	3,250	64,300	67,550	142
1906	3,300	67,900	71,200	148

The convicted persons in 1905 comprised, under crimes, 2990 males and 260 females, and under misdemeanours, 59,790 males and 4510 females [4].

The above tables include persons once for each time they were accused or convicted. An indication of recidivism is shown by the following figures for 1906 [115]:—

Number of Times Convicted	Separate Persons Convicted in 1906			
	Males	Females	Total	Per Cent. of Total
Once	31,400	3,510	34,910	53.2
2 times	11,500	590	12,090	18.3
3 "	7,500	280	7,780	11.9
4 "	3,800	130	3,930	6.0
5 " and upwards	6,700	230	6,930	10.6
Total	60,900	4,740	65,640	100

The numbers of persons in prisons, reformatories, houses of correction, and houses of refuge, on December 31 in each year, were as follows [4], [115]:—

Year	Prison Population (including Reformatories, &c.) on December 31			
	Males	Females	Total	
			Number	Per 100,000 of Total Population
1900	57,100	3,900	61,000	136
1901	58,800	3,700	62,500	138
1902	58,600	3,400	62,000	135
1903	63,000	3,800	66,800	143
1904	56,700	3,100	59,800	127
1905	53,200	2,900	56,100	118
1906	54,100	3,000	57,100	119

Prisoners in Formosa are included in this table. They numbered 3100 in 1906.

Canada

The numbers of convictions for indictable and other offences in Canada in recent years were as follows [32]:—

Year Ended September 30	Convictions for Indictable Offences	Summary Convictions for Offences	Total
1902	5,660	37,880	43,540
1903	6,540	43,860	50,400
1904	6,750	48,190	54,940
1905	7,620	54,940	62,560
1906	8,090	62,810	70,900

The numbers of convictions for all offences, according to provinces, were as follows in 1902 and 1906 [32]:—

Province	Numbers of Convictions for all Offences in Year ended Sept. 30	
	1902	1906
Ontario	19,460	27,570
Quebec	9,270	14,520
Manitoba	2,270	9,260
The Territories	1,340	7,560
Nova Scotia	3,880	5,060
British Columbia	3,510	3,950
New Brunswick	2,380	2,700
Other Provinces	1,430	280
Total	43,540	70,900

The principal crimes and offences for which convictions were obtained are given as follows [32]:—

Offence	Convictions in Year ended September 30	
	1902	1906
Larceny	3,350	4,880
Assault	4,040	5,210
Burglary	290	390
Murder, and attempts at	19	8
Attempted suicide	20	28
Drunkenness	13,320	25,110
Vagrancy	2,920	4,320
Others	19,581	30,954
Total	43,540	70,900

The numbers of convicts in penitentiaries on June 30 in recent years were as follows [32]:—

Year	Number of Convicts in Penitentiaries on June 30		
	Males	Females	Total
1902	1,228	22	1,250
1903	1,305	23	1,328
1904	1,348	19	1,367
1905	1,418	21	1,439
1906	1,397	26	1,423

Australia

The numbers of persons charged before magistrates in the Australian States, and the numbers of convictions in the magistrates' courts, in recent years, are shown as follows [15]:—

State	Numbers in 1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Persons Charged				
New South Wales	60,370	61,390	59,850	61,130	63,040
Victoria	45,200	46,680	47,740	46,070	49,060
Queensland	21,120	19,010	18,130	17,940	18,850
South Australia	6,490	6,430	6,020	5,970	6,320
Western Australia	15,930	16,360	14,940	14,650	14,480
Tasmania	6,170	5,980	5,580	7,090	6,390
Commonwealth	155,280	155,850	152,260	152,850	158,140
	Convictions				
New South Wales	50,780	51,380	50,100	51,640	53,110
Victoria	33,460	36,030	35,850	34,130	37,740
Queensland	17,620	15,790	15,340	14,730	15,990
South Australia	5,450	5,130	4,900	4,940	5,250
Western Australia	11,540	13,600	12,380	12,250	12,180
Tasmania	4,950	4,880	4,520	5,930	5,450
Commonwealth	123,800	126,810	123,090	123,620	129,720
Committals to superior courts	3,010	3,150	3,020	3,070	2,720

The convictions, at magistrates' courts, for the more serious offences only (*i.e.* offences against property and persons, forgery, and offences against the currency), and committals to, and convictions at, superior courts, are given as follows for the year 1906 [15]:—

State	Committals to Superior Courts during 1906	Convictions at Superior Courts during 1906		Convictions for Serious Crime at Magistrates' Courts during 1906	
		Number	Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Number	Per 100,000 Inhabitants
New South Wales	1,330	710	47	4,140	273
Victoria	580	340	28	2,880	235
Queensland	440	250	47	2,030	382
South Australia	170	110	29	440	115
Western Australia	180	150	58	1,220	467
Tasmania	60	30	18	520	292
Commonwealth	2,760	1,590	39	11,230	275

The number of convictions for serious crime, at magistrates' courts, per 100,000 inhabitants of the Commonwealth, has decreased as follows [15]:—

1881	693
1891	448
1901	291
1906	275

The rate of committals to superior courts, per 100,000 inhabitants, has also declined considerably, as shown thus [15]:—

1861	220
1871	140
1881	120
1891	110
1901	80
1906	70

The number of prisons in the Commonwealth at the end of 1906 was 115, and the number of prisoners at the end of the year 3690, averaging 90 per 100,000 inhabitants. The numbers in the several States in the years 1902 to 1906 were as follows [15]:—

State	Prisoners in Gaols at December 31				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Numbers				
New South Wales	1,840	1,820	1,880	1,680	1,520
Victoria	1,070	980	1,060	990	930
Queensland	550	510	560	530	500
South Australia	270	260	270	260	240
Western Australia	400	510	480	470	400
Tasmania	80	110	100	90	90
Commonwealth	4,210	4,190	4,350	4,020	3,680
	Number per 100,000 Inhabitants				
New South Wales	132	128	130	114	101
Victoria	88	81	88	82	76
Queensland	107	99	108	102	95
South Australia	75	71	72	69	62
Western Australia	193	231	201	186	155
Tasmania	46	62	58	51	50
Commonwealth	109	107	110	100	90

New Zealand

The numbers of charges (exclusive of lunacy) before magistrates in the period 1902–6 are shown as follows [33]:—

Year	Number of Charges	Number per 100,000 Inhabitants
1902	28,080	3,519
1903	30,750	3,750
1904	30,930	3,660
1905	30,740	3,533
1906	32,870	3,670

The numbers exclude Maoris, the number of whom charged in 1906 was 760.

The numbers of summary convictions for all offences (excluding Maoris) were [33]:—

Year	Number of Convictions	Number per 100,000 Inhabitants
1902	22,130	2,773
1903	24,770	3,019
1904	25,240	2,987
1905	24,990	2,872
1906	27,130	3,029

The numbers of convictions at magistrates' courts in New Zealand for serious offences (*i.e.* offences against the person and against property), and the committals to, and convictions at, superior courts, are given as follows [15]:—

Year	Committals to Superior Courts	Convictions at Superior Courts		Convictions for Serious Crime at Magistrates' Courts	
		Number	Per 100,000 Inhabitants	Number	Per 100,000 Inhabitants
1902	765	312	39	2,298	288
1903	871	308	38	2,411	294
1904	874	264	31	2,467	292
1905	862	272	31	2,547	293
1906	883	240	27	2,684	300

The statistics given in the above tables are for numbers of separate charges or convictions, and therefore include persons once for every charge or conviction against them.

The number of convictions of Maoris (excluded from the preceding tables) was 335 in 1902 and 561 in 1906 [33].

The number of prisons in New Zealand at the end of 1906 was 41. The numbers of prisoners at December 31, including those awaiting trial, were as follows [15]:—

Year	Prisoners in Gaols	
	Number	Per 100,000 Inhabitants
1902	653	82
1903	739	90
1904	750	89
1905	809	93
1906	891	99

The number of separate persons imprisoned after conviction was 2396 during 1902 (averaging 300 per 100,000 inhabitants), and 2966 during 1906 (averaging 331 per 100,000 inhabitants) [33].

Cape Colony

The average annual numbers of apprehensions and convictions for criminal offences during the three years 1905–7 were as follows [29]:—

Court	Average Annual Numbers (1905–7)	
	Accused	Convictions
Special justice of the peace courts	720	590
Resident magistrates' courts	72,000 (*a*)	56,730 (*a*)
Superior courts	...	700

(*a*) The average annual number of distinct persons accused was 64,500, and convicted, 50,900.

The average annual number of persons in prisons on December 31, during the period 1905–7, was [29]:—

Males	2,110
Females	380
Total	2,490

The numbers received into prisons during the year averaged during 1905–7 as follows [29]:—

	Males	Females	Total
Aged under 16	815	75	890
,, over 16	42,950	6,640	49,590
Total	43,765	6,715	50,480

During 1907, 2346 convicts were received into convict stations, the daily average in these stations in 1907 being 2666. The daily average of persons in prisons was 2409, making a total daily average of 5075 inmates of prisons and convict stations [106].

The prison and convict population averaged (in December 1906 and 1907) not quite 10 per cent. white persons, and just over 90 per cent. coloured [106].

Natal

The total number of admissions to prisons in Natal was 52,700 in 1906, and 31,600 in 1907. At the end of 1906 the prison population numbered 6410, including 3780 native rebels. At the end of 1907 the prison population was 4950, of whom 2450 were native rebels [106].

Approximately, 1 in every 20 persons in Natal was sent to prison in 1906. In 1907 the ratio diminished to 1 in every 36.5 [106].

India

The number of crimes and offences reported, and the number of persons convicted, in recent years, were as follows [5]:—

Period	Number of Offences Reported	Number of Persons Convicted
Annual average 1897–9	1,480,000	880,000
,, ,, 1900–2	1,400,000	890,000
,, ,, 1903–5	1,360,000	845,000
1906	1,400,000	860,000

The prison population in India is given as follows [5]:—

Period	Average Annual Number of Prisoners					
	Received during Year			Remaining in Prison at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1897–9	483,000	24,000	507,000	104,600	2,800	107,400
1900–2	493,000	26,000	519,000	106,200	2,900	109,100
1903–5	430,000	21,000	451,000	93,400	2,400	95,800
1906	461,000	22,000	483,000	97,000	2,700	99,700

The average daily number of prisoners in India is given as follows [5]:—

Period	Average Daily Number of Prisoners		
	Males	Females	Total
Annual average 1897–9	105,000	2,900	107,900
,, ,, 1900–2	109,100	3,100	112,200
,, ,, 1903–5	92,900	2,400	95,300
1906	98,500	2,700	101,200

Of the total number of *convicts* during the period 1897–1906, nearly 15 per cent. of the males, and 6 per cent. of the females, or 14 per cent. of both sexes together, had been convicted more than once [5].

Egypt

The numbers of committals to prisons in Egypt in recent years were as follows [106]:—

Year	Total Committals	Committals on Conviction
1903	110,630	26,390
1904	106,220	44,220
1905	100,820	42,970
1906	97,490	37,790
1907	81,720	34,030

In 1907 and 1908 the following criminal cases occurred [192]:—

	1907	1908
Crimes	3,288	3,655
Misdemeanours	59,760	66,135
Contraventions	87,158	79,373
Total	150,206	149,163

D

DAIRY PRODUCE, &c.

The numbers of dairy cows in various countries are given as follows [18]:—

Country	Year	Number	Country	Year	Number
Europe—			Africa—		
Austria	1900	4,700,000 (*a*)	Cape of Good Hope	1904	500,000
Hungary	1895	3,500,000 (*b*)	Natal	1906	300,000 (*a*)
Belgium	1906	900,000	Transvaal	1905	400,000
Denmark	1903	1,100,000 (*a*)	Madagascar	1905	1,100,000 (*a*)
Finland	1905	1,100,000 (*a*)			
France	1906	7,500,000 (*a*)	America—		
Germany	1904	10,500,000 (*a*)	United States (on farms)	1908	21,200,000
Netherlands	1904	1,000,000 (*c*)	Canada	(Various)	2,600,000
Norway	1900	700,000 (*a*)	Cuba	1906	1,100,000 (*a*)
Sweden	1905	1,800,000 (*a*)			
Switzerland	1905	800,000 (*a*)	Australasia—		
United Kingdom	1907	4,300,000 (*d*)	New South Wales	1906	600,000
Asia—			Victoria	1907	700,000
British India	1906	26,200,000 (*a*)	New Zealand	1906	500,000
Japan and Formosa [115]	1906	800,000 (*a*)			

(*a*) Described as "cows."
(*b*) Cows over 1 year old, including buffalo cows.
(*c*) Including cows kept for breeding purposes
(*d*) Cows and heifers in milk and with calf.

International trade in butter and cheese in recent years is shown as follows [18]:—

BUTTER

Countries Exporting Butter	Average Annual Quantities Exported 1902–6	Countries Importing Butter	Average Annual Quantities Imported 1902–6
	Million lbs.		Million lbs.
Denmark	172	United Kingdom	457
Russia	93	Germany	65
Netherlands	52	Denmark	13
Australia	47	France	11
Sweden	42	Switzerland	10
New Zealand	33	Belgium	9
Canada	29	Others	45
Finland	28		
Others	114		
Total	610	Total	610

Australia's export of butter increased from 8 million lbs. in 1902 to 76 million lbs. in 1906; Denmark's export from 154 million lbs. to 175 million lbs.; Russia's from 83 million lbs. to about 110 million lbs.; and New Zealand's from 28 to 36 million lbs.

Germany's import of butter increased from nearly 40 million lbs. in 1902 to 80 million lbs. in 1906. The imports of the United Kingdom advanced in the same period from 440 to 480 million lbs.

CHEESE

Countries Exporting Cheese	Average Annual Quantities Exported 1902–6	Countries Importing Cheese	Average Annual Quantities Imported 1902–6
	Million lbs.		Million lbs.
Canada	219	United Kingdom	282
Netherlands	104	France	44
Switzerland	57	Germany	41
Italy	34	Belgium	28
France	22	United States	25
United States	17	Italy	10
New Zealand	10	Others	50
Others	17		
Total	480	Total	480

Australia

The number of dairy cows in milk and the production of milk in New South Wales during the period 1901–5 are given as follows [15]:—

New South Wales	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Dairy cows in milk . . . . No.	417,835	351,287	362,429	424,936	442,050
Production of milk . . Thous. gals.	122,750	105,740	129,970	158,650	162,920
Average yield per cow . . Gals.	294	301	359	373	368

Similar information for Victoria is supplied as follows [15]:—

Victoria	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
Cows whose milk was recorded . No.	98,695	118,065	95,158	90,046	75,727
Milk from above . . Thous. gals.	31,810	32,340	32,000	31,930	24,840
Average yield per cow . . Gals.	322	274	336	329	328

The average annual yield per cow during the whole period 1901–5 was 339 gallons in New South Wales, and 318 gallons in Victoria. The average for the whole of Australia for all dairy cows and all seasons is given as 250 gallons per cow per annum [15].

The production of milk in all States in 1907 was [190]:—

New South Wales . . .	183 mill. gals.	Western Australia . . .	4.6 mill. gals.
Victoria	182 ,,	Tasmania	15.5 ,,
Queensland	61 ,,		
South Australia	30 ,,	Total . . .	476 ,,

Considerable quantities of cheese and butter are made, the production in recent years being as follows [15], [190]:—

State	Production (in Thousands of Pounds)						
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Butter						
New South Wales . .	39,057	29,951	38,727	53,591	53,040	58,877	60,041
Victoria	46,858	39,228	46,686	61,003	57,607	68,088	63,746
Queensland . . .	9,742	4,851	7,717	17,539	20,320	22,747	22,789
South Australia . .	4,955	4,521	5,996	6,836	8,227	8,874	8,519
Western Australia . .	336	321	352	441	423	380	437
Tasmania (*a*) . . .	724	700	854	845	1,282	905	848
Commonwealth (*a*) .	101,672	79,572	100,332	140,255	140,899	159,871	156,380
	Cheese						
New South Wales . .	3,839	4,148	4,748	4,224	4,626	5,389	4,587
Victoria	3,975	3,849	5,681	4,748	4,297	4,878	4,398
Queensland . . .	2,437	952	1,480	2,607	2,682	2,921	2,685
South Australia . .	1,053	706	973	852	1,175	1,399	1,386
Western Australia . .	4	2	8	...	5	1	0.6
Tasmania (*a*) . . .	268	349	534	204	370	190	382
Commonwealth (*a*) .	11,576	10,006	13,424	12,635	13,155	14,778	13,438

(*a*) The quantities given for Tasmania comprise only butter and cheese made in factories.

The production of bacon and ham in 1907 was [190]:—

New South Wales	10,360,000 lbs.	Western Australia . . .	210,000 lbs.
Victoria	17,540,000 ,,	Tasmania	280,000 ,, (*a*)
Queensland	10,020,000 ,,		
South Australia	2,310,000 ,,	Commonwealth . . .	40,720,000 ,, (*a*)

(*a*) Quantity given for Tasmania represents production in factories.

New Zealand

The yield of milk from "fairly good" milking cows in New Zealand is stated to be approximately 500 gallons per annum. There were in 1908 about 541,400 dairy cows in the colony [33].

The production of butter and cheese in factories is stated as follows [33]:—

Year	Butter	Cheese
	Tons	Tons
1902	14,720	5,600
1903	18,040	5,040
1904	20,710	5,850
1905	22,110	5,120
1906	22,470	7,670
1907	23,990	10,310

United States of America

The number and value of milch cows in the United States have increased as follows [18]:—

On January 1	Number	Farm Value
		£
1868	8,691,600	47,600,000
1878	11,300,100	60,000,000
1888	14,856,400	75,500,000
1898	15,840,900	89,700,000
1908	21,194,000	134,100,000

The value of farm dairy products in the States in 1907 is given as nearly £165,000,000, while the value of poultry and eggs produced on farms in 1907 is given as more than £120,000,000 [18].

DEATHS

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The average annual death-rate per 1000 total population in the principal states was as follows during successive quinquennial periods, and in 1906–7, still-births being excluded [58], [59], [62], [109], [282]:—

State	Average Annual Death-rate per 1000 Inhabitants					
	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5	1906	1907	1908
United Kingdom	18.7	17.8	16.3	15.6	15.4	15.1
England and Wales	18.7	17.7	16.0	15.4	15.0	14.7
Scotland	19.0	18.0	16.9	16.0	16.2	16.1
Ireland	18.5	18.1	17.6	17.0	17.7	17.6
Denmark	18.6	16.4	14.8	13.5	14.2	14.5
Norway	16.8	15.6	14.5	13.6	14.2	14.3
Sweden	16.6	16.1	15.5	14.4	14.6	14.9
Russia (European)	35.8	31.9	31.2 (*c*)	...	...	...
Finland	20.5	19.0	18.6	17.5	17.9	.
Austria	27.9	25.6	24.2	22.4	22.6	...
Hungary (Kingdom of)	31.9	27.9	26.2	24.8	25.2	24.8
Switzerland	19.8	18.1	17.7	17.0	16.8	. .
Germany	23.3	21.3	19.9	18.2	18.0	. .
Prussia	22.8	21.0	19.6	17.9	17.8	17.9
Bavaria	26.5	24.2	22.8	21.2	...	...
Saxony	25.2	22.7	20.0	17.5	...	...
Alsace-Lorraine	22.5	20.5	19.6	...	...	...
Holland	19.6	17.2	16.0	14.8	14.6	15.3
Belgium	20.1	18.1	17.0	16.4	15.7	...
France	22.3	20.7	19.6	19.9	20.2	19.0
Portugal	21.4	21.3	20.0 (*a*)	...	...	...
Spain	30.1	28.8	25.8	25.6	24.0	23.3
Italy	25.5	22.9	21.9	20.8	20.7	22.6 (*d*)
Bulgaria	27.8	23.9	22.5	22.3	22.3	...
Servia	28.9	24.8	22.4	24.0	22.8	23.7
Roumania	31.0	27.4	25.5	24.3	26.7	27.7
United States—						
Connecticut	18.3	16.5	16.0	16.7	...	...
Massachusetts	19.8	18.1	16.6	16.6	...	...
Michigan	9.5	11.1	13.3	14.3	...	...
Maine	16.9 (*b*)	16.5	16.0	16.2	...	...
Vermont	16.2	16.3	16.2	16.8	...	...
Chili	32.7	28.8	29.9	32.9	29.6	31.6
Uruguay	17.1	14.2	12.7	13.7	...	...
Japan	21.1	20.7	20.9	19.8	20.9	...
Australian Commonwealth [15], [282]	13.1	12.6	11.6	10.8	10.8	10.9
New South Wales	12.8	11.9	11.2	9.9	10.6	10.1
Victoria	14.0	13.7	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.5
Queensland	12.4	12.0	11.4	9.6	10.4	10.2
South Australia	12.3	12.0	10.8	10.3	9.7	9.7
Western Australia	16.3	15.1	12.4	11.8	11.1	10.7
Tasmania	13.3	12.4	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.7
New Zealand	10.1	9.6	9.9	9.3	10.9	9.5
Ceylon	28.3	27.0	26.7	34.3	30.1	29.4
Jamaica	22.0	22.1	22.6	26.2	28.3	22.4
Ontario Province (Canada)	10.6	11.6	13.0	14.8	...	...

(*a*) Average of 1901–4. (*b*) Average of 1892–5. (*c*) Average of 1901–3.
(*d*) Includes 77,283 deaths in the earthquake at Messina and Reggio (December 28, 1908). Excluding these deaths the death-rate was 20.3.

In most states the table shows a progressive diminution in the death-rate. The figures, however, for one country are not strictly comparable with those for another, largely because the definition and treatment of still-births are not everywhere the same. The number of still-births is generally less than 1 per 1000 of the population, but is great enough to affect, to the extent of a unit, the unit's figure in the death-rate. Taking the above rates, however, as roughly comparable, the lowest are found in Ontario, United States, Australasia, Uruguay, Denmark, Scandinavia, and the United Kingdom; the highest occur in Chili, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania and other Balkan States, and Spain. The range in 1901–5 is from 9.9 per 1000 in New Zealand to 29.9 in Chili.

The variation in the death-rate is due, among other causes, to variations in the age-distribution of the populations, and it is more useful accordingly to compare death-rates among people of given ages. These are given for several countries in the following table [58] :—

State	Average Annual Death-rate **1896–1905** per **1000** of all Persons Aged											
	Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85 and above	All Ages
England and Wales	172	22	3	4	6	9	16	30	61	130	269	17
Scotland (1897–1904)	145	22	4	5	7	10	17	32	63	126	269	17
Ireland	123	17	4	6	8.5	10	15	28	63	136	300	18
Denmark	136	11	3	4	5	7	11	22	50	118	274	15.5
Norway (1898–1903)	102	12	4	7	8	8	10	18	39	97	237	15
Sweden (1897–1904)	102	15	4	5	6	7	11	19	43	109	266	16
Finland	152	28	7	6	7	8.5	12	24	57.5	131	264	19
Austria (1898–1903)	266	33	6	7	8	11	17	32	72	153	261	25
Hungary	260	44	9	8	9	11	17	34	74	156	296	27
Switzerland (1898–1903)	187.5	13	3	5	7	9	15	30.5	69	149	293	18
Germany—												
Prussia	235	23	4	4.5	6	9	15	28	65	141	286	20
Bavaria	321	20	3	5	7	10	16	30.5	71	162	353	23.5
Würtemberg	285	16	3	4.5	6	9	15	29	69	154	320	21.5
Baden	252	17	3	5	7	9	15	30	71	157	347	21
Holland	50		3	4	6	7.5	11	22	54	124	279	17
Belgium	173	18	3	5	6	8	14	25	59	133	281	18
France	172	17	4	6	8	10	14.5	27	62	152	316	20
Spain (1900–1)	326	59	7	8	9	11	16	33	81	198	369	28
Italy	173	39	5	6	7	9	12	25	65	160	343	22
Servia	132	41	9	10	11	14	20	38	66	91	110	24
Russia (1891–1900)	357	62	10	7	9	12	19	35	69	113	139	33.5

The above table is based on the average annual number of deaths at the several ages and the population at corresponding ages as given at the last census in each country, that is, at the end of 1900 or beginning of 1901. For Russia, the census at the beginning of 1897 is taken. In every case, except Finland, Hungary, and Russia, the death-rate is seen to be lowest in the age-group 5 to 14, from which it progressively rises as the age increases. In those three countries the lowest rate occurs in the group 15 to 24. The death-rates for the age-group 0 to 1 are not strictly comparable because of the varied treatment and definitions of still-births. There are considerable differences between the rates for the several states in any particular age-group. For example, in the group 1 to 4 years, the rate varies from 11 in Denmark to 44 in Hungary, and 59 in Spain. In the next age-group 5 to 14, many countries have as low a rate as 3, while Hungary and Servia show a rate of 9. In all age-groups similar marked differences exist. The table shows that relative death-rates in particular age-groups cannot be inferred from the rates for all ages combined. Thus France and Prussia have the same general death-rate, namely, 20 per 1000 persons, but for the two groups 0 to 1 and 1 to 4 the Prussian rates exceed the French by as much as 35 per cent.; the rates are equal for the group 5 to 14; the French rates exceed the Prussian for the groups 15 to 24, 25 to 34, and 35 to 44; the Prussian then exceed the French up to and including the group 65 to 74; while for the last two groups the French again exceed the Prussian.

The above table gives the rates for males and females together; but the rates for each sex are by no means identical for the same age-groups, as the following tables show [58] :—

State	Average Annual Death-rate **1896–1905** per **1000** Males Aged											
	Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85 and above	All Ages
England and Wales	191	22	3	4	6	10	18	33	68	140	283	18
Scotland (1897–1904)	161	23	4	5	7	11	19	36	69	136	291	18
Ireland	134	17	3	6	9	10	15	28	60	136	310	18
Denmark	153	11	3	4	5	8	13	25	55	126	292	16
Norway (1898–1903)	114	12	4	7	8	8	11	20	42	103	253	16
Sweden (1897–1904)	112	15	4	6	7	8	12	21	47	118	282	16
Finland	166	29	6.5	6	7	9	14	27.5	62	139	272	19
Austria (1898–1903)	294	33	5	6	8	11	18.5	34	72	156	280	26
Hungary	285	45	9	7	8	11	18	34	73	155	299	28
Switzerland (1898–1903)	192	13	3	5	7	10	18	34	71	150	297	19
Germany—												
Prussia	257	23.5	4	5	6	10	18	33	69	146	299	22
Bavaria	356	20	3	5	7	10	18	34	74	168	365	25
Würtemberg	315.5	16	3	5	6	9	17	31.5	71	160	325	23
Baden	278.5	17	3	5	7	10	18	32	72	160	354	21.5
Holland	54		3	5	6	7	13	24	58	129	295	18
Belgium (1897–1904)	194	19	3	5	6	9	16	29	64	144	302	19
France	190	17	4	6.5	8	11	17	30	68	163	350	21.5
Spain (1900–1)	355	60	7	9	9	12	18	36	83	200	388	30
Italy	182	38.5	5	6	7	8	14	26	65	158	351	23
Servia	138	41	9	9	9	13	20	37	62	87	105	23
Russia (1891–1900)	389	64	10	7	9	12	20	35	69	113	138	35

State	Average Annual Death-rate 1896–1905 per 1000 Females Aged											
	Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85 and above	All Ages
England and Wales	153	21	3	3·5	5	8·5	14	26	57·5	123	260	16
Scotland (1897–1904)	129	22	4	5	7	10	15	29	58	120	259	17
Ireland	111	17	4	6	8	10	14	28·5	65	137	291	18
Denmark	120	11	3·5	4	5·5	7	10	19	46	112	263	15
Norway (1898–1903)	91	12	4	6	7	8	10	16	37	93	229	15
Sweden (1897–1904)	91	15	4	5	6	7	10	17	41	105	257	15
Finland	138	27	7	6	7	8	11	21	54	126	259	18
Austria (1898–1903)	238	33	6	6	9	10	15	31	71	159	252	24
Hungary	234	44	9	9	10	11	16	34	75	156	293	26
Switzerland (1898–1903)	154	12	3	5	7	8	13	27	67	148	285	17
Germany—												
Prussia	213	23	4	4	6	8	12	25	61	137	277	19
Bavaria	285	20	3	4·5	7	10	13	28	69	158	344	22
Würtemberg	255	16	3	4	6	8	13	27	68	149	319	20
Baden	225	17	3	5	8	9	13	28	69	155	341	20
Holland	45·5		3	4	6	8	10	20	51	120	269	16
Belgium (1897–1904)	159	18	3	5	6	8	11	22	53	127	273	17
France	154	16·5	4	6	7·5	9	12	24	57	143	295	19
Spain (1900–1902)	297	58	7	8	9·5	11	14	31	79	195	370	27
Italy	163	40	5	6	8	9	11	23·5	65	161	337	22
Servia	125	47·5	9	12	14	14·5	19	39	71	97	116	24
Russia (1891–1900)	325	60	10	7	10	12	17·5	35	69	113	139	32

Generally speaking the above tables exhibit a lower death-rate for females than for males. The rate for the two sexes in the age-groups from 1 to 4 to 35 to 44 are close together. In these groups, too, the male death-rate is in some countries less than the rate for females of corresponding ages. From age 15 to age 44, of course, females are subject to the risks attendant upon child-bearing. Servia is exceptional in showing a greater death-rate for females than for males of all ages together, a phenomenon repeated in many of the separate age-groups. Servian statistics, however, must be accepted with caution. Ireland, too, reveals a greater death-rate among females than among males at high ages. Denmark, Holland, Baden, Würtemberg, Spain, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Russia are other states showing in one or more age-groups a greater female death-rate than male death-rate. It will be noticed that in no instance is the mortality of females greater than that of males among infants of less than one year of age. It is generally 20 or more per cent. less.

The following table gives, for certain states, the mean annual number of deaths per 1000 persons of different civil conditions in the decade 1896–1905 [58]:—

State	Mean Annual Number of Deaths per 1000							
	Unmarried Persons		Married Persons		Widowed and Divorced Persons		Total Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Denmark	13·4	11·7	15·6	11·4	69·0	49·5	16·3	14·8
Prussia	21·5	19·2	16·8	11·6	83·6	48·8	21·6	19·1
Bavaria	24·9	22·1	18·8	14·2	83·9	55·7	24·9	22·2
Holland	16·2	14·1	15·1	12·3	66·4	51·8	17·7	16·2
Belgium (1900)	18·4	16·3	17·3	12·8	77·0	57·8	20·3	18·3
France	17·0	15·7	19·6	13·3	79·8	53·0	21·5	19·3
Servia	27·0	28·2	15·1	15·4	52·2	49·0	23·2	24·3
Sweden (1886–95)	14·7	13·2	15·9	12·8	63·6	49·6	17·0	16·0
Switzerland (1886–95)	17·8	16·1	20·7	16·0	75·7	53·6	21·4	19·6

In every state shown in this table, except Servia, the death-rates are lower for females than for males. In Servia the rates for females exceed those for males, except in the case of widowed and divorced persons. The rates in all the states are highest among widowed and divorced persons. This is partly to be expected, on account of this class containing an exceptionally large proportion of elderly persons. The class of married persons experiences on the whole the lowest death-rates. The differences in the rates between these various classes are, however, to be best

studied when the rates for different ages are given, as in the next table. The figures refer to the period 1896–1905 (in two cases to the period 1886–1895), the population among which the deaths occur being taken as that given by the census nearest the middle of the decade. This was also done for the preceding table [58].

State	Mean Annual Number of Deaths per 1000												
	Unmarried Persons Aged					Married Persons Aged				Widowed and Divorced Persons Aged			
	Under 1	1–19	20–39	40–59	60 and above	Less than 20	20–39	40–59	60 and above	Less than 20	20–39	40–59	60 and above
MALES													
Prussia	257	9	7	26	74	3.5	6	16	57	...	17	33	110
Bavaria	356	7	7	25	87	...	6	16	61.5	...	16	31	112
Holland	18		7	17	69	...	5	12	50	...	10	19	93
Belgium (1900)	20		7	22	84	8	6	15	58.5	...	15	28	110
France	190	7	10	28	91	5	7	15	59	...	20	30.5	113
Servia	138	17	16	42	100	4	9	20	50	...	14	33	90
Sweden (1886–95)	126	8	8	20	69	...	5	11	43	...	10	19	86
Switzerland (1886–95)	217	7	9	24	85	7	7.5	17	61.5	...	17	31	110
FEMALES													
Prussia	213	9	5	15	66	5	6	11	46.5	7	9	15	78
Bavaria	285	7	6	16	79	4	8	13	53	...	10	18	87
Holland	16		5	12	63	3.5	6	10	42	...	8	13	75.5
Belgium (1900)	18		6	14	71.5	11	6.5	11	48	...	11	16.5	86
France	154	7	8	17	73	4	7	11	48	...	12	16	81
Servia	125	18	30	41	176	6	13	19	48	...	15	29	93
Sweden (1886–95)	103	8.5	6	12	53	6	7	10	36	...	10	13	70
Switzerland (1886–95)	175	7	7	18	79	9	9	14	56	...	10	19	87

State	Mean Annual Number of Deaths per 1000									
	All Males Aged					All Females Aged				
	Under 1	1–19	20–39	40–59	60 and above	Under 1	1–19	20–39	40–59	60 and above
Prussia	257	9	6.5	18	73	213	9	6	12	66
Bavaria	356	7	7	18	78	285	7	7	14	74
Holland	18		6	13	64	16		6	11	60
Belgium (1900)	20		6	17	76	17.5		6	12	69
France	190	7	8	17	76.5	154	7	7.5	13	68
Servia	138	16	10	22	65	125	17	14	22	75
Sweden (1886–95)	126	8	7	13	59	103	8	6	10.5	53
Switzerland (1886–95)	217	7	8	20	78	175	7	8	16	75

The most noteworthy facts observable in the above tables are the high death-rates among widowed and divorced persons of all ages, and the low rates among married persons of all ages, whether compared with the rates for unmarried persons or with the rates for the general population. The chief exception is that of females in the age-group 20–39 (child-bearing period), the death-rates for whom tend to be somewhat higher than for unmarried females of corresponding ages. The causes of the high death-rates of widowed persons are not apparent. Grief at the loss of husband or wife has been suggested as one cause. Where, too, the deceased wife or husband died of an infectious disease, the surviving partner is not improbably infected with it, and so dies prematurely. It is remarkable that bereaved husbands seem to suffer much more than bereaved wives, even allowing for the generally higher death-rates among men than among women. This is probably due to widowers being on the whole older than widows, so that in any given age-group relatively more widowers than widows are likely to be near the upper limit of the age-group. The death-rates for wives under 40, besides tending to be higher than for unmarried women under 40, are also slightly higher than for husbands under 40, and so furnish an exception to the usual relationship between the death-rates for the two sexes, an exception probably due to the risks attendant on childbirth.

The death-rates at certain definite ages in various countries, as calculated from data relating to the period stated in each case, were as follows [58]:—

Age	England and Wales 1891-1900	Denmark 1896-1900	Norway 1891-2-10 1900-1	Sweden 1891-1900	Austria 1900-1	Hungary 1900-1	Holland 1890-99	Belgium 1891-1900	France 1898-1903	Italy 1899-1902	India 1901	Scotland 1891-1900 (a)
	Death-rates per 1000 Persons at Certain Ages											
MALES												
Under 1 year	171.9	146.3	105.2	110.8	249.7	228.3	173.2	202.8	163.3	175.2	285.4	143.4
1 year	53.2	24.5	28.4	29.6	64.4	72.8	45.2	46.4	33.9	75.8	88.8	52.9
2 years	20.8	12.1	14.2	16.5	28.2	37.7	18.0	21.1	18.9	34.9	63.8	22.1
3 ,,	13.2	8.2	10.3	12.6	18.4	25.1	11.5	13.1	11.9	19.2	46.8	13.2
4 ,,	9.7	6.6	8.1	9.9	12.6	17.8	8.3	9.3	8.6	13.0	34.9	9.4
5 ,,	7.1	5.1	6.4	7.9	9.1	14.0	6.2	6.8	6.3	8.7	26.7	4.9
10 ,,	2.1	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.4	6.2	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.5	12.4	3.2
15 ,,	3.0	3.1	4.7	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.5	11.7	3.1
20 ,,	4.6	5.7	10.4	6.5	7.1	8.5	6.3	5.9	7.0	6.4	14.3	6.8
25 ,,	5.7	5.5	10.0	6.6	7.6	7.7	6.4	6.2	7.5	6.8	16.9	7.7
30 ,,	6.7	5.6	9.2	6.8	7.5	8.4	6.2	6.9	7.9	6.7	20.2	
35 ,,	9.0	6.4	8.2	7.2	9.0	8.9	7.2	8.7	9.4	7.0	24.9	
40 ,,	11.9	7.8	8.8	8.2	11.7	13.2	8.5	10.7	11.0	8.6	30.1	11.4
45 ,,	14.8	10.5	9.9	9.7	14.7	15.9	10.6	13.3	13.6	10.4	36.4	
50 ,,	19.4	13.5	12.4	12.6	18.9	21.7	14.7	17.0	17.0	13.5	43.0	18.9
55 ,,	25.7	18.3	15.7	16.2	23.7	24.4	19.1	22.7	21.5	17.7	50.9	
60 ,,	36.0	25.2	20.9	22.6	32.9	43.6	27.5	30.8	30.8	27.8	62.5	35.1
65 ,,	49.7	37.2	30.4	33.0	50.1	57.9	41.8	44.6	44.3	41.7	81.4	
70 ,,	72.1	56.3	44.0	51.2	66.0	93.4	63.0	71.4	68.3	66.9	113.6	66.1
75 ,,	105.4	87.0	69.8	79.7	113.6	130.1	94.5	106.8	108.7	105.4	161.2	
80 ,,	152.0	135.0	111.6	131.3	145.9	195.3	143.9	162.7	167.8	163.6	235.5	129.2
85 ,,	214.0	206.2	164.8	204.1	225.7	254.9	206.6	246.6	231.5	240.4	338.8	
90 ,,	291.9	311.9	250.7	306.8	236.8	...	310.0	356.9	276.8	318.3	478.6	246.0
95 ,,	382.8	...	296.2	413.1	272.2	...	600.0	497.2	341.5	356.4	...	
100 ,,	479.1	...	333.3	454.9	...	...	...	...	460.0	...	...	...
FEMALES												
Under 1 year	140.7	120.1	86.8	92.1	209.6	194.4	144.9	165.6	136.5	158.7	258.8	117.9
1 year	49.5	23.5	26.4	28.1	63.7	71.5	43.8	43.8	31.7	77.3	87.3	50.3
2 years	20.1	11.9	13.2	15.8	28.4	37.5	17.4	20.0	17.5	36.9	60.5	21.9
3 ,,	13.3	8.2	10.0	12.0	18.4	24.5	10.9	12.8	11.6	20.0	44.2	13.4
4 ,,	9.6	6.9	7.9	10.0	13.2	17.9	7.7	9.3	8.7	14.1	35.8	9.7
5 ,,	7.1	5.1	6.4	8.1	9.7	13.7	5.9	7.0	6.5	9.4	29.1	5.2
10 ,,	2.3	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.6	7.3	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.8	14.9	3.6
15 ,,	3.1	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.7	6.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.7	14.8	5.2
20 ,,	4.1	4.5	6.0	5.3	6.0	9.9	4.7	5.7	6.3	6.1	17.2	6.0
25 ,,	5.0	5.1	6.7	6.1	8.0	9.3	5.6	6.4	7.3	7.4	20.0	7.8
30 ,,	6.2	5.9	7.5	6.4	8.2	11.7	6.7	6.6	7.6	7.7	22.4	
35 ,,	7.8	6.6	8.0	7.0	9.7	10.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	24.6	
40 ,,	9.9	7.2	9.0	7.7	10.5	14.7	9.2	8.6	8.8	9.1	27.7	10.4
45 ,,	11.7	8.3	9.0	8.2	11.8	14.7	9.3	9.5	10.0	9.4	32.1	
50 ,,	14.9	10.4	10.4	10.1	13.7	20.8	11.1	11.3	12.4	11.2	37.6	15.1
55 ,,	20.2	13.3	12.7	12.2	20.4	24.8	15.2	15.8	16.3	14.4	44.9	
60 ,,	29.3	19.1	17.8	18.0	27.5	48.2	22.2	22.8	24.4	25.5	55.9	28.7
65 ,,	41.9	29.5	25.8	27.6	48.6	65.3	35.4	35.6	36.6	40.0	75.0	
70 ,,	62.4	49.8	39.8	44.1	64.5	105.3	55.8	59.1	58.5	67.4	106.7	56.7
75 ,,	93.1	76.1	64.5	71.8	115.6	140.1	88.2	92.7	94.5	108.8	157.9	
80 ,,	136.3	118.4	102.1	117.9	132.6	199.2	132.2	147.0	146.7	166.3	232.4	114.1
85 ,,	193.4	181.6	154.4	133.5	229.5	254.9	199.1	238.7	206.7	237.8	332.6	
90 ,,	263.8	291.6	219.9	268.7	194.4	..	270.0	329.5	240.6	302.7	452.3	225.4
95 ,,	341.9	...	284.9	365.6	294.9	...	560.0	476.1	275.7	340.0	...	
100 ,,	416.9	...	250.0	428.4	...	...	1000.0	780.0	329.0	...	...	...

(a) The rates for Scotland are for age periods, namely, 0–1, 1–2, 2–3, 3–4, 4–5, 5–10, 10–15, 15–20, 20–25, 25–35, 35–45 . . . 85–95.

In the other cases, the rates are for the year of age stated in the first column, viz. under 1, 1 and under 2 . . . 5 and under 6, 10 and under 11, 15 and under 16, and so on.

The figures for England and Wales in the above table are from a mortality table constructed by Dr. J. Tatham, on the basis of the censuses of 1891 and 1901, and the numbers of deaths from 1891 to 1900. The Norwegian figures are from mortality tables calculated by M. A. N. Kiær, from the censuses of 1891 and 1900, and the deaths in the years 1891–2 to 1900–1. The Austrian and Hungarian figures are based on the deaths in the years 1900 and 1901 and the census of 1900. The Dutch figures are from tables calculated by M. Van Pesch, on the basis of censuses and annual numbers of deaths. The Belgian rates are similarly constructed. The French figures are based on the deaths in the years 1898–1903 and the census of 1901. The numbers of deaths and of living persons recorded at the various ages were adjusted by the graphic method. The Italian figures are calculated from deaths in the years 1899–1902, and from the census of 1901. The Indian figures are based on the census of 1901.

The mortality rates shown in the table are necessarily only approximate, because the data on which they are based are more or less rough and inexact, even where the census and death statistics have been adjusted to allow for the tendency in many men and women to report ages incorrectly, especially in the neighbourhood of "round numbers," such as 20, 30, 40, &c.

International comparison, too, is rendered difficult, and, if exactitude is required, impossible, because the methods of construction of mortality and survival tables differ from country to country. If the figures, and especially comparisons, are not pressed too closely, however, the table will serve to indicate fairly well the general course of mortality rates from the earliest to the most advanced ages.

It is to be expected that deaths would not be equally distributed throughout the year. In most European countries the winter months from December to March are the most fatal. This is seen from the following table, which gives the percentage of the total annual deaths which occurs in each month [58]:—

State and Period to which Figures Relate	Percentage of Deaths per Month in every 100 Deaths per Year											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scotland (1891–1900)	9.7	9.0	9.6	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.5	8.2	9.0
Denmark (1895–1900)	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.4	8.0	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.5	8.1
Norway (1896–1900)	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.1	9.1	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.5	8.4
Sweden (1891–1900)	10.4	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.2	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	7.1	7.7	9.0
Finland (1896–1900)	9.7	10.1	9.2	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.5	8.3	9.3
Russia (1890–4)	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.0	8.7	11.7	10.0	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.0
Hungary (1896–1900)	9.1	8.8	10.0	9.4	8.4	7.1	7.5	7.9	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.5
Belgium (1891–1900)	10.5	9.4	9.9	8.6	8.2	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.7
France (1896–1900)	9.2	9.2	9.7	8.7	8.2	7.4	7.8	8.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	8.5
Spain (1900–5)	8.9	8.5	9.1	7.9	7.7	7.4	9.0	9.3	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.5
Italy (1896–1900)	9.3	9.9	9.2	8.4	7.2	7.3	8.7	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.7	8.6
Servia (1891–1900)	10.4	10.8	11.4	9.2	6.5	5.4	6.2	7.6	7.0	7.3	8.2	10.0
Roumania (1891–7)	9.6	9.5	9.9	8.5	6.8	6.0	6.9	8.2	7.7	8.4	9.0	9.5
Ireland (1897–1906) [65]	29.9			26.3			20.7			23.1		

Russia is seen to be an exception to the general tendency to highest number of deaths in winter, the maximum in Russia being reached in July and August. Spain, too, has its maximum in August.

The average annual numbers of deaths from certain diseases per 100,000 of the population during the period 1901–5 are given as follows [58], [62], [108], [109]:—

State	Average Annual Number of Deaths per 100,000 Persons								
	All Causes	Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer
United Kingdom	1,630	11.5	2	31	11	31	18 (a)	134	84
England and Wales	1,600	11	2.5	33	13	30	23	128	86
Scotland	1,690	11	2.5	32	9	48	17	144	84
Ireland	1,760	13	...	16	4	24	14	215	69
Austria	2,420	19	...	34	45	44	43	340	74
Belgium	1,700	18	10	37	13	38	22	118	58 (b)
France (k)	2,160	28	6	22	5	11	13	249	98
Germany (c)	1,990	8	...	24 (d)	22	33	33	186	78
Prussia	1,960	9	...	25	30	36	40	191 (e)	65
Saxony	2,000	5	...	13	11	21	22	156	93
Holland	1,610	9 (f)	...	37	3	21	16	133	97
Denmark (l)	1,480 (l)	7	...	16	7	32	9 (a)	142	128
Hungary	2,620	28	2.3	40	66	42	47	394 (e)	39
Italy	2,190	35	9	21	5	20	14	112	55
Norway	1,450	5	...	9	5	16	13	196	94

State	Average Annual Number of Deaths per 100,000 Persons								
	All Causes	Typhoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer
Roumania	2,560	13	...	25	45	16	13 (a)	(Not tabulated)	
Servia	2,250	68	71		99	196	66	280	10
Spain (g)	2,610	45	23	67	6	23	25	148	45
Sweden	1,550	9 (h)	...	8	9	18	34	(Not tabulated)	
Switzerland	1,770	6	...	20	5	20	21	188	130
Australian Commonwealth	1,170	21	...	4	2.4	10	...	89	65
New South Wales	1,120	22	...	3	1.2	12	8 (a)	80	64
Queensland	1,140	25	...	2.1	1.2	9	8 (a)	81	57
South Australia	1,080	16	...	14	2.2	10	7	80	67
Tasmania	1,080	15	2.3	0.6	6	14	5 (a)	63	56
Victoria	1,270	16	...	3.3	1.6	9	10 (a)	112	75
Western Australia	1,240	57	...	6	0.9	9	10 (a)	73	45
New Zealand	990	8	...	7	5	8	5 (a)	70	67
Ceylon	2,670	142	1.3	5	...	1.9	...	93	6
Japan	2,090	12	...	6	...	4	9	146	52 (i)
United States (j)	1,630	32	3	9	11	11	30	170	68
Connecticut	1,600	23	...	10	11	13	27	149	72
Indiana	1,300	43	3	8	7	9	16	157	50
Maine	1,600	29	0.6	4	2	8	18	139	87
Massachusetts	1,660	18	3	9	10	12	30	168	83
Michigan	1,330	25	1.6	6	9	9	21	88	64
New Hampshire	1,640	19	0.7	6	4	9	24	137	82
New Jersey	1,610	19	6	7	13	11	38	170	58
New York State	1,710	22	2.4	11	15	9	36	176	72
Rhode Island	1,780	19	2	10	9	14	36	181	80
Vermont	1,620	25	...	7	6	9	15	121	81

(a) Diphtheria only.
(b) Average of 1903–5.
(c) The causes of death are not tabulated for the whole of the German Empire, but the figures given are based on over 90 per cent. of the total population of the Empire.
(d) Including rötheln.
(e) All forms of tuberculosis.
(f) Including typhus.
(g) Provisional figures.
(h) Including brain fever.
(i) Average of 1901–3.
(j) Rates are for that part of the United States in which registration of deaths was carried out. It comprised 40 per cent. of the total population of the Union in 1905.
(k) Rates are for towns in France of 5000 inhabitants and upwards.
(l) Rates under the separate diseases are for Copenhagen and other large towns. But the death-rate from all causes is for the whole kingdom.

The rates given in the above table should not be used for too exact comparisons. The cause of death may in many instances be imperfectly ascertained or incorrectly recorded; and where death follows on a complication of diseases, different doctors may classify the death under different headings. Considered broadly, the table reveals that, among the diseases for which death-rates are given, pulmonary tuberculosis is universally the most deadly, and that next to it, in most states, comes cancer. There appears, however, among the states great diversity in the death-rates under particular diseases. For example, Servia shows very high death-rates from most diseases, but a particularly low one from cancer, in comparison with the rates prevailing in many other states.

The death-rates from various diseases have not remained stationary from one period to another, as is seen from the following table [58], [62]:—

Period	Average Annual Death-rates per 100,000 Persons							
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Typhoid Fever
	ENGLAND AND WALES								
1891–5	146	71	207	125	41	18	40	25	17.4
1896–1900	132	80	156	120	42	13	36	27	17.5
1901–5	122	86	127	130	33	13	30	23	11
	SCOTLAND								
1891–5	174	69	184	127	51	20	52	37	18
1896–1900	165	77	144	130	43	17	51	21	16
1901–5	145	84	123	145	32	9	49	17	11

Period	Pulmonary Tubercu-losis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Typhoid Fever
	Average Annual Death-rates per **100,000** Persons								
IRELAND									
1891–5	214	49	205	76	17	10	26	19	17
1896–1900	213	58	173	77	18	9	27	17	21
1901–5	215	69	179	81	16	4	24	14	13
ITALY									
1891–5	100	44	249	248	42	20	26	51	51
1896–1900	106	51	203	230	25	11	23	24	50
1901–5	112	55	183	226	21	5	20	14	35
PRUSSIA									
1891–5	247 (*a*)	50	76	162	27	23	45	134	18
1896–1900	208 (*a*)	57	65	159	26	27	42	59	13
1901–5	191 (*a*)	65	77 (*b*)	156	25	30	36	40	9

(*a*) All forms of tuberculosis. (*b*) Average of 1901–3.

SAXONY									
1892–5	213	88	...	106	23	26	24	94	7
1896–1900	193	94	...	93	18	11	24	38	6
1901–5	156	93	...	99	13	11	21	22	5
NORWAY									
1891–5	173	...	...	...	13	12	17	69	7
1896–1900	206	86	81	97	10	8	18	15	7·5
1901–5	196	94	73 (*a*)	89 (*a*)	9	5	16	13	5

(*a*) Average of 1901–4.

SWEDEN									
1891–5	...	...	...	...	13	28	17	61	20 (*a*)
1896–1900	...	...	...	...	11	9	20	44	15 (*a*)
1901–5	...	...	...	...	8	9	18	34	9 (*a*)

(*a*) Including brain fever.

AUSTRIA									
1891–5	360	59	...	351	42	54	71	122	44
1896–1900	345	69	...	228	38	56	53	80	27
1901–5	340	74	...	226 (*a*)	34	45	44	43	19

(*a*) Average of 1901–3.

SWITZERLAND									
1891–5	199	122	134	174	16	7	19	46	11
1896–1900	190	127	109	153	13	2	17	29	8
1901–5	189	130	131 (*a*)	130 (*a*)	20	5	20	21	6

(*a*) Average of 1901–3.

HOLLAND									
1891–5	189	81	...	...	20	4	32	31	12
1896–1900	165	92	...	...	17	3	26	16	10
1901–5	133	97	65	87	37	3	21	16	9
BELGIUM									
1891–5	156	...	...	...	60	15	55	49	34
1896–1900	142	...	...	...	40	22	48	27	24
1901–5	118	58 (*a*)	...	...	37	13	38	21	17

(*a*) Average of 3 years.

Period	Average Annual Death-rates per 100,000 Persons								
	Pulmonary Tubercu-losis	Cancer	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria and Croup	Typhoid Fever
SERVIA									
1892–5	254	6	...	260	...	75	245	396	157
1896–1900	233	8	...	229	...	43	228	251	113
1901–5	280	10	...	288	...	99	196	66	83
ROUMANIA									
1891–5	...	...	...	...	18	32	12	20	16
1896–1900	...	...	...	...	17	26	17	29	12
1901–5	...	...	...	...	26	45	16	13	13
NEW SOUTH WALES									
1891–5	87	43	...	...	15	8	19	29 (*a*)	24
1896–1900	80	54	...	...	11	4	14	9 (*a*)	30
1901–5	80	64	...	...	3	3	12	8 (*a*)	22
(*a*) Excluding croup.									
VICTORIA									
1891–5	133	62	...	...	12	3	15	20 (*a*)	27
1896–1900	119	69	...	...	14	3	8	15 (*a*)	29
1901–5	112	74	...	...	3	2	9	10 (*a*)	16
(*a*) Excluding croup.									
QUEENSLAND									
1891–5	106	34	...	...	14	1	18	26 (*a*)	24
1896–1900	87	44	...	...	11	6	19	11 (*a*)	31
1901–5	81	57	...	...	2	1	9	8 (*a*)	25
(*a*) Excluding croup.									
SOUTH AUSTRALIA									
1891–5	101	48	...	...	18	3	17	40	22
1896–1900	89	56	...	...	5	3	15	11	29
1901–5	80	67	...	...	13	2	10	7	16
WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
1891–5	75	31	...	...	8	0	17	11 (*a*)	150
1896–1900	67	31	...	...	5	1	10	10 (*a*)	174
1901–5	73	45	...	...	6	1	9	10 (*a*)	57
(*a*) Excluding croup.									
TASMANIA									
1891–5	87	49	...	...	6	1	10	27 (*a*)	30
1896–1900	70	55	...	...	7	5	11	8 (*a*)	30
1901–5	63	56	...	...	1	6	13	5 (*a*)	15
(*a*) Excluding croup.									
NEW ZEALAND									
1891–5	81	52	...	...	16	1	23	17 (*a*)	17
1896–1900	78	59	...	...	6	0	7	8 (*a*)	14
1901–5	70	67	...	...	7	5	8	4 (*a*)	8
(*a*) Excluding croup.									

The death-rate from cancer shows a steady increase in all the states included in the above table. Death-rates from most of the other diseases show a tendency to decline, although in some instances an opposite tendency is revealed; for example, deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in Italy, and from pneumonia in the United Kingdom.

The average annual proportion of deaths by violence per 100,000 persons, excluding suicides (*q.v.*), are given as follows [58]:—

State	Deaths by Violence per 100,000 Persons			State	Deaths by Violence per 100,000 Persons		
	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900		1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900
England and Wales	56	57	57	Switzerland	59	61	62
Scotland	67	69	73	Holland	36	35	34
Ireland	35	39	42	Belgium	(?)	36	34
Norway	54	61	42	Italy	40 (*a*)	37	36
Sweden	42	42	45	Prussia	41	39	41
Finland	54	51	50	Japan	...	...	43
Austria	30	33	33				

(*a*) Period 1887–90.

The proportions for most of the above states remain fairly stationary from period to period, though differing from state to state. Norway appears to have the greatest fluctuation.

The average annual death-rates from certain diseases in the principal towns of the world during the period 1903–7 were as follows [60]:—

Town	Average Annual Death-rates during 1903–7 per 100,000 Inhabitants						
	All Causes	Scarlatina	Croup and Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus and Typhoid Fever	Pulmonary Tubercu-losis	Cancer and other Malignant Tumours
Aberdeen	1,610	6.8	8.6	44.5	4.6	125.5	96.5
Alexandria	3,210	1.6	21.3	0.8 (*a*)	30.8	221.5 (*b*)	...
Amsterdam	1,400	4.3	11.0	22.1	9.8	143.1	109.0
Antwerp	1,480	2.4	10.8	11.7	12.7	129.4	68.0 (*c*)
Athens	3,100	5.6	19.5	16.7	86.7	397.0	84.4
Basle	1,410	7.9	21.8	17.0	4.7	178.4	...
Belfast	2,040	6.6	9.8	46.8	31.8	258.7	62.8 (*c*)
Berlin	1,640	15.5	16.8	20.5	4.2	197.0	112.3 (*c*)
Berne	1,910	7.1	20.0	15.8	15.8	297.2	...
Birmingham	1,740	15.0	22.6	42.1	8.5	...	...
Bordeaux	2,030	2.1	7.1	7.8	15.4	257.3	136.5
Boston	1,830	7.8	28.0	10.6	18.4	187.4 (*c*)	96.0
Bradford	1,600	17.9	28.3	26.7	14.3	...	...
Bristol	1,450	10.3	23.7	25.0	5.5	...	...
Brussels	1,450	3.9	9.4	10.6	9.9	145.9	65.8
Buda Pesth	1,930	42.5	24.8	7.8	11.5	366.8	89.8
Buenos Ayres	1,630	5.6	6.9	5.2	17.9	192.0	94.9
Cairo	3,580	0.1	58.8	3.2 (*a*)	72.4	214.6 (*b*)	...
Christiania	1,450	5.4	45.8	26.7	2.3	228.8	109.4 (*f*)
Cologne	1,920	14.2	24.4	33.2	4.5	180.7	93.0
Copenhagen	1,570	4.8	8.1	29.7	3.6	148.0	151.9
Dublin	2,260	6.3	10.3	39.0	16.6	297.1	97.0 (*c*)
Dundee	1,900	5.7	16.4	47.3	10.6	175.7	107.2
Edinburgh	1,640	8.7	15.8	38.9	5.2	134.4	124.2
Elberfeld	1,550	22.5	38.0	24.6	4.1	166.6	105.6
Geneva	1,750	6.5	8.6	14.8	6.5	310.5	...
Ghent	1,870	5.2	9.7	13.9	8.2	133.1	83.7
Glasgow	1,850	6.8	14.4	76.4	12.4	159.9	84.0
Hague	1,400	1.2	7.3	13.3	5.0	132.5	107.0
Havana (1904–7)	2,270	6.2	12.8	3.7	28.4	380.7	88.3
Hull	1,700	7.9	22.4	30.1	11.3	...	...
Kioto (1901–5)	2,330	0.1 (*a*)	10.2	3.7	23.1	260.0	75.1 (*b*)
Leeds	1,610	13.0	13.3	33.0	10.2	...	...
Leicester	1,380	12.5	8.1	26.5	4.8	...	...
Leipzig (1902–6)	1,710	17.5	30.5	20.8	4.7	197.0	106.2 (*g*)
Liège	1,530	0.8	3.7	8.8	10.0	133.7	84.2
Liverpool	1,980	26.2	20.9	42.5	14.6	...	...
London	1,560	10.5	15.1	32.9	5.9	153.0	102.1
Lyons	2,010	3.4	10.9	3.7	16.1	361.2	166.5
Madrid	2,850	7.8	17.5	13.9	54.4	267.4	91.7
Manchester	1,930	15.8	19.2	39.8	11.4	...	...
Marseilles	2,330	3.6	12.2	5.1	49.3	226.0	66.2 (*b*)
Milan	2,050	1.3	22.9	7.3	38.2	232.2	112.2
Moscow	2,730	48.5	40.8	20.5	18.2	269.3	...
Munich	1,930	4.8	17.8	17.9	3.0	254.6	134.2 (*c*)
Naples	2,480	1.4	18.4	2.0	12.9	155.2	61.4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1,590	8.9	21.5	39.1	4.2	...	...
New York	1,870	16.8	47.4	8.4	16.7	214.8	71.9
Nottingham	1,690	8.7	22.5	35.0	16.4	...	...

Town	Average Annual Death-rates during 1903–7 per 100,000 Inhabitants						
	All Causes	Scarlatina	Croup and Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus and Typhoid Fever	Pulmonary Tubercu-losis	Cancer and other Malignant Tumours
Osaka (1901–5)	2,280	0.1	10.7	2.5 (*d*)	7.3	255.8 (*d*)	67.4 (*b*)
Paris	1,770	5.0	9.0	10.0	10.2	385.5	111.7
Portsmouth	1,580	6.8	33.4	27.5	12.2	...	...
Potosi	4,080	3.2	15.7	35.5	33.7	214.4	38.8
Rio de Janeiro	1,800	0.4	5.9	4.6	8.0	303.8 (*e*)	30.1
Rome	1,950	1.2	9.3	9.5	33.7	170.7	...
Rosario	2,390	4.9	11.9	12.9	78.9	259.0	69.1 (*e*)
Rotterdam	1,470	5.5	23.8	27.9	11.6	131.9	93.7
St. Petersburg	2,710 (*e*)	59.0	63.8	46.5	86.3	330.2	92.2 (*c*)
Salford	1,860	24.9	38.8	41.9	18.1	...	...
Sheffield	1,720	27.4	12.8	36.7	10.6	...	...
Stockholm	1,500	12.7	16.9	16.0	2.7	214.6	110.7
Tokio (1901–5)	2,010	0.2	12.6	5.8	17.9	285.0	59.5 (*b*)
Trieste	2,620	7.1	16.7	25.1	16.1	389.2	94.1
Vienna	1,810	9.0	22.1	8.9	3.8	310.8	122.8
Warsaw	2,070	85.4	36.2	22.2	21.0	228.5	71.4
Washington	1,980	1.8	11.6	...	47.2	251.2	81.2 (*c*)

(*a*) Average of 1904–5. (*b*) Average of 1903–5. (*c*) Average of 1906–7. (*d*) Average of 1902–5.
(*e*) Average of 1904–7. (*f*) Average of 1905–7. (*g*) Average of 1904–6.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

In studying any table of rates of infantile mortality, it should be remembered that still-births are define differently in different countries. For example, in France, Holland, and Belgium, an infant is registered as "still-born" if dead before registration of birth, which registration must take place within three days of the day of birth. In Christiania and Spanish towns a child dying within twenty-four hours of birth is registered as a still-birth. In most other countries, however, an infant that shows any signs of life for however short a period is counted as born alive [60]. (See page 69 *supra*.)

The annual death-rates of infants under one year of age per 1000 births in recent quinquennial periods, and in 1906, are given as follows [62], [282] :—

Country	Deaths of Children under One Year of Age per 1000 Births					
	Average 1891–5	Average 1896–1900	Average 1901–5	1906	1907	1908
United Kingdom	143	149	132	127	114	...
England and Wales	151	156	138	132	118	120
Scotland	126	129	120	115	110	...
Ireland	102	106	98	93	92	97
France	171	159	139	143	...	...
Denmark	139	132	119	109	106	...
Norway	98	96	81	69	67	...
Sweden	103	101	91	81	77	...
Netherlands	165	151	136	127	112	125
Belgium	164	158	148	153	132	...
German Empire	...	...	199	185	176	...
Prussia	205	201	190	177	168	173
Switzerland	155	143	134	127	121	...
Austria	...	226	215	...	...	...
Hungary	250	219	212	205	208	199
Italy	185	168	168	160	155	...
Spain	...	...	173	173	...	...
Russia (European)	276	261	263 (*b*)	...	...	...
Finland	145	139	131	119	112	...
Servia	172	159	149	144	147	158
Roumania	220	217 (*a*)	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	140	143	148	154	...	...
Ontario Province (Canada)	...	139 (*a*)	138	162	...	...
Jamaica	171	175	174	197	223	175
Ceylon	169	168	171	198	186	183
New South Wales	111	113	97	75	80	76
Victoria	111	111	96	93	73	86
Queensland	103	104	95	75	77	70
South Australia	99	112	87	76	66	70
Western Australia	130	160	126	110	98	85
Tasmania	94	98	90	91	82	75
New Zealand	87	80	75	62	80	68
Iceland	336	333	332 (*b*)	328	297	320
Japan	147	153	154	153	151	...

(*a*) Average of four years. (*b*) Average of 1901–3.

The rates of mortality of infants under one year of age, given in the above table, differ from those given in a former table (p. 184) owing to the different bases adopted in calculating the rates. In the earlier table, the number of infants "at risk" was that enumerated in the censuses of the several countries. In the above table, however, the number "at risk" was the number born. The rates based on the census are necessarily higher than those based on births, since more children are born within a year of the census date than are recorded as being alive on that date. The differences arising from the two methods of calculating the death-rate of infants under one year of age are shown in the following table [58]:—

State	Annual Average Death-rate for Infants under One Year					
	Per 1000 Enumerated in the Census			Per 1000 Born Alive		
	1876–85	1886–95	1896–1905	1876–85	1886–95	1896–1905
England and Wales	167	176	172	142	148	147
Scotland	136	143	145	118	123	124
Ireland	118	117	123	97	99	102
Denmark	165	163	136	136	137	129
Switzerland	233	196	169	180	157	138
Prussia	288	260	235	208	203	196
Bavaria	432	368	321	293	276	249
Saxony	...	398	319	...	281	256
Würtemberg	421	335	285	291	256	212
Baden	330	312	252	240	223	207
Holland	212	195	137	189	170	121
Belgium	184	188	173	155	163	153
France	223	218	172	167	168	149
Italy	271	230	173	202	190	168

The differences between the rates based on census numbers and those based on registration numbers are seen to be considerable in many cases, though they show a tendency to become smaller during the period covered by the table.

Apart from the United Kingdom and Belgium, the infantile death-rate shows a progressive decline, whether the census numbers of infants be taken or the numbers born alive. The increase in the rate in the United Kingdom may be more apparent than real, as greater care appears to have been exercised in the more recent years in the registration of infantile deaths, fewer such deaths being treated as still-births, and so escaping registration. Non-registration of infants in order to avoid vaccination under the Vaccination Acts may also have had some influence on the apparent death-rate [287].

Substantial variations may be noticed between the rates for the several states, the German states showing much higher rates than the others. The lowest rate of all is found in Ireland.

Taking the number of infants born alive as the basis, the average annual death-rates for males and females separately in successive quinquennial periods were as follows [58]:—

State	Average Annual Death-rate per 1000 Infants Born Alive					
	Males under One Year			Females under One Year		
	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5
England and Wales	165	170	151	135	141	124
Scotland	138	142	137 (a)	114	117	108 (a)
Ireland	110	115	107	92	97	90
Denmark	152	145	132	125	119	106
Hungary	...	235	228	...	202	195
Prussia	221	217	205	188	185	174
Bavaria	294	278	260	249	235	216
Saxony	302	286	266	256	244	224
Wurtemberg	277	252	236	230	213	197
Baden	241	230	221	201	193	183
Holland	180	164	101	150	137	82
France	186	172	151	154	144	126
Italy	194	177	175	174	159	159
Servia	179	165	156	163	153	142

(a) Average of 1901–4.

The rates for females are seen to be universally less than for males, ranging from about 16 to 30 per cent. less. While the percentage difference between the rates for the two sexes was practically the same in the first two quinquennial periods, it rose by 5 to 8 per cent. in the last period. For example, in England and Wales 122 boys died to every 100 girls who died in the period 1891 5, and 121 in the next period. In 1901–5, however, 127 boys died to every 100 girls. In Denmark the proportion of male to 100 female deaths under one year of age rose from 122 in the first two periods to 131 in the last. In Holland the rise was from 120 to 130, and in France from 120 to 125.

Infantile mortality further varies as between legitimates and illegitimates, the death-rate of the latter being much higher than that of the former. The following table shows the annual average death-rate of legitimate infants under one year per 1000 legitimate live-births, and of illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live-births, and also the ratio of the death-rate of the latter to that of the former. The period chosen is the quinquennial period 1896–1900 [58]:—

State	Death-rate of Infants under One Year per 1000 Live-births		Ratio of Death-rates	
	Legitimates	Illegitimates	Legitimates	Illegitimates
Norway	89	177	100	199
Sweden	92	164	100	178
Finland	135	190	100	141
Austria	215	293	100	136
Switzerland	139	226	100	163
Prussia	189	354	100	187
Bavaria	244	340	100	139
Saxony	251	365	100	145
Würtemberg	225	310	100	138
Baden	203	312	100	154
Holland	149	235	100	158
Belgium	151	236	100	156
France	149	255	100	171
Italy	163	239	100	147
Bulgaria	142	230	100	162

The death-rate for illegitimate infants varies from twice as great as for legitimates in Norway, down to about one and one-third as great in Austria. The variation of the actual rate for illegitimates is not so great between the several states as is the variation of the rate for legitimates. The highest legitimate death-rate for infants (251 per 1000 in Saxony) is almost three times as great as the lowest (89 per 1000 in Norway); but the highest illegitimate death-rate (365 per 1000 in Saxony) is a little more than twice as great as the lowest (164 per 1000 in Sweden).

Infantile mortality, however, can only be properly studied when the proportional number of deaths is given for ages ranging from a few days up to one year, since the frequency of deaths is very great soon after birth and rapidly diminishes during the course of the first year of life. The following detailed table for Sweden exemplifies this, the number of deaths per 10,000 infants born alive during 1902 being given [58]:—

Age	Deaths per 10,000 Births	Age	Deaths per 10,000 Births	Age	Deaths per 10,000 Births
Less than 1 day	62	16 days	7	Less than 1 month	304
1 day	31	17 ,,	7	1 month	93
2 days	23	18 ,,	6	2 months	74
3 ,,	15	19 ,,	6	3 ,,	62
4 ,,	10	20 ,,	6	4 ,,	52
5 ,,	9	21 ,,	5	5 ,,	42
6 ,,	10	22 ,,	5	6 ,,	42
7 ,,	9	23 ,,	5	7 ,,	41
8 ,,	7	24 ,,	5	8 ,,	44
9 ,,	7	25 ,,	3	9 ,,	38
10 ,,	7	26 ,,	4	10 ,,	38
11 ,,	9	27 ,,	5	11 ,,	34
12 ,,	7	28 ,,	4		
13 ,,	9	29 ,,	4		
14 ,,	9				
15 ,,	8	Less than 1 month	304	Less than 1 year	864

In Sweden a sharp distinction is drawn between still-births and live-births, and both are registered. In countries where this is not the case, it is impossible to produce accurate statistics of deaths among infants during the first few days of life.

In the following table deaths are given in age-groups, and the numbers represent, not death-rates, but the average annual proportion of infants dying at each age out of every 10,000 born alive in the period 1896–1900 [58]:—

State	Of 10,000 Infants Born Alive, the Average Number that Died Aged										
	Less than 5 Days	5 to 9 Days	10 to 14 Days	15 to 30 Days	Less than 1 Month	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	Less than 1 Year
England and Wales				744				336	481		1,561
Scotland				647				249	399		1,295
Ireland				599				186	277		1,062
Denmark	...	...	...	...	424	167	137	273	187	134	1,322
Norway	159	48	50	93	350	103	74	178	140	115	960
Sweden	141	50	47	95	333	119	88	195	148	122	1,005
Finland	176	67	64	125	432	147	113	271	235	190	1,388
Russia	...	...	...	...	773	569		566	759		2,607
Austria	...	...	...	...	872	258	202	409	288	234	2,263
Hungary	...	...	...	..	915	227	192	359	496		2,189
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	577	181	129	262	164	117	1,430
Prussia	231	82	87	201	601	241	204	443	302	221	2,012
Bavaria	...	...	...	...	927	599		524	531		2,571
Saxony	214	83	115	272	684	338	335	699	368	228	2,652
Würtemberg	...	...	...	...	807	371	265	465	255	170	2,333
Holland	...	...	...	...	344	185	169	384	431		1,513
Belgium	104	71	238		413	200	173	367	426		1,579
France	191	88	84	172	535	185	160	313	223	168	1,584
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	534	183	124	227	227	131	1,426
Servia	...	...	...	...	518	156	113	264	158	385	1,594
Japan (1899–1900)	296	247	91	154	788	195	118	119	259		1,551

Of the deaths occurring within one year after birth, in most cases one-third take place within the first month; in Japan the proportion is one-half; in Hungary, nearly one-half; in Holland, Belgium, Russia, and Saxony, about one-quarter. Within three months (90 days) of birth, half the deaths of the first year have occurred. The first five days yield from one-sixth to one-fifteenth of the first year's deaths; the next five from one-twentieth to one-thirtieth (in Japan, one-sixth to one-seventh); the next five about the same; and the next fortnight about one-tenth.

In the following table is given the average proportion of deaths of infants under five years of age that occurred at various ages in the period 1901–5, the total number of deaths under five being taken as 1000 [58]:—

State	Of 1000 Deaths of Infants under Five Years of Age, the Average Number that occurred at Age										
	Less than 1 Month	1 Month	2 Months	3 to 5 Months	6 to 8 Months	9 to 11 Months	Less than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	Less than 5 Years
England and Wales	347			139	202		688	175	66	41	30	1,000
Scotland (*a*)	331			119	187		637	209	78	44	32	1,000
Ireland	367			110	160		637	180	87	53	43	1,000
Denmark	259	98	81	160	110	80	788	113	45	31	23	1,000
Norway (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	679	160	72	52	37	1,000
Sweden (*a*)	224	76	58	124	91	79	652	165	80	58	45	1,000
Finland	184	62	49	121	102	82	600	187	95	70	48	1,000
Russia (*c*)	172	145		146	191		654	171	88	52	35	1,000
Austria (*b*)	274	79	62	128	92	73	708	152	69	42	29	1,000
Hungary	267	125		109	151		652	164	87	56	41	1,000
Switzerland (*b*)	321	94	71	141	87	64	778	115	51	32	24	1,000

State	Less than 1 Month	1 Month	2 Months	3 to 5 Months	6 to 8 Months	9 to 11 Months	Less than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	Less than 5 Years
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	132	48	30	21	1,000
Prussia	224	86	75	166	112	81	744	145	54	33	24	1,000
Bavaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	821	109	36	20	14	1,000
Saxony	215	105	104	220	119	71	834	98	33	21	14	1,000
Würtemberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	832	94	35	23	16	1,000
Baden	252	93	88	181	114	78	806	115	39	24	16	1,000
Holland	155	83	75	163	198		674	157	96	44	29	1,000
Belgium	190	90	79	169	196		724	149	61	39	27	1,000
France	254	82	72	138	100	74	720	133	71	44	32	1,000
Italy	225			380			605	225	90	48	32	1,000
Servia	189	67	52	94	60	125	578	191	111	69	51	1,000
Japan (*a*)	336	84	65	86	114		672	139	92	59	38	1,000
Australia: New South Wales	256	76		162	112	79	750	143	50	33	24	1,000
Victoria	274	131		160	196		761	134	48	32	25	1,000
Queensland	249	66	66	166	199		746	136	54	37	27	1,000
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...		760	137	52	29	22	1,000
Western Australia	234	125		185	242		786	140	35	25	14	1,000
New Zealand	314	142		161	167		784	106	48	37	25	1,000

(*a*) The period to which figures refer is 1901–4. (*b*) Period to which figures refer is 1901–3.
(*c*) Period to which figures refer is 1901.

It must be understood that the numbers in the above table are not in any sense death-rates, and one country must not be compared with another as if they were. It is seen that of the deaths that do occur of children under five years of age, from 58 per cent. to 83 per cent. of the children are under one year of age; while 30 per cent. to 48 per cent. are under three months old. For each successive year of age after the first the number of deaths rapidly declines.

The mean daily death-rate, during the first year of life, per 10,000 children in each age-group, in the period 1901–5, was as follows [58]:—

State	Mean Number of Deaths per Day among 10,000 Children Aged											
	Less than 5 Days	5 to 9 Days	10 to 14 Days	15 to 30 Days	Less than 1 Month	31 to 60 Days	61 to 90 Days	90 Days and Less	91 to 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	Less than 1 Year
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	3.4	2.5		4.2
Scotland (1896–1900)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.4	3.0	2.5		3.9
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	2.0	1.5		2.9
Denmark	...	...	...	...	13.3	5.2	4.3	7.7	2.9	2.1	1.5	3.6
Hungary	...	...	...	...	30.2	7.6		15.5	4.6	3.4		6.9
Prussia	47.6	14.5	16.1	12.9	19.6	7.8	7.0	11.6	5.3	3.7	2.9	6.1
Saxony	44.0	17.7		17.5	22.1	11.1	11.4	15.2	8.6	4.9	3.0	8.2
Baden	...	...		...	22.0	8.4	8.1	13.1	5.8	3.8	2.7	6.5
Holland	...	...		...	10.7	5.9	5.2	7.0	4.0	2.5		4.3
Belgium	20.3	13.7	13.7	9.1	13.3	6.4	5.7	8.6	4.2	2.5		4.5
France	37.6	16.9	15.0	10.2	16.8	5.6	4.8	9.0	3.3	2.4	1.8	4.3
Spain (1900)	26.1	24.2	18.6	13.0	18.1	7.4	6.4	10.8	5.0	4.6	5.2	6.5
Italy	...	...	...	...	21.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
Servia	25.4	23.8	12.7		16.8	6.1	4.0	9.1	3.0	1.9	4.1	4.6
Norway (1896–1900)	32.1	9.7	10.2	6.4	11.9	3.6	2.6	6.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	2.9
Sweden (1896–1900)	28.4	10.1	9.6	6.5	11.4	4.1	3.1	6.2	2.3	1.8	1.5	3.0
Finland (1896–1900)	35.6	13.7	13.2	8.6	14.8	5.2	4.0	8.0	3.3	2.9	2.4	4.2
Russia (1896–1900)	...	...	...	...	24.7	10.5		15.5	7.5	5.4		8.7
Austria (1896–1900)					30.4	9.6	7.7	16.3	5.4	3.9	3.3	7.5
Switzerland (1896–1900)					19.8	6.5	4.7	10.5	3.2	2.1	1.5	4.4
Japan (1899–1900)	60.1	51.6	19.4	11.0	27.8	7.1	4.4	13.3	2.4	1.7		4.4

The above table is constructed by taking, in the case of each state, 10,000 children born alive; ascertaining the number of survivors at the end of the 5th day, 9th day, 14th day, and so on; then calculating the total number of days lived by each batch of survivors during the ensuing period, and finally finding the number of deaths occurring in that period in every 10,000 days lived. This last number is equivalent to the number of deaths per day occurring among 10,000 children of the mean age of that period. For example, of 10,000 children born alive (or surviving birth) in France in 1901–5, 186 died during the first 5 days, leaving 9814 survivors. Assuming that the 186 who died lived on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ days each, the total number of days lived in this period was 9814×5 plus $186 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 49,535$ days. During these 49,535 days of life there were 186 deaths, that is approximately 37.6 deaths to each 10,000 days of life; or 37.6 deaths to 10,000 children (whose mean age is $2\frac{1}{2}$ days) during one day of life.

Death-rates so computed are of course only approximate—it cannot be supposed, for instance, that children dying in the first five days after birth do live on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ days each. But for rough purposes the figures in the table may be accepted as indicative of the relative daily death-rates in different states. Such rates are seen to be greatest in the German States, in Hungary, Austria, and Russia, and, for the first month, greatest in Japan. Ireland is a country with very low rates.

The annual rate of infantile mortality in some of the principal towns of the world, arranged according to population, was as follows in the years 1903 to 1907 [60]:—

Town	Population 1905, 1906, or 1907	Deaths (excluding Still-births) of Infants under One Year of Age per 1000 Live-births				
		1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
London	4,758,000	130	144	129	129	114
New York	4,285,000	168	170	166	165	156
Paris	2,735,000	101	110	106	108	104
Tokio	2,433,000	185	193	138	...	...
Chicago	2,110,000	...	...	210	234	267
Berlin	2,090,000	167	157	246	185	112
Vienna	1,979,000	168	176	190	178	144
Osaka	1,765,000	220	201	158	...	...
St. Petersburg	1,905,000	...	...	277	288	266
Moscow	1,360,000	367	364	267	297	263
Buenos Ayres	1,107,000	85	83	104	110	105
Kioto	1,040,000	173	163	119	...	...
Glasgow	848,000	146	143	129	133	127
Rio de Janeiro	811,000	194	236	194	178	159
Buda Pesth	802,000	236	144	161	168	155
Liverpool	746,000	158	199	152	171	141
Warsaw	705,000	203	191	...	197	172
Cairo	677,000	293	339	323	335	330
Manchester	643,000	163	185	168	168	145
Naples	594,000	153	167	...	...	...
Amsterdam	565,000	116	120	109	104	89
Madrid	557,000	207	181	219	238	190
Birmingham	553,000	157	205	144	170	143
Munich	552,000	228	224	219	185	193
Rome	546,000	197	...	152	151	133
Barcelona	541,000	...	149	163	170	...
Dresden	530,000	233	188	200	166	146
Marseilles	523,000	164	157	150	189	179
Leipzig	519,000	232	239	228	193	168
Breslau	486,000	245	249	252	218	224
Lyons	472,000	110	135	114	128	115
Leeds	470,000	150	170	140	148	126
Sheffield	456,000	187	155	158	162	153
Cologne	451,000	205	236	216	243	195
Copenhagen	439,000	151	153	146	149	122
Brussels	423,000	147	137	141	155	127
Rotterdam	397,000	148	135	126	127	107
Dublin	391,000	148	173	143	146	154
Alexandria	376,000	268	331	282	216	222
Belfast	370,000	114	152	137	143	134
Bristol	368,000	115	132	128	123	95
Edinburgh	346,000	121	124	132	116	124
Stockholm	336,000	119	108	113	102	...
Washington	330,000	...	...	...	261	172
Antwerp	317,000	159	108	167	172	168
Bradford	290,000	148	158	138	51	121
Bucharest	289,000	214	205	211	205	220
Havana	280,000	...	171	178	160	258
Newcastle-on-Tyne	273,000	157	155	166	146	121
Hull	267,000	158	179	149	161	125
Düsseldorf	265,000	188	209	195	195	148

Town	Population 1905, 1906, or 1907	Deaths (excluding Still-births) of Infants under One Year of Age per 1000 Live-births				
		1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Nottingham	257,000	167	173	149	174	169
Hague	252,000	128	141	114	129	101
Bordeaux	251,000	112	101	93	119	62
Essen	245,000	167	166	172	179	138
Salford	237,000	158	191	144	158	137
Leicester	236,000	150	165	146	167	123
Christiania	230,000	98	87	...	98	77
Prague	227,000	141	131	144	131	154
Trieste	209,000	192	203	217	197	209
Portsmouth	208,000	117	146	135	135	122
Lille	206,000	...	...	228	213	193
Zurich	177,000	107	118	114	117	95
Aberdeen	175,000	141	148	140	123	96
Liège	173,000	137	112	139	145	113
Dundee	166,000	149	166	135	168	151
Ghent	163,000	238	266	211	238	203
Rosario	152,000	157	171	180	189	170
Nice	151,000	...	119	121	131	105
Basle	132,000	120	133	178	119	142
Havre	132,000	159	188	174	191	173
Geneva	116,000	117	116	112	108	102
Rheims	110,000	172	190	191	187	...
Berne	73,000	127	124	124	106	112

The above table shows the rate of mortality of live-born infants only. If still-births are included, the annual rates of mortality of infants under one year of age per 1000 total births (live- and still-births) were as follows in the towns stated [60]:—

Town	Deaths (including Still-births) of Infants under One Year of Age per 1000 Total Births				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
New York	196	212	207	201	192
Paris	155	164	186	185	181
Tokio	251	257	183	...	...
Chicago	...	...	288	305	321
Berlin	226	184	235	207	229
Vienna	231	233	259	236	236
Osaka	283	274	236	...	...
St. Petersburg	...	280	304	288	283
Moscow	386	374	289	272	284
Buenos Ayres	125	120	139	150	135
Kioto	253	256	202	...	...
Hamburg	203	151	...	...	...
Rio de Janeiro	257	281	253	239	219
Buda Pesth	170	174	185	168	182
Warsaw	243	202	...	225	239
Cairo	317	350	349	...	...
Brussels	208	186	190	201	175
Naples	206	213	...	...	...
Milan	175	168	173	...	...
Amsterdam	153	162	147	145	125
Madrid	256	255	267	282	242
Rome	183	...	...	194	181
Marseilles	...	...	222	243	248
Cologne	228	249	237	243	216
Copenhagen	171	183	171	168	139
Rotterdam	187	165	168	158	142
Alexandria	306	333	298	...	...
Stockholm	154	131	129	154	...
Washington	...	251	...	261	228
Antwerp	206	213	203	212	196
Hague	153	169	146	153	133
Christiania	...	...	...	138	113
Trieste	249	240	274	232	258
Elberfeld	197	185	189	152	139
Ghent	291	309	265	281	243
Rosario	200	205	211	221	202
Berne	155	166	154	140	159

The influence on the rate of infantile mortality exercised by the way in which the infants are nourished is shown in the following figures, which give the deaths in Berlin of infants aged from 0 to 1 year in every 1000 infants aged 0 to 1 enumerated at censuses in 1890, 1895, and 1900 [110]:—

Class	Average Rate of Mortality per 1000 Infants Aged 0 to 1 in the Classes in Column 1		
	1890–1	1895–6	1900–1
Infants nourished at the breast	74.2	63.0	69.4
Infants nourished with animals' milk	499.9	396.9	366.2
Infants given mixed nourishment	601.2	233.7	242.5
All infants	324.9	291.9	294.0

Investigations into the conditions of infant life in Westminster (London) during 1907–8 showed that of 844 breast-fed infants, 716 (84.8 per cent.) were healthy, 108 (12.7 per cent.) were delicate, while 20 (2.3 per cent.) died within the year. Of 140 bottle-fed infants, the numbers were 66 (47.1 per cent.), 57 (40.7 per cent.), and 17 (12.1 per cent.) respectively. Classifying the families according to income, the results were found to be as follows [111]:—

Family income per week	Over 25s.	21s. to 25s.	Under 21s.
Number of cases observed	546	402	266
Number of infants who were—			
Healthy	427	294	136
Delicate	86	80	93
Dead within the year	33	28	37
Per cent. of infants who were—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Healthy	78.2	73.1	51.1
Delicate	15.8	19.9	35.0
Dead within the year	6.0	7.0	13.9

The numbers forming the basis of both the above tables, especially the second table, are too small for perfectly trustworthy conclusions to be deduced. But the tables indicate at least the large effect produced on infantile life by the method and kind of nourishment in the one case, and by material welfare in the other.

(For further statistics on infantile mortality see under United Kingdom below.)

United Kingdom

The average annual death-rates in the army and navy and the merchant service are given as follows [62], [282]:—

Service	Death-rates per 1000				
	Average 1896–1900	Average 1901–5	1906	1907	1908
Army—					
In United Kingdom	5.0	4.5	3.1	3.1	2.6
Abroad	19.5	11.5	7.8	6.4	6.9
Total Army	13.7	8.9	5.5	4.7	4.8
Royal Navy (service afloat)	5.6	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.4
Merchant service (excluding fishing vessels and yachts) (*a*)	12.3	10.8	10.4	9.5	9.4

(*a*) Figures refer to years ended in June of years stated at head of table.

The average mortality rates for the army abroad were considerably affected by the South African war, the rate rising from 12.5 per 1000 in 1896 to 36.1 in 1900; and then falling to 19.1 in 1901, 13.5 in 1902, and 8.6 in 1903.

England and Wales

The following table exhibits a comparison of death-rates (corrected for age and sex differences in the population) of persons, falling within successive age-groups, in selected urban and rural registration counties of England and Wales. The urban counties contained an estimated population in 1906 of 18,716,000 persons, and are Glamorgan, Lancaster, London, Middlesex, Monmouth, Northumberland, Nottingham, Stafford, Warwick, Yorkshire (East and West Ridings). The rural counties contained an estimated population in 1906 of 4,356,000 persons, and are Buckingham, Cambridge, Cornwall, Hereford, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, North Wales, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, South Wales (except Glamorgan), Suffolk, Westmoreland, Wiltshire [108]:—

Age-group	Average Annual Death-rates during 1901-5 per 1000								
	Males			Females			Persons		
	England and Wales	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	England and Wales	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	England and Wales	Urban Counties	Rural Counties
0–5	53.8	61.0	40.1	44.9	51.3	32.2	49.3	56.1	36.1
5–10	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.7	4.1	3.0
10–15	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0
15–20	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
20–25	4.3	4.2	4.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.3
25–35	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.4
35–45	9.9	10.9	8.0	8.2	9.0	6.9	9.0	9.9	7.4
45–55	17.3	19.7	13.1	13.3	15.0	10.5	15.2	17.2	11.8
55–65	32.9	37.4	26.3	25.7	29.0	21.0	29.1	33.0	23.4
65 and upwards	90.6	96.1	86.6	81.1	84.8	78.4	85.2	89.6	82.1
All ages	17.1	18.8	14.2	15.0	16.4	12.7	16.0	17.6	13.4

From this table it appears that the mortality in urban areas is greater than in rural areas in all age-groups except 20–25 in the case of males, and 15–25 in the case of females. This exception is partly ascribed to the return home of young adults who had migrated from rural districts to the towns, and had there contracted phthisis.

The death-rates of all males in England and Wales, and of occupied and retired males, at various age-groups, based on the census of 1901 and the death registers of 1900 to 1902, are given as follows [112]:—

Age-group	Average Death-rates in 1900-2 per 1000			
	Total Males	Occupied Males Only	Retired Males Only	Occupied and Retired Males
15 to 20 years	3.49	2.44	79.69	2.46
20 ,, 25 ,,	4.77	4.41	90.60	4.50
25 ,, 35 ,,	6.38	6.01	96.51	6.29
35 ,, 45 ,,	10.94	10.22	94.80	10.87
45 ,, 55 ,,	18.67	17.73	68.30	18.72
55 ,, 65 ,,	34.80	31.01	91.48	35.56
65 years and upwards	94.61	88.39	148.02	106.23

The group of retired males shows exceptionally high rates of mortality, due to this group containing those males who are compelled to give up their occupations on account of illness or disease or other physical defect. The rates for occupied males only are, on the other hand, unduly favourable to that group, since the weakest members are constantly passing into the group of "retired" persons, and at death are registered as unoccupied, although death may have been accelerated, if not caused, by the nature of the occupations from which they "retired." A comparison of occupational death-rates is likely, therefore, to be more valid if retired persons and deaths among them are first allocated to the occupations in which those persons were engaged before retirement, than if persons actually occupied are alone considered. Even then, the death-rates in different occupations will appear unduly high in some and unduly low in others, on account of the weaker individuals in occupations requiring strength and vigour changing into occupations of a less arduous character. There is a tendency, accordingly, for certain occupations to be

engaged in by strong, healthy persons only, while others attract the weaker individuals. These considerations must be borne in mind in connection with the following table, which shows the mean annual death-rates per 1000 males, aged 15 and upwards, engaged in, or retired from, certain occupations, during the years 1900 to 1902 [112]:—

Occupations	Mean Annual Death-rates during 1900-2 per 1000 Occupied and Retired Males Aged							Mean Death-rates per 1000 Occupied Males Only Aged	
	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and upwards	25-45	45-65
Clergyman	...	1.68	2.72	4.09	9.82	23.43	82.62	3.43	15.53
Barrister or solicitor	...	0.96	4.88	7.59	13.77	27.56	86.65	6.08	18.29
Physician, surgeon	...	2.90	5.58	10.56	18.52	33.02	99.50	8.17	23.87
Schoolmaster	2 15	4.04	3.64	5.54	12.77	27.94	100.71	4.26	15.76
Domestic indoor service	1.50	3.87	6.21	9.87	16.70	33.03	103.24	...	...
Musician, music master	2.17	5.47	7.93	13.32	23.61	45.18	89.30	9.89	27.26
Railway engine driver, guard, porter, &c.	3.84	4.51	4.63	7.37	13.33	29.79	93.17	...	...
Coach, cab, omnibus service	1.90	3.56	6.57	13.37	21.91	40.48	118.29	...	...
Bargeman, waterman	7.46	8.01	8.63	15.11	25.32	44.29	138.28	10.98	29.80
Seaman, &c., merchant service	7.24	11.02	13.86	19.83	29.61	44.88	112.31	...	...
Dock or wharf labourer	2.11	5.25	9.97	18.14	27.70	45.91	97.65	...	...
Farmer, grazier	3.28	3.27	4.07	5.90	10.71	22.02	94.55	4.81	14.82
Farm labourer	1.70	3.59	4.34	6.36	11.22	22.06	97.34	...	...
Gardener, nurseryman	1.52	2.52	3.78	5.38	9.64	22.14	75.85	4.32	13.99
Fisherman	3.38	6.72	8.44	12.44	15.39	27.55	100.50	9.48	18.63
Publican, innkeeper	2.04	4.94	13.87	22.50	31.07	50.15	128.75	17.89	35.90
Brewer	2.31	5.28	7.55	16.59	26.46	48.60	117.69	11.28	32.22
Chemist, druggist	2.88	4.85	6.99	9.37	19.23	35.49	105.36	7.14	23.61
Grocer, &c.	1.72	3.62	4.62	7.63	13.32	26.67	76.05	5.48	16.85
General shopkeeper	2.67	5.12	11.08	20.71	29.11	38.08	103.59	15.26	30.17
Publisher, newsagent, &c.	2.71	5.70	6.83	10.40	16.45	30.95	86.24	7.97	20.16
Printer	3.21	6.07	6.62	10.81	18.58	33.92	95.94	7.89	21.99
Bookbinder	1.90	6.02	6.02	10.31	15.62	33.03	104.70	7.47	21.23
Lithographer	1.55	5.77	5.83	9.03	20.52	33.74	105.56	...	...
Watchmaker, clockmaker	2.06	3.89	5.48	8.46	13.62	29.45	91.73	6.52	18.58
Butcher	1.60	2.82	6.13	12.53	22.12	42.27	120.72	8.28	26.33
Baker, confectioner	2.30	3.90	5.53	9.31	16.94	35.11	100.61	6.67	21.61
Tailor	2.23	4.10	5.79	10.73	20.00	37.68	111.52	7.47	24.70
Shoemaker	2.67	5.20	6.63	10.39	18.32	34.23	106.88	7.84	22.60
Hairdresser	3.14	5.81	7.32	12.65	21.95	43.56	108.14	8.47	25.56
Tanner	2.51	3.27	3.81	6.10	15.92	32.80	109.04	4.68	20.95
Engine, machine, boiler maker, &c.	2.38	4.34	5.08	8.90	16.79	36.54	101.69	6.38	22.15
File maker	2.62	4.88	9.70	18.96	34.53	57.29	121.92	13.58	40.04
Gasfitter, lock maker, &c.	2.06	3.34	5.12	8.92	17.97	39.21	105.88	6.63	23.38
Blacksmith, striker	1.79	2.99	5.17	9.44	17.07	37.07	109.39	6.79	23.25
Nail, chain, &c., manufacture	2.93	4.70	6.95	12.25	23.04	43.21	132.69	8.98	28.56
Bricklayer, mason, builder	1.43	2.94	4.49	10.25	17.49	33.42	97.70	7.01	21.81
Carpenter, joiner	1.70	3.42	4.76	8.30	15.59	30.91	93.78	6.16	20.03
Slater, tiler	2.86	5.85	6.87	13.43	21.94	38.65	121.13	9.41	24.41
Paperhanger, plasterer	1.52	3.44	4.23	12.03	20.20	37.91	96.38	7.64	23.67
Plumber, painter, glazier	2.04	3.80	5.80	11.98	22.16	40.73	104.26	8.28	26.08
Wheelwright	1.61	2.98	5.52	8.01	13.40	31.51	116.45	6.40	19.11
Wool, worsted manufacture	2.19	5.09	5.25	9.22	18.00	40.93	147.11	6.81	24.72
Cotton manufacture	2.70	4.39	5.60	9.95	21.15	47.11	148.43	7.22	27.11
Textile dyer, bleacher, &c.	3.30	4.62	5.98	10.44	21.48	44.48	139.16	7.74	27.95
Potter	2.62	3.74	5.49	14.95	32.49	58.91	134.81	9.01	39.12
Glass manufacture	3.22	5.26	7.02	13.95	24.66	44.56	127.32	9.27	29.92
Coal miner	3.21	4.51	5.08	7.97	15.19	38.02	128.64	5.19	23.22
Copper miner	9.35	...	14.57	22.90	21.21	52.63	98.90	...	...
Tin miner	1.49	5.53	13.34	27.14	38.38	68.88	157.33	19.35	51.64
Lead miner	6.14	4.81	7.39	12.87	17.59	51.08	186.99	...	...
Stone, slate—quarrier	2.64	4.53	4.96	8.99	18.47	36.88	99.03	6.67	24.04
Platelayer, navvy, &c.	3.07	3.93	4.58	7.95	13.47	27.03	73.04	5.96	17.99
Costermonger, hawker, &c.	4.39	7.19	14.00	25.35	38.30	58.12	117.23	18.27	38.48
General labourer	4.54	9.31	15.29	26.85	40.52	71.60	191.63	18.62	38.92
Chimney sweep	3.55	3.22	6.01	17.54	26.55	45.38	107.88	12.03	30.03
Civil service (officers and clerks)	2.53	4.73	4.92	7.80	13.24	25.05	78.26	...	...
Civil service (messengers, &c.)	1.58	3.59	4.41	8.41	16.38	27.19	111.41	...	...
Transport service	2.89	5.19	7.49	13.70	22.02	40.45	110.80	...	...
Shopkeepers	2.05	4.09	5.59	9.45	16.35	30.39	89.72	...	...
Metal workers	2.40	4.29	5.79	10.40	19.29	39.48	112.49	...	...
Building trades	1.83	3.36	4.94	10.18	18.12	34.28	100.20	...	...
Textile manufactures	2.62	4.59	5.63	9.71	19.78	43.44	142.52	...	...

The number of deaths, and the proportion of all deaths in England and Wales and in London, which took place in public institutions in certain years, are given as follows [118]:—

Year	Number of Deaths			Proportion per 100 of all Deaths		
	In Workhouses, &c. (a)	Hospitals	Lunatic Asylums	In Workhouses, &c. (a)	Hospitals	Lunatic Asylums
	ENGLAND AND WALES (including London)					
1871	28,750	13,710	4,100	5.6	2.6	0.8
1881	34,500	13,820	4,860	7.0	2.8	1.0
1891	42,150	20,440	6,250	7.1	3.5	1.1
1901	44,410	30,560	8,510	8.1	5.5	1.5
1906	51,360	35,160	10,120	9.7	6.6	1.9
	LONDON ONLY					
1871	9,090	5,230	350	11.3	6.5	0.4
1881	10,690	5,980	290	13.2	7.4	0.3
1891	13,450	8,010	1,600	14.9	8.9	1.8
1901	15,050	9,060	1,870	11.3	6.8	2.3
1906	15,440	10,610	2,270	20.9	14.3	3.1

(a) Workhouses and other poor-law institutions, including Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals. Metropolitan institutions situated outside London are included in that county.

The crude annual death-rates from various diseases, &c., per million persons living are given as follows for successive quinquennial periods [62], [108]:—

Cause of Death	Annual Death-rates per 1,000,000 Persons Living				
	1881–5	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5
All causes	19403.0	18894.6	18718.0	17685.4	16004.6
Smallpox	78.0	13.6	20.0	6.6	25.4
Measles	413.0	468.4	407.2	421.0	325.8
Scarlet fever	435.8	240.6	182.2	134.6	125.8
Typhus	22.8	6.6	3.8	1.4	1.4
Enteric fever	216.0	179.2	173.6	174.8	112.2
Whooping cough	458.6	443.6	397.8	358.6	300.1
Diphtheria	156.2	169.6	252.6	272.4	204.2
Croup	163.4	125.8	70.0	34.2	16.8
Diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera	672.0	681.0	652.0	818.6	677.8
Puerperal septic diseases and childbirth	165.0	142.6	167.8	137.6	120.0
Erysipelas	82.8	54.2	47.8	35.2	35.8
Pneumonia	1001.8	1130.6	1251.4	1202.6	1270.8
Phthisis	1830.4	1635.4	1462.2	1322.6	1215.2
Cancer	547.6	631.6	711.4	800.2	864.0
Bronchitis	2153.6	2136.0	2074.2	1563.0	1237.0
Alcoholism	48.2	56.0	67.8	85.8	78.2
Epilepsy	111.8	106.6	94.4	85.6	88.2

The average annual death-rates from certain diseases, at various ages, are given as follows, the period on which the figures are based being 1901–5 [108]:—

Disease	Average Annual Death-rate (1901–5) per 10,000 Living Aged										
	0–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–35	35–45	45–55	55–65	65 and upwards	All Ages
	MALES										
All causes	537.77	36.40	21.03	31.41	42.94	59.19	99.21	173.16	329.35	906.45	170.95
Diphtheria and croup	12.30	5.57	0.95	0.23	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.09	2.24
Enteric fever	0.40	0.66	0.89	1.70	2.25	2.19	1.75	1.25	0.96	0.40	1.34
Phthisis	3.63	1.49	1.73	7.65	15.72	21.00	26.87	30.41	25.06	13.03	14.34
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.11	15.32	37.99	65.48 (a) / 74.25 (b)	22.20 (c)

Disease	Average Annual Death-rate (1901–5) per 10,000 Living Aged									
	0–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25	25–35	35–45	45–55	55–65	65 and upwards	All Ages
	FEMALES									
All causes	448.71	37.35	22.03	29.56	35.72	50.43	82.05	133.16	257.01	810.65	149.70
Diphtheria and croup	11.80	6.57	1.07	0.21	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.07	2.17
Enteric fever	0.40	0.73	0.99	1.23	1.20	1.19	1.11	0.85	0.61	0.33	0.92
Phthisis	3.14	1.96	4.01	9.74	12.26	15.41	17.34	14.37	11.11	6.71	10.09
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.88	24.09	44.27	67.42 (a) / 76.67 (b)	29.40 (c)
	PERSONS									
All causes	493.15	36.87	21.53	30.48	39.13	54.57	90.34	152.39	290.79	852.36	159.97
Diphtheria and croup	12.05	6.07	1.01	0.22	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	2.21
Enteric fever	0.40	0.70	0.94	1.46	1.69	1.66	1.42	1.04	0.77	0.36	1.12
Phthisis	3.38	1.72	2.87	8.71	13.89	18.05	21.95	22.08	17.62	9.46	12.14
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.58	19.87	41.34	56.56 (a) / 75.66 (b)	26.00 (c)

(a) Rates at age-group 65–75. (b) Rates at age-group 75 and upwards. (c) Rates at all ages above 35 years.

The death-rates from certain diseases in representative rural and urban counties are given as follows [108]:—

Disease	Average Annual Death-rate in 1901–5 per 10,000 Living at all Ages								
	England and Wales			Urban Counties			Rural Counties		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
All causes	170.95	149.70	159.97	188.36	164.01	175.78	142.10	127.02	134.31
Diphtheria and croup	2.24	2.17	2.21	2.47	2.40	2.43	1.81	1.72	1.77
Enteric fever	1.34	0.92	1.12	1.53	1.03	1.27	0.87	0.73	0.80
Pneumonia	14.92	10.65	12.71	17.70	12.66	15.10	10.11	7.19	8.60
Phthisis	14.34	10.09	12.14	15.81	10.43	13.03	12.56	10.31	11.40
Cancer (a)	22.20	29.40	26.00	23.29	30.46	27.07	20.63	27.39	24.20

(a) At all ages above 35 years.

The death-rates shown for urban and rural counties in the above table are corrected for age and sex constitution of the population.

The mortality from appendicitis, from which 12,400 deaths occurred from 1901 to 1907, is given as follows for different age-groups [62]:—

Age-group	Mean Annual Deaths per Million Persons, 1901–7	
	Males	Females
0 to 5 years	17	13
5 ,, 10 ,,	68	52
10 ,, 15 ,,	92	58
15 ,, 20 ,,	101	56
20 ,, 25 ,,	78	43
25 ,, 35 ,,	59	37
35 ,, 45 ,,	51	34
45 ,, 55 ,,	61	40
55 ,, 65 ,,	64	47
65 ,, 75 ,,	59	48
75 years and upwards	62	63
All ages	64	42

A similar table for Bright's disease is given as follows [62]:—

Age-group	Mean Annual Deaths per Million Persons, 1901–7	
	Males	Females
0 to 5 years	150	121
5 ,, 10 ,,	67	54
10 ,, 15 ,,	44	50
15 ,, 20 ,,	62	64
20 ,, 25 ,,	94	93
25 ,, 35 ,,	166	169
35 ,, 45 ,,	387	362
45 ,, 55 ,,	870	649
55 ,, 65 ,,	1,812	1,171
65 ,, 75 ,,	2,888	1,854
75 years and upwards	3,383	2,092
All ages	428	340

A similar table is given as follows for rheumatic fever [62]:—

Age-group	Mean Annual Deaths per Million Persons, 1901–7		Age-group	Mean Annual Deaths per Million Persons, 1901–7	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
0 to 5 years . .	19	17	45 to 55 years . .	70	66
5 ,, 10 ,, . .	62	70	55 ,, 65 ,, . .	67	59
10 ,, 15 ,, . .	83	98	65 ,, 75 ,, . .	62	55
15 ,, 20 ,, . .	79	81	75 years and upwards	41	46
20 ,, 25 ,, . .	52	54			
25 ,, 35 ,, . .	60	49			
35 ,, 45 ,, . .	73	56	All ages . .	62	59

A recent report of the Metropolitan Asylums Board (London) gives the case-fatality among the admissions for scarlet fever to hospitals of the Asylums Board since 1870. The following table is derived by the Registrar-General from figures in that report [62]:—

Period	Admissions for Scarlet Fever	Deaths	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Admissions	Mean Annual Mortality from Scarlet Fever per 1000 Living in the County of London
1873–77	3,228	399	12	0.62
1878–82	7,424	901	12	0.62
1883–87	12,798	1,238	10	0.32
1888–92	33,818	2,573	8	0.22
1893–97	68,512	3,494	5	0.23
1898–1902	64,800	2,234	3	0.11
1903–7	79,155	2,376	3	0.10

The great diminution in the rate of mortality from this disease as shown in this table may be due partly to severe cases only being admitted to the hospitals in the early years. But the general mortality from this fever in the county of London has fallen to less than one-sixth what it was in 1873–82.

Similar tables to the above are given as follows for diphtheria and enteric fever [62]:—

DIPHTHERIA

Period	Admissions for Diphtheria	Deaths	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Admissions	Mean Annual Mortality from Diphtheria per 1000 Living in London
1888–92	5,084	1,617	32	0.37
1893–97	20,330	4,655	23	0.61
1898–1902	37,257	4,749	13	0.35
1903–7	24,869	2,309	9	0.15

ENTERIC FEVER [62]

Period	Admissions for Enteric Fever	Deaths	Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Admissions	Mean Annual Mortality from Enteric Fever per 1000 Living in London
1873–77	1,775	335	19	0.25
1878–82	2,047	407	20	0.24
1883–87	1,973	316	16	0.19
1888–92	2,423	377	16	0.14
1893–97	3,003	545	18	0.14
1898–1902	6,681	1,021	15	0.15
1903–7	3,542	522	15	0.06

The death rates of males in London in 1906 from phthisis and from all causes, compared with the (approximate) rates among male persons inhabiting common lodging-houses in London, were as follows [113]:—

Age-group	Death-rates per 1000 Males Living			
	From Phthisis		From all Causes	
	London	Common Lodging-houses	London	Common Lodging-houses
25 to 35 years	2.16	5.42	5.54	12.05
35 „ 45 „	3.62	11.37	10.81	21.60
45 „ 55 „	4.42	13.60	19.24	33.50
55 „ 65 „	3.67	16.92	35.40	52.96
65 and upwards	2.50	14.86	95.27	134.47

Infantile Mortality

The greatest infantile mortality appears to occur during the third quarter of the year. Taking the average of the decennium 1896–1905, the deaths of children under one year of age numbered—

139 per 1000 births in the first quarter of the year;
118 per 1000 births in the second quarter;
187 per 1000 births in the third quarter; and
144 per 1000 births in the fourth quarter.

The mortality for the whole year was, on the average, 147 per 1000 births [108].

The variations from year to year in the mortality during the third quarter, and the mean temperature of the earth at a depth of 1 feet 9 inches, and the mean rainfall in the same quarter, according to observations at Greenwich, are given as follows [108]:—

Year	Deaths in Third Quarter of Year of Infants under One Year of Age per 1000 Births	Mean Temperature in Third Quarter	Amount of Rainfall in Third Quarter	Year	Deaths in Third Quarter of Year of Infants under One Year of Age per 1000 Births	Mean Temperature in Third Quarter	Amount of Rainfall in Third Quarter
		Degrees	Inches			Degrees	Inches
1896	178	60.0	8.7	1901	185	59.6	5.7
1897	213	60.0	6.3	1902	133	60.2	12.3
1898	245	64.0	2.5	1903	190	61.4	4.8
1899	233	64.0	4.3	1904	155	62.6	5.8
1900	188	61.3	4.6	1905	170	62.0	3.8
1901	208	62.0	5.1	1906 [est]	99	59.2	3.5

From this table there appears to be a close relationship existing between weather conditions on the one hand, and infantile mortality on the other. The deaths of children under one year was 178 per 1000 in 1896 and was the lowest on record. The mortality in the third quarter of the year, as shown in the above table, was exceptionally low. The summer of that year was unusually cool and showery [62].

The average annual death rates of infants under one year of age, and under two years of age, during the period 1901–5, according to the class of diseases causing death, are given as follows [28]:—

Cause of Death	Average Annual Number of Deaths per 1000 Births				Average Annual Death-rate per 1000 Persons living at all Ages
	Under 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	One Year	Under Two Years of Age
Violence, Accident, Suicide	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.3	1.2
Convulsions, Teething, Laryngismus	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.4	1.2
Bronchitis	9.1	6.8	8.4	24.3	11.7
Pneumonia (Lung Disease)	7.1	8.6	7.1	22.8	7.2
Wasting Diseases	22.8	8.2	8.2	39.2	12.2
Diarrhœa, Enteritis	2.0	1.1	1.1	4.2	2.5
Premature Birth	48.1	3.6	1.1	52.8	14.1
Congenital Defects	48.1	3.6	1.1	52.8	14.1
Tuberculous Diseases	2.0	2.4	2.3	6.7	2.5
Other causes	28.6	11.4	10.5	50.5	21.7
All causes	121.9	48.1	39.5	209.5	88.7
Developmental Diseases	1.1	1.1	1.1	3.3	1.2
„ Bronchitis	8.6	5.6	6.8	21.0	8.2
„ Pneumonia	6.2	4.7	6.5	20.3	7.6
Total all causes	89.2	40.2	40.2	137.8	48.3

The mortality of illegitimate infants is much greater than that for legitimates, as may be seen in the next table, which gives the mortality of illegitimate infants under one year of age per 1000 illegitimate births, and of legitimate infants under one year of age per 1000 legitimate births, in 1906 [108]:—

Cause of Death	Deaths in 1906 among Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate or Illegitimate Births					
	Males		Females		Both Sexes	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Common infectious diseases	6.9	7.4	7.2	8.4	7.0	7.9
Diarrhœal diseases	33.3	73.7	28.8	65.7	31.1	69.7
Wasting diseases	47.5	101.3	38.1	79.5	42.9	90.5
Including premature birth	22.1	34.7	17.7	28.1	19.9	31.5
,, atrophy, &c.	16.5	49.3	13.3	38.6	14.9	44.0
Tuberculous diseases	5.1	10.3	4.4	8.3	4.7	9.3
Other causes	46.3	91.9	36.3	75.7	41.4	83.9
Including convulsions	12.8	25.8	9.8	21.7	11.3	23.8
,, syphilis	1.0	9.8	0.8	9.6	0.9	9.7
Total all causes	139.1	284.6	114.8	237.6	127.1	261.3

Scotland

Infantile Mortality

The following table shows the average annual rates of infantile mortality in Scotland in five groups of registration districts. The principal towns comprise those which had a population of over 30,000 at the last census (1901); the large towns are those with 10,000 to 30,000 inhabitants at the last census; the small towns are those with from 2000 to 10,000 inhabitants at the census; the mainland-rural districts and the insular-rural districts comprise the registration districts, or parts of districts, not included in the above town districts [61]:—

Districts	Average Annual Death-rates of Infants under One Year per 1000 Births				
	1861–70	1871–80	1881–90	1891–1900	1901–6
Principal towns	151.2	149.8	140.3	147.4	134.9
Large towns		133.9	127.2	133.6	121.9
Small towns	99.6	118.1	111.9	127.4	111.8
Mainland-rural		90.6	88.7	95.3	89.6
Insular-rural	83.1	81.0	72.4	75.7	70.6
Scotland	121.1	122.7	119.0	127.9	119.1

Ireland

Infantile Mortality

The following table shows the principal causes of death among infants under one year of age in Ireland in 1907 [65]:—

Cause of Death	Death-rates per 1000 Registered Births in 1907 among Infants Aged			
	0–3 Months	3–6 Months	6–12 Months	Total under One Year
Common infectious diseases	1.39	1.42	3.51	6.32
including whooping cough	0.84	0.96	1.65	3.45
,, measles	0.08	0.20	1.14	1.42
Diarrhœa, enteritis (not tuberculous) and gastritis	4.42	3.28	3.45	11.15
Tuberculous diseases	0.77	1.27	2.38	4.42
Wasting diseases	30.35	2.37	1.45	34.17
Other causes	16.35	7.82	11.51	35.68
Including convulsions	7.71	1.97	1.63	11.31
,, bronchitis	3.44	2.33	3.68	9.45
,, pneumonia	1.06	1.20	2.55	4.81
All causes	53.28	16.16	22.30	91.74

France

The average annual death-rate (exclusive of still-births) in France for a century is given as follows [9]:—

	Death-rate per 1000 Population
1806–10	26.3
1811–15	26.9
1816–20	25.3
1821–25	24.8
1826–30	25.5
1831–35	26.0
1836–40	23.6
1841–45	22.7
1846–50	23.9
1851–55	24.1
1856–60	23.8
1861–65	22.9
1866–70	24.4
1871–75	25.0
1876–80	22.4
1881–85	22.2
1886–90	[illegible]
1891–95	22.3
1896–1900	20.7
1901–5	19.6
1906	[illegible]

The mortality in the army averaged 9.4 per 1000 of the mean effective strength during 1870–80, 6.7 per 1000 during 1880–90, 5.3 per 1000 during 1896–1900, and 4.4 per 1000 during 1901–6 [9].

Germany

The mean annual death-rate (exclusive of still-births) in Germany since 1876 has been as follows [9]:—

	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1000 Population
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

United States of America

The registration of deaths in the United States at present covers only a part of the Union. The following statistics, therefore, relate only to the registration area of the States. This area in the period 1901–5 contained nearly 41 per cent. of the total population of the country, and in 1906 nearly 44 per cent., namely, about 34,800,000 in 1901–5 and 41,000,000 in 1906 out of a total population of about 80,000,000 [109].

The average annual death-rates from all causes in the registration States during 1901–5 and the rate in 1906 are given as follows [109]:—

State	Death-rates per 1000 of Population	
	1901–5	1906
California	(a)	17.4
Colorado	(a)	15.9
Connecticut	16.0	16.7
Indiana	13.0	12.5
Maine	16.0	16.2
Maryland	(a)	15.7
Massachusetts	16.6	16.6
Michigan	13.3	14.3
New Hampshire	16.4	17.3
New Jersey	16.1	16.2
New York	17.1	17.1
Pennsylvania	(a)	16.5
Rhode Island	17.8	17.5
South Dakota	(a)	8.8
Vermont	16.2	16.8
Total of above	15.9	16.1

(a) Non-registration in 1901–5.

Death-rates in certain registration cities are given as follows [109]:—

City	Death-rates per 1000 of Population	
	1901–5	1906
San Francisco	20.9	20.1 (a)
Washington, D.C.	20.6	20.5
Chicago	14.3	14.2
New Orleans	22.6	22.7
Baltimore	19.7	19.4
Boston	18.8	18.9
St. Louis	17.8	15.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	20.7	19.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(a) Year 1905.

The relative death-rates of the white and coloured population are shown as follows [109]:—

City	Average Annual Death-rates 1901–5	
	White	Coloured
Washington, D.C.	19.8	28.8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	19.4	32.2
Baltimore	17.2	30.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk	19.1	30.2
Average of about 35 cities	17.5	28.4

The death-rates from the principal diseases are given as follows [109]:—

Disease	Death-rates in Registration Area per 100,000 of Population					
	Average 1901–5	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906 (a)
Tuberculosis of lungs	169.9	169.2	165.7	177.3	168.2	159.4
Pneumonia	126.2	124.5	122.2	135.7	115.7	110.8
Heart disease	124.9	117.8	125.1	134.2	138.5	130.7
Diarrhœa and enteritis	109.8	105.4	102.5	111.3	116.7	122.9
Bright's disease and nephritis	97.5	91.3	97.8	103.8	104.3	99.8
Apoplexy	70.0	68.5	68.6	71.9	72.2	71.8
Cancer	68.3	65.3	68.6	70.6	72.1	70.8
Bronchitis	37.0	39.4	36.4	36.0	33.5	32.5
Bronch.-pneumonia	33.1	31.8	33.7	36.1	34.4	38.2
Typhoid fever	32.2	34.4	34.3	32.5	28.1	32.1
Meningitis	31.9	30.3	28.3	31.8	34.5	25.6
Premature birth	30.9	28.5	31.2	34.3	32.9	34.8
Diphtheria and croup	29.7	30.1	32.6	28.5	25.8	26.3
"Convulsions"	22.6	25.0	21.0	20.5	19.8	18.1
Paralysis	20.2	20.9	20.3	19.4	17.7	16.9
Influenza	20.0	10.1	18.6	20.3	19.0	10.5
Scarlet fever	11.1	12.7	12.3	10.9	6.8	7.9
Appendicitis	11.0	10.1	11.0	11.9	12.0	11.4
Whooping cough	11.0	12.1	15.9	6.6	10.7	15.4
Diabetes	11.6	10.4	11.3	12.9	13.0	13.0

(a) The registration area in 1906 was larger than in previous years.

The death-rates in cities and rural areas in certain registration States in 1906 are shown as follows [109]:—

Cause of Death	Deaths per 100,000 of Population in 1906		
	Cities	Rural Areas	Total
All causes	1741.8	1498.3	1604.0
Tuberculosis of lungs	177.3	130.5	153.8
Pneumonia	129.4	86.2	111.5
Diarrhœa and enteritis	142.2	90.1	120.7
Heart disease	138.6	149.9	143.3
Apoplexy and paralysis	88.4	109.6	97.1
Cancer	77.7	69.8	74.4
Bright's disease and nephritis	121.0	79.0	103.7
Bronchitis	36.1	24.2	31.2
Diphtheria and croup	33.1	16.0	26.0
Measles	15.3	6.9	11.8
Scarlet fever	9.7	4.1	7.9
Whooping cough	15.9	12.7	14.9
Influenza	7.4	14.0	10.1
Violence	115.6	94.6	106.9

The death-rates in 1900 per 1000 of population of certain ages in the registration areas of 1900 are given as follows [109]:—

Age	Death-rate per 1000	Age	Death-rate per 1000
Under 1 year	162.6	45 to 49 years	13.3
1 year	42.9	50 ,, 54 ,,	17.1
2 years	18.1	55 ,, 59 ,,	23.5
3 ,,	11.3	60 ,, 64 ,,	32.0
4 ,,	8.3	65 ,, 69 ,,	47.3
5 to 9 years	4.7	70 ,, 74 ,,	70.0
10 ,, 14 ,,	3.0	75 ,, 79 ,,	105.1
15 ,, 19 ,,	4.9	80 ,, 84 ,,	161.6
20 ,, 24 ,,	6.8	85 ,, 89 ,,	235.4
25 ,, 29 ,,	7.9	90 ,, 94 ,,	328.7
30 ,, 34 ,,	8.6	95 and over	418.6
35 ,, 39 ,,	9.7	All ages	17.2
40 ,, 44 ,,	11.0		

New Zealand

The average age at death of persons dying in New Zealand was 39.6 years for males and 35.6 years for females in the period 1897 to 1901, and 41.9 years for males and 37.4 years for females in the period 1902 to 1906 [114].

In the following table are shown for the period 1902 to 1906 the number and ages of living children left by married men at death [114]:—

Ages of Married Men at Death	Number of Married Men who Died		Number of Living Issue Aged						
	Childless	Leaving Children	Under 5	5–10	10–15	15–21	21 and over	Not Specified	Total all Ages
20 to 30 years	84	164	256	38	1	...	...	13	308
30 ,, 40 ,,	154	653	728	681	293	45	...	80	1,827
40 ,, 50 ,,	158	943	595	953	1,036	940	288	184	3,997
50 ,, 60 ,,	193	1,417	238	596	1,056	1,891	3,271	409	7,461
60 ,, 65 ,,	128	1,034	45	149	366	948	4,187	236	5,931
65 and upwards	666	4,593	59	182	591	1,383	21,271	1,247	24,643

DEATH DUTIES

United Kingdom

The net receipt of all death duties in each financial year from 1897–8 has been as follows [37]:—

Year ended March 31	Net Receipt of all Death Duties				Amount Due to the Exchequer (a)
	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897–8	13,594	1,242	643	15,449	11,186
1898–9	13,539	1,456	738	15,733	11,487
1899–1900	16,159	1,597	653	18,409	13,909
1900–1	14,184	1,665	872	16,721	12,483
1901–2	15,850	1,903	760	18,513	14,251
1902–3	15,410	1,861	642	17,913	13,712
1903–4	14,945	1,619	762	17,326	13,035
1904–5	14,642	1,874	742	17,258	13,011
1905–6	14,881	1,854	610	17,345	12,968
1906–7	16,520	1,768	691	18,959	14,263
1907–8	16,571	1,847	690	19,108	19,108 (a)

(a) Until the year 1907–8, the receipts from Death Duties were allocated, on the one hand, to the Imperial Exchequer, and, on the other, to Local Taxation Accounts. The amount due to the latter Accounts was therefore equal to the difference between the net receipt for the United Kingdom as given in the above table and the amount due to the Exchequer. In 1907–8, however, the total receipts from Death Duties were paid into the Exchequer, and the payments to the Local Taxation Accounts were accordingly made out of the Consolidated Fund, the amount on account of the Death Duties being £4,505,000 in 1907–8, leaving £14,603,000 for the Imperial Exchequer. The amount of duty *paid* into the Exchequer in any year does not exactly coincide with the net receipt of such duty actually due to the Exchequer for that year, the difference varying from a few thousand pounds to £600,000 or £700,000. The receipt of duty in 1908–9 was about £18,400,000 [38].

The net capital value of property on which estate duty, probate (and inventory) duty and account duty were paid in each year from 1897–8 is given as follows for each part of the United Kingdom separately [22]:—

Country	Net Capital Value of Property on which Estate Duties, &c., were Paid											
	1897–8	1898–9	1899–1900	1900–1	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
	Personalty											
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
England	174,745	173,647	202,002	174,601	181,720	182,045	180,508	176,689	186,974	209,226	194,502	186,525
Scotland	15,590	19,487	20,836	22,506	23,413	23,537	20,575	23,306	23,688	22,380	22,204	25,591
Ireland	8,800	9,317	9,216	11,141	8,055	7,902	8,331	8,383	7,667	9,745	9,707	9,692
United Kingdom	199,232	202,451	234,048	208,428	213,185	213,484	210,414	209,388	218,329	241,360	226,413	221,808

Net Capital Value of Property on which Estate Duties, &c., were Paid

Country	1897–8	1898–9	1899–1900	1900–1	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
Realty												
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
England	40 617	40 791	48 826	46 984	51 434	54 192	51 592	47 025	47 753	59 762	47 666	44 150
Scotland	5 078	5 582	5 880	6 367	6 131	6 575	5 780	6 761	6 795	6 245	6 085	6 030
Ireland	2 872	3 020	3 227	3 432	3 490	3 665	3 883	2 970	3 673	3 215	3 200	3 158
United Kingdom	49 467	49 395	57 933	56 783	61 564	64 436	61 255	56 756	58 221	69 230	56 325	53 338
Total Property												
England	215 660	214 738	252 828	221 675	233 661	236 237	232 100	223 714	234 727	259 988	241 568	230 675
Scotland	21 968	23 971	29 710	23 903	29 544	30 112	26 355	30 067	30 483	28 938	28 263	31 621
Ireland	11 771	12 337	12 445	14 573	12 554	11 571	13 211	12 363	11 340	12 584	12 507	12 850
United Kingdom	245 699	252 146	294 981	265 211	275 759	277 920	271 669	266 144	276 550	301 590	282 738	275 146

The numbers and capital values of estates, or portions of estates, assessed to, or found exempt from, death duty by the Inland Revenue Commissioners in each year from 1897–98, are given as follows [37], [22]:—

Estates Assessed to, or Exempt from, Death Duties

Class of Estate	1897–8	1898–9	1899–1900	1900–1	1901 2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
Numbers of Estates												
Not liable to duty	13,898	14 722	16,652	16,922	16 930	17,188	17 046	17,559	17,014	17,743	18,138	...
Including insolvent estates	1,509	1,519	1,562	1,647	1,610	1,566	1,450	1,628	1,552	1,704	1,663	...
Liable to duty—												
Value not exceeding £500 net	30 047	31,689	36 210	33 404	32 313	32 295	32 317	33 204	32 857	34 256	35 450	35 543
£500 to £1,000 net	7 473	7 352	8 738	9 434	9 468	9 777	9 909	10 058	9 894	10 516	10 782	10 729
£1,000 to £5,000 net	13 536	14 374	16 196	15 814	15 773	16 419	16 114	16 724	16 130	17 068	17 356	17 266
£5,000 to £25,000 net	2 118	2 253	2 479	2 350	2 269	2 212	2 214	2 295	2 254	2 473	2 341	2 328
£25,000 to £50,000 net	541	583	586	589	566	564	584	605	531	569	568	518
£50,000 to £100,000 net	398	423	442	396	412	433	398	449	416	441	422	452
£100,000 to £250,000 net	208	234	258	221	204	212	213	217	224	263	199	214
£250,000 to £500,000 net	49	42	55	51	47	45	49	44	70	58	51	50
£500,000 to £1,000,000 net	14	16	12	17	14	19	22	23	21	18	17	15
Exceeding £1,000,000 net	7	9	12	9	8	4	7	1	6	10	7	9
Total liable to duty	54 991	57,259	65,341	62 523	61,393	62 310	62,108	63,618	62,845	66,682	67,533	67,524
Capital Values												
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Not liable to duty—												
Insolvent estates (gross capital values)	3,267	2 741	3,295	3,385	3,111	2,611	2 302	3 150	2 915	3,185	3,047	. .
Others (net capital values)	680	975	1,032	1,015	885	904	863	893	866	876	922	...
Liable to duty (net capital values)—												
Value not exceeding £500 net	10,297	10,778	12,052	10,624	9,654	9,720	9,515	9,646	9,565	10,002	10,377	10,477
£500 to £1,000 net	7 314	7 201	8 370	8 163	8 013	8,265	8 357	8 417	8,076	8,616	9,110	9 123
£1,000 to £10,000 net	53,703	55,750	61,652	60,641	58,081	61,765	59 351	60 446	58 743	61 488	65 374	64,508
£10,000 to £25,000 net	38 582	39 642	43,248	40,758	40 767	41 231	39 826	41 832	40 377	42 506	40 206	40,370
£25,000 to £50,000 net	31 628	33 314	36 615	33 597	35 237	35 631	33 247	34 522	36 441	34 939	35 143	34,421
£50,000 to £100,000 net	25 242	26 424	31,755	31 197	30 778	33 227	31 439	33 823	31 572	30 935	33 740	33,434
£100,000 to £250,000 net	31 835	37 522	36 967	35 806	34 048	35 263	30 165	35 586	36 742	41 558	35 401	34,186
£250,000 to £500,000 net	17,984	15 700	20 068	18 697	17,296	17 711	14 901	17 572	23,025	21,263	20 566	20,116
£500,000 to £1,000,000 net	12 922	12 524	9 047	13 683	14 480	15 551	10 440	17 224	13 127	12 863	16,638	7,864
Exceeding £1,000,000 net	14,735	11,655	28,173	13,603	38,530	11,982	11 506	5 542	13 541	34,133	15,779	16,836
Total net capital liable to duty	247 342	253 513	292 822	274 264	314 288	270 474	264 118	263 272	273 298	460 282	304 270	963

The number and net capital value of estates, or portions of estates, liable only to estate duty, in the year ended March 31, 1908, classified by classes of estates, for the three parts of the United Kingdom, are given as follows [37] :—

Country	Net Value of Estates Liable to Duty in 1907–8								
	Not exceeding £500	£500 to £1000	£1000 to £10,000	£10,000 to £50,000	£50,000 to £100,000	£100,000 to £500,000	£500,000 to £1,000,000	Exceeding £1,000,000	Total all Values
	Number of Estates								
England	27,525	8,864	14,315	2,727	368	222	17	6	54,044
Scotland	4,021	1,198	2,094	356	35	23	...	1	7,728
Ireland	3,904	720	947	166	19	5	...	...	5,761
United Kingdom	35,450	10,782	17,356	3,249	422	250	17	7	67,533
	Net Capital Value of Estates								
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
England	8,276	7,460	54,324	63,883	29,470	48,954	15,811	13,827	242,005
Scotland	1,232	1,036	7,242	8,109	2,312	4,777	321	1,952	26,981
Ireland	1,069	614	3,808	3,797	1,958	1,556	506	...	13,308
United Kingdom	10,577	9,110	65,374	75,789	33,740	55,287	16,638	15,779	282,294

It should be remarked that the values here given under any particular class of estate are not strictly the capital values of the estates whose numbers are given in the upper portion of the table. For example, the net capital value of the seven estates, whose separate value exceeded £1,000,000, is not to be taken as exactly £15,779,000. This is due partly to the numbers, which represent the affidavits for probate or administration presented within the year, and which may not reveal the full value of the estates on which duty is ultimately paid; partly to the fact that a single estate may be subject to duty in portions at different rates, so that an estate appearing in only one class in the upper part of the table may be represented by property in two or more classes in the lower part of the table; and partly, to some estates being included in the capital value, but not in the numbers of affidavits.

These remarks apply to the preceding tables.

The capital values given in the above tables are net values, and are arrived at by deduction of debts, &c., from gross values. The next table shows the gross capital value of all property subject to estate duty, so far as such property came within the cognisance of the Inland Revenue Commissioners [37] :—

Year	Gross Capital Value of Estates Liable to Duty				
	Settled Property		All Property (including Settled)		
	Personalty	Realty	Personalty	Realty	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1897–8	19,039	21,974	198,571	75,199	273,770
1898–9	17,501	22,470	204,398	75,701	280,099
1899–1900	17,630	28,264	236,014	90,185	326,199
1900–1	20,018	26,689	209,512	85,326	294,838
1901–2	18,049	45,956	214,303	105,996	320,299
1902–3	23,546	24,931	213,595	84,869	298,464
1903–4	17,712	21,806	212,473	80,708	293,181
1904–5	19,396	23,796	211,042	82,284	293,326
1905–6	18,171	23,504	219,749	83,970	303,719
1906–7	18,797	22,856	243,743	84,591	328,334
1907–8	17,963	24,719	228,705	85,194	313,899

The gross capital of insolvent estates (which were not liable to duty), as declared to the Inland Revenue Commissioners, averaged during the ten years ended March 31, 1908, £3,110,000 per year; the debts averaged £4,496,000, and the net deficiency therefore averaged £1,380,000.

The gross capital of estates not exceeding £100 net value, which came to the notice of the above Commissioners, averaged during the same period £1,729,000 per year; the debts averaged £809,000; and the net capital averaged £920,000 [37].

DEBT

The funded and other debts of the principal countries of the world in or about the year 1907, and the annual debt charges, are shown as follows [3], [189]:—

Countries	Total Debt	Interest and other Annual Charges	Amount per Head of Population	
			Debt	Interest, &c.
	£	£	£	£
Europe—				
Austria	400,000,000	16,600,000	14.1	0.6
Belgium (1905) [1]	130,000,000	6,200,000	18.2	0.86
Bulgaria (1906) [3]	15,000,000	1,300,000	3.7	0.31
Denmark	14,000,000	600,000	5.4	0.21
France (1906)	1,230,000,000	50,000,000	33.9	1.3
German Empire (1907–8)	193,000,000	6,700,000	3.1	0.11
Greece (a)	35,000,000	1,200,000	13.9	0.45
Hungary	198,000,000	11,700,000	9.6	0.57
Italy (1906–7)	558,000,000	20,700,000 (f)	16.45	0.61
Netherlands	98,000,000	3,100,000	16.5	0.53
Norway (1906–7)	18,000,000	800,000	7.9	0.36
Portugal (1906–7)	177,000,000	6,200,000	31.2	1.08
Prussia (1907–8)	390,000,000	16,200,000	10.3	0.425
Roumania (1907–8)	57,000,000	3,200,000	8.45	0.48
Russian Empire	873,000,000	37,400,000	6.0	0.26
Servia	22,000,000	940,000 (g)	7.9	0.35
Spain (1906) [3]	376,000,000	14,200,000	20.2	0.76
Sweden	26,000,000	800,000	4.8	0.15
Switzerland (Federal Debt)	5,000,000	230,000	1.03	0.07
Switzerland (Railways)	46,000,000	1,500,000	..	..
Turkey	125,000,000	5,900,000	5.33	0.25
United Kingdom (1907–8)	760,000,000	29,500,000	17.1	0.66
America—				
Argentina	79,000,000	5,600,000	14.2	1.01
Brazil (1906) [3]	111,000,000	7,100,000	7.8	0.5
Canada (1906) [3] (b)	52,000,000	2,700,000	8.1	0.4
Central America—				
Costa Rica (1907–8)	3,000,000	80,000	8.6	0.23
Guatemala (1906)	3,400,000	400,000	1.8	0.225
Honduras (1906)	2,000,000	..	1.14	..
Nicaragua (1905) [3]	1,300,000	40,000	2.6	0.08
Chile (1907)	26,000,000	1,100,000	7.4	0.325
Colombia (1906) [3]	4,000,000	170,000	1.0	0.04
Cuba (1906) [3]	13,000,000	530,000	6.2	0.33
Ecuador (1906) [3]	3,000,000	200,000	2.2	0.21
Haiti (1906) [3]	5,000,000	460,000	3.8	0.34
Mexico (1906–7)	45,000,000	2,600,000	3.3	0.19
Peru (1906) (i)	4,000,000	30,000 (h)	0.85	0.01
San Domingo	1,000,000	320,000	16.2	0.73
United States (1906–7) (c)	176,000,000	4,300,000 (f)	2.04	0.05
Uruguay (1906)	27,000,000	1,500,000	24.55	1.36
Venezuela (1906–7)	8,000,000	500,000 (h)	3.1	0.2
Asia—				
China (1905) [3]	125,000,000	7,400,000	0.3	0.02
India (British) (1906–7) [5]	250,000,000	8,400,000	0.8	0.03
Japan (1907–8)	230,000,000	16,600,000	4.7	0.34
Persia (1904–5) [3]	3,400,000	190,000 (h)	0.5	0.02
Philippines (1906) [3]	3,000,000	60,000	0.4	0.01
Siam (1907–8)	4,000,000	180,000	0.6	0.025
Africa—				
Algeria (1906) [3]	1,300,000	150,000	0.25	0.03
Egypt	96,000,000	3,700,000	8.3	0.32
Tunis (1906) [3]	9,600,000	310,000	5.2	0.17
Australasia (1906) [3]—				
Australian States	232,000,000	9,100,000	57.3	2.24
New Zealand	63,000,000	2,200,000	70.8	2.35
British Colonies, not specified above (1906) [3]	125,000,000	4,300,000	8.4	0.33

(a) Excluding loan of the three Powers (1833).
(b) Net debt. The gross debt on January 1, 1907, amounted to £79,000,000 [3].
(c) Excluding arrears of interest, which amount to about £11,000,000 [3].
(g) Interest debt only.
(i) The total United States debt was £421,000,000. There was, however, cash in the Treasury amounting to £315,000,000, leaving net debt as given.
(f) Interest only.
(g) Year 1906.
(h) Estimated.
(i) The foreign debt of Peru amounting to £32,000,000, excluding arrears of interest to the amount of £23,000,000, was taken over in 1890 by the Grace-Donahue Company on conversion of railways and certain rights over guano deposits, mines, and lands in Peru for sixty-two years [3].

See also articles on *Finance*, and *Local Finance* (infra).

DESIGNS

See article on *Patents* (infra).

DIAMONDS

Cape of Good Hope

The average daily number of employees and wages paid in the diamond mines in the Kimberley division of Cape Colony during the years 1897 to 1906 are given as follows [27]:—

Mines	Average Daily Number of Employees				Average Weekly Wages			
	1897–1901		1902–6		1897–1903		1904–6	
	White	Coloured	White	Coloured	White Employees	Coloured Employees	White Employees	Coloured Employees
Kimberley	370	1,815	420	2,298	£3. 12s. to £6	21s. (*b*)	£3 to £5. 10s.	24s. (*b*)
De Beers	1,134 (*a*)	4,207 (*a*)	1,469 (*a*)	4,180 (*a*)				
Du Toit's Pan	23	123	201	1,730	...	...		
Bultfontein	110	786	187	1,455	...	...		

(*a*) Average daily numbers of 419 whites and 196 coloured during the period 1897–1901; and of 673 whites and 428 coloured during 1902–6, were employed at workshops, construction, &c.
(*b*) And lodging in addition.

In 1907 the above four mines employed respectively, on the average, 348 white and 2272 coloured persons; 1736 white and 4220 coloured (924 white and 778 coloured at workshops, &c.); 469 white and 3942 coloured; and 418 white and 3558 coloured. Wages remained as given for 1904–6 [29].

The average weight and value of the diamonds produced in the mines in the Kimberley division were as follows [27], [29]:—

Period	Average Weight in Carats	Average Total Value
1897–1901	2,644,100	£3,975,500
1902–1906	2,421,200	5,000,400
1907 only [29]	2,469,100	5,955,200

The Cullinan diamond found in 1905 in the mines of the Premier Diamond Mining Company, was the largest diamond in the world. It weighed in its rough state 3025¾ English carats, or more than 1¼ lbs. avoirdupois. When cut, it furnished one brilliant weighing 516½ carats, another weighing 309 carats, a third weighing 92 carats, a fourth weighing 62 carats, and several smaller ones. The whole number were estimated to be worth over £1,000,000 [116]. The Kohinoor diamond weighs just over 106 carats [116].

See also article on *Mining* (infra).

DIET

See article on *Food* (infra).

DISEASE

Tuberculosis

The average annual death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis in various countries during, in most cases, the period 1896–1905, is given as follows [108]:—

State	Average Annual Death-rate per 1000 Living	State	Average Annual Death-rate per 1000 Living
Hungary (average 1897–1905)	3.80 (*a*)	Spain (average 1900–5)	1.44
Austria (average 1895–1904)	3.43	Belgium	1.30
Servia	2.57	England and Wales	1.27
Ireland	2.14	Italy	1.20 (*b*)
Norway	2.01	Victoria	1.15
Prussia	2.00 (*a*)	Ceylon	0.91
German Empire	1.97	South Australia	0.84
Switzerland	1.89	Queensland	0.84
Jamaica	1.58	New South Wales	0.80
Scotland	1.55	New Zealand	0.74
The Netherlands	1.49	Western Australia	0.70
Japan	1.45	Tasmania	0.67

(*a*) These figures relate to deaths from all forms of tuberculosis. (*b*) Including deaths from general tuberculosis.

Cancer

The average annual death-rate from cancer in various countries during, in most cases, the period 1896–1905, is given as follows, the countries being arranged in the order of their relative mortality from this disease [108]:—

State	Average Annual Death-rate per 1000 Living	State	Average Annual Death-rate per 1000 Living
Switzerland	1.29	Prussia	0.61
The Netherlands	0.95	New South Wales	0.59
Norway	0.90	Tasmania	0.56
England and Wales	0.83	Italy	0.53
Scotland	0.81	Queensland	0.50
German Empire	0.74	Japan (average 1899–1903)	0.49
Victoria	0.72	Spain (average 1900–5)	0.44
Austria (average 1895–1904)	0.70	Western Australia	0.38
New Zealand	0.63	Jamaica	0.16
Ireland	0.63	Servia	0.09
South Australia	0.61		

Exact comparisons should not be made between the crude rates of mortality from cancer in the various countries included in the above table. The age constitution of the population in the different countries is not similar, while the assigned causes of death are not of equal accuracy and reliability.

On the basis of the experience of the industrial insurance companies of the United States of America during the period 1891–1900, Mr. F. L. Hoffman gave the following results as to the mortality from tubercular diseases and cancer among the classes of persons, chiefly wage-earners and others with small incomes, taking out industrial insurance policies [117]:—

Age	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes due to			
	Tubercular Diseases		Cancer	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
15 to 29 years	38.0	40.6	0.4	0.7
30 ,, 44 ,,	34.3	28.9	1.5	5.9
45 ,, 59 ,,	15.5	9.6	4.7	10.6
60 ,, 74 ,,	5.5	3.8	4.9	6.4

The industrial insurance experience of the American Prudential Insurance Company during the period 1897–1902 gave the following results as to the percentage of deaths from certain causes among persons in certain occupations [117]:—

Percentage of Total Deaths due to					
Consumption		Pneumonia		Liver Diseases	
Occupations	Per Cent.	Occupations	Per Cent.	Occupations	Per Cent.
Grinders	57.6	Moulders	15.9	Hotel-keepers	10.3
Polishers	40.7	Puddlers	13.0	Liquor dealers	7.9
Printers	37.6	Miners	13.1	Brewers	6.8
Plumbers	35.5	Liquor dealers	12.1	Policemen	6.0
Hatters	34.6	Iron and steel workers	11.7	Butchers	5.4
Glassworkers	31.9	Policemen	9.7	Waiters	4.3
Upholsterers	31.8			Tailors	4.2

For further details of deaths from diseases, see article *Deaths* (supra).

DIVORCES

The numbers of divorced persons in the population of several States, according to the censuses taken in or about the year 1900, are given as follows [12]:—

Country	Number of Divorced		Total	Number per 100,000 of Population aged 15 and upwards
	Males	Females		
Sweden	1,920	3,620	5,540	160
Switzerland	5,160	9,270	14,430	630
Germany	31,280	60,740	92,020	250
Netherlands	2,130	3,740	5,870	180
Belgium	3,440	4,650	8,090	180
Portugal	1,230	1,350	2,580	70
Hungary	6,430	12,050	18,480	150
Russian Empire (1897)	34,390	53,270	87,660	110
Finland	570	820	1,390	80
Servia	2,160	2,230	4,390	300
Roumania	6,720	10,430	17,150	480
Bulgaria	2,750	3,000	5,750	260
United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii)	84,570	114,930	199,500	400

England and Wales

The average annual numbers of persons divorced in England and Wales, and the numbers of re-marriages, for a series of quinquennial periods, are given as follows [62]:—

Period	Number of Persons Divorced	Number of Divorced Persons who Re-married		
		Men	Women	Total
Average of 1871–75	357	31	30	61
,, 1876–80	554	56	48	104
,, 1881–85	671	68	60	128
,, 1886–90	707	80	89	169
,, 1891–95	744	110	104	214
,, 1896–1900	980	172	173	345
,, 1901–5	1,126	262	248	510
Year 1906	1,092	351	325	676
,, 1907	1,288	309	327	636

The numbers of marriages of divorced persons should not be accepted as complete, since the figures refer only to persons described in the marriage register as divorced, while doubtless some divorced persons marry without disclosing the fact that they are divorced.

Netherlands

The average annual number of persons divorced in Holland in recent years is given as follows [35]:—

	Average Annual Number
1898–1900	1,028
1901–3	1,173
1904–7	1,465

Belgium

The number of divorces in Belgium has averaged per year as follows [14]:—

1882–86	232
1887–91	360
1892–96	491
1897–1901	689
1902–6	778

The ages of persons divorced in Belgium during 1902–6 are given as follows [14]:—

Age	Mean Annual Numbers		Percentages	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 21 years	...	5	...	0.64
21 to 25 years	20	50	2.57	6.43
25 ,, 30 ,,	113	169	14.52	21.72
30 ,, 35 ,,	195	189	25.06	24.30
35 ,, 50 ,,	372	312	47.82	40.10
50 and upwards	78	53	10.03	6.81
Total	778	778	100.00	100.00

France

The number of divorces in France is given as follows [9]:—

Period	Average Annual Number	
	Total	Per 1000 Population
1883–87	3,900	0.10
1888–92	6,350	0.17
1893–97	7,680	0.20
1898–1902	8,780	0.23
1903–6	10,600	0.27

The duration of the marriages which ended in divorce in 1906 is given as follows [9]:—

Duration of Marriage	Number	Per Cent. of Total
Less than 2 years	334	3.1
2 to 4 years	1,613	15.2
5 ,, 9 ,,	3,369	31.9
10 ,, 14 ,,	2,511	23.8
15 ,, 19 ,,	1,378	13.0
20 ,, 24 ,,	760	7.2
25 years and upwards	608	5.8
Total	10,573	100.0

The number of divorces in towns in 1905 per 1000 inhabitants, according to the size of the town, is given as follows [9]:—

	Number per 1000 Population
Paris	0.69
Towns from 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants	0.50
,, 30,000 ,, 100,000 ,,	0.45
,, 20,000 ,, 30,000 ,,	0.34
,, 10,000 ,, 20,000 ,,	0.34
,, 5,000 ,, 10,000 ,,	0.26

Germany

The numbers of divorces in Germany in recent years were as follows [12]:—

State	Average Number 1901–5	Number in 1906
Prussia	5,885	7,539
Bavaria	593	746
Saxony	1,354	1,470
Würtemberg	241	259
Baden	256	270
Hesse	125	183
Hamburg	529	678
Other parts	827	1,035
Total	9,810	12,180

The proportions per 100,000 of population were as follows [12]:—

State	1901–5	1906
Prussia	16.4	20.0
Bavaria	9.3	11.4
Saxony	31.0	32.3
Würtemberg	10.8	11.2
Baden	13.2	13.3
Hesse	10.7	15.0
Hamburg	64.3	76.6
Germany	16.7	19.9

Switzerland

The annual number of divorces in Switzerland has averaged as follows [23]:—

1876–80	990
1881–85	930
1886–90	880
1891–95	900
1896–1900	1,040
1901–5	1,150
1906	1,340

United States of America

The average annual number of divorces in the United States since 1867 is given approximately as follows [193]:—

	Average Annual Number
1867–71	10,700
1872–76	13,700
1877–81	17,900
1882–86	23,500
1887–91	31,500
1892–96	39,000
1897–1901	52,200
1902–6	66,500

The divorces per 100,000 of population increased steadily from about 29 during 1868–72 to 82 during 1903–6 [193].

On the average, about 33 per cent. of the total divorces were granted to husbands, and the remainder to wives [193].

Of the total number of divorces from 1887 to 1906, namely, 945,600, 39 per cent. were due to desertion, 22 per cent. to cruelty, 16 per cent. to adultery, 4 per cent. to drunkenness, and 4 per cent. to neglect to provide maintenance, &c. [193].

The duration of marriage before divorce was ascertained in 900,600 cases during 1887 to 1906, and it was found that in 2 per cent. of the cases, marriage had lasted less than 1 year; in 34 per cent., from 1 to 5 years; in 28 per cent., from 6 to 10 years; in 16 per cent., from 11 to 15 years; in 9 per cent., from 16 to 20 years; and in 11 per cent. of the cases, marriage had lasted 21 years or more [193]. An examination of 770,900 cases of divorce showed that separation between husband and wife had taken place in 27 per cent. of the cases in about 1 year after marriage, and in over 50 per cent. of the cases before the fifth year of marriage was completed [193].

Japan

The number of divorces in Japan averaged as follows [115]:—

1896–98	113,060
1899–1901	64,720
1902–4	64,630
1905	60,180

Australasia

Divorces and judicial separations in Australia and New Zealand averaged per year as follows [15]:—

Period	Australia	New Zealand
1871–80	29	..
1881–90	70	23
1891–1900	358	37
1901–6	374	138

See also article on *Marriages* (infra).

DRUNKENNESS

England and Wales

The numbers of persons tried for drunkenness in courts of summary jurisdiction in England and Wales in recent years have been as follows [102]:—

1897	193,280
1898	202,500
1899	214,300
1900	204,290
1901	210,340
1902	209,910
1903	230,180
1904	227,400
1905	219,280
1906	211,490
1907	210,020

Annual averages have been as follows [102]:—

Average of	Persons Tried	Proportion per 100,000 of Population
1852–62	86,120	435
1863–67	100,970	478
1868–72	131,810	586
1873–77	195,680	814
1878–82	182,000	708
1883–87	180,460	663
1888–92	178,330	620
1893–97	179,500	589
1898–1902	208,270	646
1903–7	219,680	643

Australia and New Zealand

The numbers of convictions for drunkenness in Australia and New Zealand in 1901 and 1906 are shown as follows [15]:—

State	Convictions for Drunkenness			
	Number		Per 100,000 of Population	
	1901	1906	1901	1906
New South Wales	23,800	22,420	175	149
Victoria	10,850	9,530	90	78
Queensland	9,770	7,470	295	140
South Australia	2,010	2,460	55	65
Western Australia	3,240	3,510	172	135
Tasmania	710	450	41	25
Commonwealth	50,380	45,840	133	112
New Zealand	9,310	11,630	120	130

Canada

The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada in recent years was as follows [32]:—

1902	13,324	1905	21,621
1903	16,532	1906	25,11c
1904	18,895		
		Average	19,096

E

EDUCATION

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See also article on *Illiteracy* (infra).

Statistics of elementary education in several countries are given as follows, mainly for the year 1906 [191]:—

Country	Enrolment in Elementary Schools			Teachers			Expenditure	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total	Per Scholar Enrolled
							£	£
Europe—								
Austria (1905)	1,960,000	1,920,000	3,880,000	62,400	29,400	91,800	4,200,000	1.1
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia) (1905)	1,680,000	1,640,000	3,320,000	24,500	7,500	32,000	500,000 (a)	0.15 (a)
Belgium	450,000	440,000	880,000	9,000	10,300	19,300	1,500,000	1.7
Bulgaria	250,000	150,000	409,000	...	...	8,800	...	...
France	2,800,000	2,770,000	5,570,000	...	...	152,000	8,000,000 (b)	1.5
German Empire [12]	..	...	9,700,000	137,200	29,400	166,600	26,000,000	2.7
Prussia [12]	...	...	6,300,000	85,000	17,800	102,800	16,400,000	2.6
Bavaria [12]	...	...	960,000	12,600	3,900	16,500	2,600,000	2.7
Saxony [12]	...	...	780,000	12,100	700	12,800	2,300,000	3.0
Greece (1902)	150,000	50,000	200,000	3,550	800	4,350	...	...
Italy	1,430,000	1,300,000	2,730,000	21,800	44,900	66,700	2,700,000	1.0
Netherlands	...	...	860,000	...	...	27,000	2,000,000	2.4
Norway (1904)	...	...	350,000	4,830	2,860	7,690	560,000	1.6
Portugal (1902)	...	...	240,000	...	...	...	...	...
Roumania (1904–5)	...	...	500,000	...	...	6,190	...	...
Russia	...	...	5,520,000	...	...	204,700	...	...
Finland (1907)	70,000	60,000	130,000 (c)	1,780	2,020	3,900	...	...
Servia (1904)	95,000	27,000	122,000	...	...	2,200	150,000	1.3
Spain (1901)	...	...	1,960,000	...	...	...	1,000,000	0.5
Sweden (1905)	...	...	760,000	...	...	18,800	1,500,000	2.0
Switzerland (1905) (c)	250,000	252,000	502,000	7,000	4,200	11,200	1,600,000 [23]	3.2
United Kingdom (1907–8)	...	...	7,500,000	...	...	200,000	22,000,000 (d)	3.0
Asia—								
Ceylon	...	...	280,000	...	...	...	...	...
British India (1906–7) [5]	3,970,000	560,000	4,530,000	...	...	...	1,040,000 (e)	0.25
Japan [115]	3,100,000	2,400,000	5,500,000	91,500	24,700	116,200	3,400,000	0.6
Africa—								
Cape Colony (1907)	...	...	180,000	2,340	4,240	6,580	420,000	2.3
Natal	14,000	12,000	26,000	120	220	340	80,000	3.0
America—								
Argentina (1905)	...	...	540,000	...	...	14,900	...	...
United States (1906–7)	...	...	16,800,000	105,800	369,500	475,300	68,000,000	4.0
Australasia	...	...	780,000	...	...	19,000	2,800,000	3.6

(a) State expenditure only.
(b) State expenditure for public primary schools only. These had 4,530,000 enrolled pupils.
(c) Also 190,000 in ambulatory schools.
(d) 1905–6 for England and Wales.
(e) Primary schools.

The number of scholars in primary or elementary schools in certain countries in 1890, 1900, and 1906, and their proportion of the population aged less than 15 years in 1890 and 1900, are given as follows [9]:—

Country	Scholars in Primary or Elementary Schools				
	1890		1900		Number in 1906
	Number	Per 1000 of Population Aged under 15	Number	Per 1000 of Population Aged under 15	
England and Wales (a)	4,800,000	470	5,700,000	540	6,000,000
Scotland (a)	660,000	460	750,000	500	790,000
Ireland (b)	490,000	320	480,000	360	500,000
Denmark	...	...	310,000 (c)	370	350,000 (c)
Norway	280,000	390	340,000	430	350,000 (d)
Sweden	650,000	430	740,000	440	760,000 (e)
Finland	55,000	65	110,000	120	140,000
Austria	3,000,000	380	3,500,000	390	4,100,000
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia)	2,200,000	340	2,600,000	380	2,700,000
Switzerland	...	...	470,000	460	500,000 (e)
Germany	...	...	9,000,000	460	9,700,000
Netherlands	640,000	400	740,000	420	860,000
Belgium	680,000	310	790,000	370	880,000
France (including Algiers)	5,600,000	560	5,500,000	550	5,600,000 (e)
Italy	2,400,000	...	2,700,000	240	2,700,000 [191]
United States (b)	8,200,000	370	10,600,000	410	11,700,000
Japan	3,100,000	...	4,300,000	270	5,400,000

(a) Numbers given are those on the rolls at the end of the year.
(b) Numbers given are the average daily attendances.
(c) Numbers in primary schools in 1898, and in communal schools in 1906.
(d) Year 1904.
(e) Year 1905.

The figures in the two preceding tables are not in all cases comparable with one another. The first table gives the enrolment, and the second in some cases the attendances. The detailed statistics given below under the names of countries should be consulted.

The following table shows the ages at which compulsory education begins and ceases, respectively, in the several countries stated. In some countries, however, public provision is made for the instruction of children below the age at which attendance at school becomes compulsory. In special circumstances, too, the age at which compulsory attendance begins may be postponed, and the age at which it ceases may be lowered or raised. The extent to which the law is enforced may also vary from country to country [119], [120].

States	Age at which Compulsory Education	
	Begins	Ceases
United Kingdom	5 years [123]	14 years [118]
Netherlands	7 ,,	13 years, and in some cases 12 years
Norway	7 ,,	14 years
Sweden	...	About 14 years
France	6 ,,	13 years
Germany—		
Prussia	6 ,,	14 ,,
Bavaria	6 ,,	13 ,,
Saxony	6 ,,	14 ,,
Würtemberg	7 ,,	During 15th year
Denmark	7 ,,	14 years
Spain	6 ,,	12 ,,
Portugal	...	12 ,,
Italy	6 ,,	12 years, but in some communes 9 years
Switzerland—		
Bern	6 ,,	Generally 15 years
Zurich	6 ,,	14 years
Lucerne	7 ,,	13 years (in primary schools)
St. Gall	6 ,,	14 to 15 years
Austria	6 ,,	14 years
Hungary	6 ,,	15 ,,
United States—		
New York State	8 ,,	16, and in some cases 14 years
Massachusetts	7 ,,	14 years
Canada—		
Ontario	8 ,,	14 ,,
British Columbia	7 ,,	14 ,,
Australia—		
New South Wales	6 ,,	14 ,,
Queensland	6 ,, [15]	12 ,,
South Australia	7 ,, [15]	13 ,,
Western Australia [15]	6 ,,	14 ,,
Tasmania	7 ,, [15]	13 ,,
Victoria	6 ,, [15]	14 ,,
New Zealand	7 ,,	14 ,,
Japan [93]	6 ,,	14 ,,

In Belgium, Quebec, and Manitoba there is (in 1908) no statutory compulsion. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick compulsory attendance is left to local option, but if adopted the limits of age are 7 and 12, with certain exceptions.

United Kingdom

Statistics of elementary schools and of scholars in 1906–7 are given as follows:—

Country	Number of Elementary Schools	Accommodation	Number of Scholars on Register	Average Attendance	
				Number	Per Cent. of Number on Register
England and Wales [121]	20,647 (*a*)	7,070,000	6,000,000	5,300,000	88
Scotland [122]	3,138 (*b*)	990,000	790,000	690,000	87
Ireland [22]	8,538 (*c*)	745,000	675,000	486,000	72
Total	32,323	8,805,000	7,465,000	6,476,000	87

(*a*) Council, voluntary, and other efficient elementary schools. (*b*) Day schools. (*c*) Primary schools.

Further statistics of education in the United Kingdom are given in detail for each country separately in the following tables.

England and Wales

The number of schools and their accommodation in the years stated are given as follows [121]:—

Type of School	1897–8		1901–2		August 1, 1907	
	Number	Accommodation	Number	Accommodation	Number	Accommodation
Ordinary public elementary schools—						
Council or board schools	5,555	2,625,900	5,878	2,958,000	7,203	3,651,500
Voluntary schools	14,382	3,691,000	14,275	3,723,300	13,370	3,410,500
Other elementary schools "certified efficient"	133	12,300	117	11,000	74	9,700
Higher elementary schools	...	...	25	7,500	61	19,000
Special schools—						
For blind or deaf children	101	5,200	99	5,200	87	6,000
For defective or epileptic children	...	...	96	4,000	191	12,100
Total	20,171	6,334,400	20,490	6,709,000	20,986	7,108,800

The numbers and ages of the scholars on the school registers on the last day of the school year are shown as follows [121]:—

Ages	Numbers of Scholars on Registers		
	1897–8	1901–2	1906–7
Under 3 years	4,000	2,500	...
3 to 5 years	611,800	611,000	459,000
5 ,, 7 ,,	1,195,800	1,230,000	1,278,700
7 ,, 12 ,,	3,010,800	3,122,400	3,185,700
12 ,, 15 ,,	756,200	930,600	1,072,900
15 and over	8,400	7,500	7,400
Total	5,587,000	5,904,000	6,003,700

The numbers in average attendance were [118]:—

Type of School	1897–8	1901–2	1906–7
Voluntary and "non-provided" schools	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,450,000
School board and council schools	2,000,000	2,300,000	2,850,000
Total	4,500,000	4,800,000	5,300,000

Statistics of secondary and other schools in 1908 are given as follows [22]:—

Type of School	Number (*a*)	Scholars
Secondary schools	840	137,000
Evening schools	6,874	584,000 (*b*)
Day technical classes	193	8,300 (*b*)
Technical institutions	37	2,500 (*b*)
Art classes	40	2,160 (*b*)
Schools of art	225	41,700

(*a*) The numbers of schools, &c., given are those recognised by the Board of Education.

(*b*) Number of students on account of whom grants were paid.

The numbers of teachers in schools in 1902 and 1908 are given as follows [22]:—

Type of School	Numbers in	
	1902	1908
Public elementary schools	121,700	155,900
Higher elementary schools	340	680 (*a*)
Schools for blind and deaf children	560	615
Schools for defective and for epileptic children	225	630

(*a*) Year 1907.

These numbers are exclusive of pupil teachers, whose numbers on the staffs of schools were 24,000 in 1902 and 22,000 in 1908 [22].

The expenditure of local education authorities on account of elementary education in 1901–2 and 1906–7 is given as follows [22]:—

	School Boards 1901–2	Local Education Authorities 1906–7
	£	£
Current expenditure—		
Public elementary schools	8,200,000	17,200,000
Industrial and special schools	180,000	430,000
Administration	530,000	1,090,000
Loan charges	2,000,000	2,420,000
Other payments	90,000	60,000
Total ordinary	11,000,000	21,200,000
Expenditure out of loans	2,400,000	2,400,000
Total	13,400,000	23,600,000

The public education system of England and Wales was radically altered by Parliament by the Education Act of 1902, and accordingly the two sets of figures given above should not be taken as indicating a normal growth in expenditure.

The numbers of students at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in 1897 and 1907 are given as follows [191]:—

University	1897	1907
Oxford	3,400	3,700
Cambridge	2,900	3,500

In 1907 Oxford had 295 professors and many assistants. The Bodleian library contains over 600,000 volumes. At Cambridge University there were 135 professors and many assistants. There is a library of over 500,000 volumes [191].

Scotland

The numbers of schools under inspection, scholars, and teachers, and other particulars for several years, are shown in the following table [122]:—

	Numbers in Years		
	1890	1900	1907
Estimated population	4,109,300	4,324,900	4,775,500
Number of schools—			
Day schools	3,076	3,104	3,138 (*a*)
Higher grade schools	...	31	147 (*a*)
Accommodation—			
Day schools	714,900	893,800	987,700
Higher grade schools	...	9,300	34,200
Average number of scholars on register during year—			
Day schools	664,500	753,300	792,800
Higher grade schools	...	3,300	20,900
Average attendance—			
Day schools	512,700	626,100	692,800
Higher grade schools	...	2,900	18,500
Number of—			
Certificated teachers	7,745	10,845	15,021 (*b*)
Assistant teachers	1,320	2,418	2,614 (*c*)
Pupil teachers	3,883	3,926	3,585 (*d*)
Students in training	861	1,360	3,005 (*e*)

(*a*) The 3285 schools in 1907 are classified as follows:—

Public schools	2,922
Church of Scotland schools	18
Free Church	6
Episcopal	61
Roman Catholic	213
Undenominational and other schools	65
Total schools on annual grant list	3,285

(*b*) Comprising 4822 male and 10,199 female certificated teachers (920 males and 4280 females being untrained).

(*c*) Comprising 207 male and 2407 female assistant teachers.

(*d*) Comprising 645 male and 2940 female pupil teachers.

(*e*) Comprising 606 male and 2399 female students in training.

In 1907–8 there were 3143 day schools and 169 higher grade schools under inspection [22].

In the year 1907–8 there were 754 evening continuation classes receiving grants. The number of scholars on account of whom grants were paid in that year was 101,700 [22].

In 1907–8 there were also 55 secondary schools claiming government grants. The pupils on the roll at the close of the school year numbered 19,000, while the number in average attendance throughout the year was 17,500. There were 1400 teachers [22].

The income and expenditure per scholar in schools receiving annual grants in 1900 and 1907, and other information, are shown as follows [122]:—

Type of School	Total No. of Schools		Average No. of Scholars in Attendance		Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance		Rate of Income per Scholar from Local Sources		Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in Average Attendance	
	1900	1907	1900	1907	1900	1907	1900	1907	1900	1907
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public schools	2,774	2,922	547,249	615,474	2 15 0¾	3 7 10¾	1 2 2¾	1 7 2	2 14 11½	3 7 10
Church of Scotland	27	18	4,104	2,458	2 14 4	3 7 9¾	0 18 0¾	1 2 4¾	2 11 5	3 4 11½
United Free Church	6	6	2,706	1,683	2 16 0	3 13 10¾	0 17 0¾	1 7 3¾	2 17 3¾	3 12 10
Episcopal	68	61	10,862	10,174	2 4 4¾	2 12 3	0 11 1½	0 11 5¾	2 3 10½	2 12 1
Roman Catholic	189	213	55,119	73,215	2 4 11½	2 12 3	0 12 1¾	0 13 11¼	2 5 6¼	2 12 4
Undenominational and other schools	71	65	8,998	8,224	3 4 5¾	3 11 7¾	1 7 4¼	1 5 4¼	3 2 5	3 11 5½
Totals	3,135	3,285	629,038	711,228	2 14 1	3 6 1½	1 1 1½	1 5 6¾	2 13 11¾	3 6 0½

The expenditure from education grants for the year ended December 31, 1907, and for the period from 1839 to the end of 1907, is given as follows [122]:—

Object of Expenditure	Expenditure from Education Grants	
	Year ended Dec. 31, 1907	From 1839 to Dec. 31, 1907
	£	£
On public schools	846,900	16,628,000
,, Church of Scotland schools	17,600	4,153,600
,, United Free Church schools	19,500	
,, Undenominational schools	72,600	
,, Episcopal schools	15,200	464,800
,, Roman Catholic schools	97,000	1,563,200
Administration	60,500	1,454,600
Relief of fees of day scholars	354,800	5,078,100
Other items	575,800	2,860,100
Total expenditure from grants	2,059,900	32,202,400

The total expenditure of local authorities in Scotland on education (including industrial schools and reformatories) in 1906–7 was £3,400,000, including £400,000 out of loans [22].

Ireland

Statistics of primary schools in Ireland are given as follows [22]:—

	Numbers in		
	1897	1902	1908
Schools in operation	8,631	8,712	8,468
Accommodation	854,250	736,000	757,300
Number of pupils on the rolls	709,000	737,100	689,000
Average number in attendance	521,100	487,100	495,000

The number of teachers in the service of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland was 12,000 in 1897 (of whom 6430 were untrained), 11,980 in 1902 (5365 untrained), and 12,730 in 1908 (4496 untrained). These numbers are exclusive of junior assistants and industrial teachers [22].

There were in the session 1907–8, seven training colleges, with 520 men and 660 women resident students [22].

The expenditure by the Commissioners of National Education out of rates and parliamentary grants was £1,330,000 in 1896–7, £1,380,000 in 1902–3, and £1,620,000 in 1908–9 [22].

Netherlands

Statistics of infant schools in the Netherlands are given as follows [35]:—

	1880	1890	1900	1906
Number of infant schools—				
Public	105	132	147	157
Private	673	859	922	1,019
Total	778	991	1,069	1,176
Number of pupils—				
Public schools	19,270	23,560	27,060	27,820
Private schools	66,060	77,300	90,470	97,170
Total	85,330	100,860	117,530	124,990

Statistics of elementary or primary schools are given as follows [35]:—

	1880	1890	1900	1906
Number of schools—				
Public	2,771	2,959	3,127	3,266
Private	1,109	1,299	1,480	1,777
Total	3,880	4,258	4,607	5,043
Number on teaching staff—				
Public schools	10,006	12,869	16,664	17,806
Private schools	4,168	5,199	8,009	9,475
Total	14,174	18,068	24,673	27,281
Number of pupils in January—				
Public schools	407,790	454,930	508,280	567,760
Private schools	132,200	188,050	231,530	289,370
Total	539,990	642,980	739,810	857,130

The numbers, teachers, and pupils of other schools, &c., are shown as follows [35]:—

	1900	1906
Industrial, professional, evening schools, &c.—		
Number	152	291
Teaching staff	1,345	2,401
Pupils	19,930	33,630
High schools for boys—		
Number	64	74
Teaching staff	874	1,166
Pupils	8,290	9,850
High schools for girls—		
Number	12	16
Teaching staff	179	239
Pupils	1,710	1,620
Navigation schools—		
Number	11	11
Professors	69	82
Pupils during year	1,265	1,060
State School of Agriculture		
Professors (end of year)	38	46
Pupils (beginning of year)	253	334
Gymnasia—		
Number	29	30
Professors	428	447
Students for complete courses	2,210	2,080

	1900	1906
Public Universities—		
Number	4	4
Students	3,020	3,465
Private University—		
Students	120	156

The net expenditure for public education of all kinds was as follows [35]:—

	1897	1900	1906
	£	£	£
By the State	825,000	894,000	1,653,000
By provinces	7,000	8,000	16,000
By communes	916,000	1,077,000	937,000
Total	1,748,000	1,979,000	2,606,000

The total public expenditure on primary education alone has increased as follows [35]:—

1860	£188,000
1870	334,000
1880	697,000
1890	939,000
1900	1,470,000
1906	1,892,000

Belgium

The growth of primary schools in Belgium is shown as follows, private schools entirely free from State inspection or control not being included [14]:—

Class of School giving Primary Instruction and subject to State Inspection	Number of Schools			Number of Pupils		
	1881	1900	1906	1881	1900	1906
Primary schools, properly so-called—						
Communal	4,713	4,424	4,569	339,300	480,100	505,300
Others (*a*)	13	2,390	2,653	800	313,800	378,200
Total	4,726	5,814	7,222	340,100	793,900	883,500
Adult schools—						
Communal	2,407	1,860	2,111	76,300	71,400	80,200
Others (*a*)	38	985	2,107	700	59,400	128,400
Total	2,445	2,845	4,218	77,000	130,800	208,600
Infant schools	708	2,310	2,837	56,400	218,700	264,850

(*a*) The schools, other than communal schools, subject to State inspection in 1878, were—

	Number	Pupils
Primary	463	70,800
Adult	108	8,500

The expenditure on primary education in Belgium has grown as follows [14]:—

Year	Expenditure by			Total
	State	Communes	Other Bodies	
	£	£	£	£
1850 . .	50,000	60,000	70,000	180,000
1860 . .	90,000	100,000	80,000	270,000
1870 . .	230,000	220,000	160,000	610,000
1880 . .	700,000	520,000	180,000	1,400,000
1890 . .	470,000	510,000	180,000	1,160,000
1900 . .	640,000	790,000	190,000	1,620,000
1905 . .	760,000	910,000	200,000	1,870,000

Statistics of other schools, &c., giving higher education in Belgium in 1900 and 1906, are given as follows [14]:—

	Schools, &c., in		Students in	
	1900	1906	1900	1906
Royal athenæums . .	20	20	5,930	5,960
Communal and other colleges	15	15	1,610	1,730
Middle-class schools for boys	88	88	16,440	17,940
Middle-class schools for girls	40	40	7,350	8,050

There are four universities in Belgium, with special schools attached to them. The numbers of students in the several faculties in 1899–1900 and 1906–7 are given as follows [14]:—

	1899–1900	1906–7
Faculties—		
Philosophy and letters .	523	620
Sciences	1,073	1,404
Law	915	1,008
Medicine	1,089	1,027
Theology	110	139
Technical faculty and special schools	1,555	2,186
Other students . . .	...	236
Total . . .	5,265	6,620

There were also in 1906 various academies, &c., as follows [14]:—

	Number	Students
Academies of fine arts . .	85	17,800
Royal conservatories and other schools of music . .	67	18,600

France

Statistics of schools and scholars in France in 1895–6 and 1905–6 are given as follows [9]:—

School	Number of Schools		Number of Teachers		Number of Pupils Enrolled	
	1895–6	1905–6	1895–6	1905–6	1895–6	1905–6
Infant schools (*a*)—						
Public: Lay	1,887	2,523	4,252	6,253	348,200	511,300
Cleric	702	40	1,105	57	102,300	6,000
Private: Lay	204	1,124	265	1,456	9,300	79,800
Cleric	2,853	541	3,678	812	260,400	64,200
Total . . .	5,646	4,228	9,300	8,578	720,200	661,300
Primary elementary schools (*b*)—						
Public: Lay	61,907	67,845	102,934 (*c*)	142,183 (*c*)	3,768,700	4,476,300
Cleric	5,649	600	48,629 (*d*)	10,067 (*d*)	431,100	51,700
Private: Lay	2,940	11,240	(*e*)	(*e*)	130,200	761,400
Cleric	12,969	2,252	(*f*)	(*f*)	1,203,600	277,500
Total . . .	83,465	81,937	151,563	152,250	5,533,600	5,566,900
Superior primary schools (*g*)—						
Public	296	360	2,115	3,223	33,240	45,470
Private	8	4			1,180	510
Total . . .	304	364			34,420	45,980

(*a*) Receive infants from two to six years old. In 1895–6 the pupils comprised 362,300 girls and 357,900 boys; and in 1905–6, 328,300 girls and 333,000 boys.
(*b*) Including those in Algeria.
(*c*) Includes teachers in public and private lay schools.
(*d*) Includes teachers in public and private cleric schools.
(*e*) See note (*c*).
(*f*) See note (*d*).
(*g*) Includes Algeria. The years for which the figures are given are 1896–7 and 1906–7.

The decreases shown in the above table under clerical schools are due to various laws passed during 1901–4 directed against clerical educational institutions.

The number of public *lycées* and colleges furnishing secondary education, and the number of pupils in November 1897 and 1907, were as follows [9]:—

	For Boys		For Girls	
	1897	1907	1897	1907
Number of *lycées* and colleges	338	339	63	108
Number of pupils	85,370	96,460	10,843	26,944

Higher education is provided in universities and special schools. The numbers of students in the various public faculties, &c., in January 1897, 1902, and 1908, are given as follows [9]:—

Faculties, &c.	1897	1902	1908
Protestant theology	101	127	(*a*)
Law	8,147	10,472	16,315
Medicine	7,282	7,006	7,220
Schools of pharmacy and medicine	4,356	4,757	3,896
Sciences	3,456	4,107	6,258
Letters	3,477	3,901	6,201
Total	26,819	30,370	39,890
Of whom foreigners	1,656	1,869	4,181

(*a*) The faculty of Protestant theology was suppressed in 1905.

Expenditure on account of primary education amounted in 1892 to £5,000,000 by the State, and £2,400,000 by the communes. By 1902, the expenditure by the State had increased to £6,300,000, and that by the communes to £3,200,000. In 1906 the State's expenditure for primary education was £7,700,000 [9].

The expenditure of boys' *lycées* amounted to £1,400,000 in 1896, £1,600,000 in 1902, and £1,700,000 in 1906. The expenditure of girls' *lycées* in the same years was £120,000, £130,000, and £160,000 respectively [9].

The expenditure of universities, &c., in 1902 and 1906 was as follows [9]:—

	1902	1906
	£	£
Universities	160,000	310,000
Faculties	130,000	145,000
Academies	76,000	83,000
Technical institutions	390,000	400,000 (for 1905)

Germany

The numbers of public elementary schools, and of scholars and teachers, with the expenditure, as ascertained in or about the year 1906, are given as follows [12]:—

(1 mark taken as equal to 1s.)

State	Number of Public Schools	Number of Teachers			Number of Scholars	Scholars per Teacher	Expenditure	
		Males	Females	Total			Total	Per Scholar
							£	£ s. d.
Germany	60,584	137,210	29,380	166,590	9,737,260	58	26,143,000	2 14 0
Prussia	37,761	84,980	17,784	102,764	6,164,398	60	16,412,000	2 13 0
Bavaria	7,434	12,559	3,861	16,420	958,037	58	2,634,000	2 15 0
Saxony	2,304	12,008	653	12,721	775,098	61	2,368,000	2 19 0
Würtemberg	2,382	4,890	615	5,505	315,778	57	790,000	2 10 0
Baden	1,688	3,983	856	4,839	308,884	64	802,000	2 12 0
Hesse	994	2,893	439	3,332	189,805	57	508,000	2 14 0
Mecklenberg-Schwerin	1,242	1,939	181	2,120	94,816	45	213,000	2 5 0

Private schools similar to the public elementary schools numbered 614 in 1906, with 42,090 pupils [12].

The position of the above schools in or about 1901 is shown as follows [12]:—

	1901		1901
Number of public elementary schools	59,187	Expenditure	£21,065,000
Number of teachers	146,540	Number of private schools	643
Number of pupils	8,924,780	Number of pupils	41,330

The number of secondary schools in Germany in 1908 is given in the *Statesman's Year Book* as: Gymnasia, 499; Progymnasia, 83; Realgymnasia, 138; Realprogymnasia, 68; Oberrealschulen, 86; Realschulen, 338; public normal schools, 226; other public schools, 35; private schools, 56. There were 9 fully equipped technical high schools in 1908, with 753 lecturers, &c., and 14,150 students. In the 21 universities of Germany in 1907–8 there were 46,470 matriculated students, and 5650 non-matriculated [93].

Italy

Statistics of schools and pupils in Italy in 1891–2 and 1901–2 are given as follows [54]:—

Class of School	Number of Schools in		Number of Pupils in	
	1891–2	1901–2	1891–2	1901–2
Infant schools (*Asili*)—				
Public	1,706	2,112	236,430	271,500
Private	642	1,202	55,690	84,090
Elementary schools—				
Public	49,217	53,259	2,266,590	2,548,580
Private	8,404	8,518	187,440	188,770
Evening schools, &c.	7,131	5,404	224,300	178,310
Higher girls' schools, &c.—				
State	6 (*a*)	9	230 (*a*)	550
Other	151 (*a*)	224	4,740 (*a*)	8,790
Normal schools (State and other)—				
For boys	36	32	2,135	1,330
For girls	113	117	15,890	19,040
Secondary schools (gymnasia, &c.)—				
State	291	313	34,750	35,060
Other	765	(*b*)	38,490	(*b*)
Technical schools—				
State	184	189	21,420	27,830
Other	215	(*b*)	12,830	(*b*)
Technical institutes—				
State	54	54	7,840	8,530
Other	20	(*b*)	1,550	(*b*)
Mercantile institutes—				
State	19	18	1,470	1,560
Other	2	(*b*)	20	(*b*)

(*a*) Year 1892–3. (*b*) Complete information not available.

In addition to the above elementary and secondary schools, &c., there were, in 1905–6, 34 schools of agriculture with 1890 students; in 1904–5, 310 industrial and commercial schools with 47,900 students; and other special institutions [54].

Students and auditors in the 21 universities of Italy numbered 17,809 in 1891–2, 24,000 in 1901–2, and 23,300 in 1905–6 [54].

Switzerland

Statistics of schools, teachers, and pupils in Switzerland in 1905 are given as follows [23]:—

Class of School	Number in 1905 of		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Infant schools	887	1,040	42,000
Primary schools	4,362	11,180	502,000
Secondary schools (advanced city schools)	609	1,790	47,000
Normal schools for preparation of teachers—			
Public	30	360 (*a*)	2,200
Private	13	160	700

(*a*) Number of teachers in one normal school is not given.

The pupils include 252,000 girls in primary schools, 22,000 girls in secondary schools, 750 in public normal schools, and 400 in private normal schools [23].

There were also, in 1905, over 200 continuation schools with some 47,000 pupils; schools for girls with 2900 pupils; gymnasia with 7300 students; technical schools with 2000 students; agricultural schools with 950 students; and many industrial and commercial schools with several thousand students [23], [191].

A federal polytechnic school is maintained, which had 1325 students in 1905–6, of which 522 were foreigners [23].

There were also, in 1906–7, 8520 students and auditors in the Swiss universities and academies. The matriculated students numbered in 1906–7 [23]:—

Faculties	Total	Of whom were Foreigners
Theology	365	206
Law	1,097	464
Medicine	2,206	1,557
Philosophy	2,776	1,557
Total	6,444	3,784

The total expenditure on public education in 1905 was [23]:—

By the State	£1,210,000
„ communes	1,210,000
Total	£2,420,000

The expenditure on primary schools alone in 1905 amounted to £1,610,000 (£650,000 by the cantons and £960,000 by the communes) [23].

HUNGARY

In Hungary proper, in 1905–6, there were 2595 infant schools, taking care of 245,000 children. The cost of maintenance was £125,000 [26].

The numbers of public elementary schools and their pupils (in Hungary proper), in 1905–6, were as follows [26]:—

Kind of School	Schools	Pupils
State	2,046	316,000
Parish	1,473	265,100
Proprietary and private	308	21,600
Denominational—		
Roman Catholic	5,305	710,800
Greek Catholic	1,963	133,300
Reformed Church	1,903	204,800
Greek Oriental	1,723	148,200
Evangelical	1,338	137,900
Jewish	466	35,600
Unitarian	36	2,000
Total	16,561	1,975,300

There were also, in 1905–6, 382 city schools in existence with 61,500 pupils, and 202 secondary schools with 64,000 pupils. For higher education, there were 2 universities of sciences, 1 university of technical sciences, 10 academies of law, and 46 theological colleges [26].

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The population of school age, numbers of pupils and teachers in public schools, and expenditure in the several divisions of the United States for the year 1906, are given as follows [3]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Division	Estimated Number of Persons Aged 5 to 18	Pupils		Teachers			Expenditure	
		Number Enrolled	Average Daily Attendance	Average Duration of School, in Days	Male	Female	Total	Salaries of Superintendent and Teachers	Total
								£	£
North Atlantic	5,718,000	3,947,800	3,016,700	175	16,600	100,100	116,700	13,694,000	25,086,000
South Atlantic	3,626,000	2,354,400	1,496,700	122	17,400	36,500	53,900	2,739,000	3,786,000
South Central	5,195,000	3,324,300	2,090,400	108	27,000	41,600	68,600	3,607,000	4,637,000
North Central	8,078,000	5,981,000	4,350,300	163	42,000	153,300	195,300	15,302,000	24,614,000
Western	1,176,000	1,034,500	758,200	157	6,200	25,400	31,600	3,509,000	5,995,000
Total U.S.A.	23,793,000	16,642,000	11,712,300	151	109,200	356,900	466,100	38,851,000	64,118,000

The average expenditure per enrolled pupil works out to £3, 17s.

Similar statistics for a series of years are given as follows [3]:—

Year	Estimated Population 5 to 18 Years of Age	Pupils		Teachers			Total Expenditure
		Enrolled	Average Daily Attendance	Male	Female	Total	
							£
1871	12,306,000	7,562,000	4,545,000	90,300	129,900	220,200	14,400,000
1876	13,708,000	8,869,000	5,291,000	109,800	149,800	259,600	17,300,000
1881	15,379,000	10,001,000	6,146,000	122,500	171,300	293,800	17,400,000
1886	17,122,000	11,664,000	7,526,000	123,800	207,600	331,400	23,600,000
1891	18,897,000	13,050,000	8,408,000	123,400	245,000	368,400	30,700,000
1896	20,864,000	14,500,000	9,781,000	130,400	269,900	400,300	38,200,000
1901	21,983,000	15,689,000	10,715,000	126,500	305,300	431,800	47,400,000
1906	23,793,000	16,642,000	11,712,000	109,200	356,900	466,100	64,100,000
1907	24,263,000	16,891,000	11,926,000	104,400	376,900	481,300	70,700,000

The numbers of high schools and other institutions, and their students, in the school year 1907–8, are given as follows [191]:—

	Numbers in 1907–8	
	Institutions	Students
Public high schools	8,960	770,500
Private secondary schools	1,320	91,700
Public normal schools	189	64,100
Private normal schools	61	7,800
Universities, colleges, and technological schools	573	292,800

	Numbers in 1907–8		
	Institutions	Students	Graduates
Professional schools—			
Theology	156	9,600	1,640
Law	108	18,100	4,000
Medicine	149	22,800	4,800
Dentistry	55	6,500	2,040
Pharmacy	75	5,600	1,530
Veterinary medicine	15	2,200	510

The statistics in this table are incomplete, since they relate only to those educational institutions which reported to the Commissioner of Education.

Canada

The number of schools and pupils, &c., according to the census of 1901, is given as follows [32]:—

Class of School	Number	Rooms	Teachers and Professors	Pupils and Students	Class of School	Number	Rooms	Teachers and Professors	Pupils and Students
Public schools	16,144	27,009	24,726	812,635	Ladies' colleges	17	399	109	1,790
Academies	107	788	987	23,725	Private schools	21	265	103	2,101
Universities	13	289	424	6,860	Others	141	2,890	1,073	24,928
Agricultural colleges	3	175	22	500					
Business colleges	16	99	116	1,817					
High schools	98	385	381	13,268	Totals	16,560	32,299	27,941	887,624

India

The numbers of schools, &c., and of scholars in India (exclusive of British Baluchistan), in 1897–8 and 1906–7, are given as follows [5]:—

Class of Institution	Number of Schools, &c.		Number of Scholars	
	1897–8	1906–7	1897–8	1906–7
Public institutions—				
University education—				
Arts colleges	125	137	15,050	19,260
Professional colleges	40	46	4,470	6,250
Secondary schools	5,346	5,914	553,750	715,750
Primary schools	100,557	112,984	3,108,910	3,940,710
Training schools	177	378	5,420	9,190
Other special schools	281	1,948	18,660	58,920
Total public institutions	106,526	121,407	3,706,260	4,750,080
Private institutions—				
Advanced	4,951	3,711	65,550	61,480
Elementary	37,543	37,572	513,230	586,300
Total private institutions	42,494	41,283	578,780	647,780
Grand Total	149,020	162,690	4,285,040	5,397,860

The total number of female scholars is comparatively small, having been 400,710 in 1897–8, and 622,490 in 1906–7 [5].

In 1906–7, 28,900 public institutions were under public management, and 92,500 were under private management, aided and unaided [5].

The average daily attendances of scholars in the public institutions, compared with the number on the rolls on March 31, are shown as follows [5]:—

Year	Number on March 31	Average Daily Attendance	
		Number	Per Cent. of Number Enrolled
1897–8	3,706,000	2,859,000	77
1900–1	3,810,000	2,935,000	77
1903–4	4,243,000	3,302,000	78
1906–7	4,750,000	3,672,000	77

The expenditure on education has been as follows [5]:—

	1897–8	1906–7
Expenditure from—	£	£
Provincial revenues	624,000	1,237,000
Local funds	379,000	608,000
Municipal funds	99,000	136,000
Fees	706,000	989,000
Other sources	568,000	764,000
Total	2,376,000	3,734,000

Australia and New Zealand

Statistics of State schools in the Australasian States in 1906 are given as follows [15]:—

State	Numbers in 1906			
	State Schools	Teachers	Pupils Enrolled	Average Attendance
New South Wales	2,885	5,563	207,740	151,260
Victoria	1,953	4,954	203,120	142,220
Queensland	1,055	2,401	89,490	69,770
South Australia	708	1,426	57,270	40,490
Western Australia	367	912	29,350	24,970
Tasmania	340	546	22,620	13,730
Commonwealth	7,308	15,802	609,590	442,440
New Zealand	1,847	3,872	139,300	121,960

Enrolment and attendance over a series of years have been as follows [15], [33]:—

Year	Commonwealth		New Zealand	
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Attendance
1891	561,150	350,770	119,520	97,060
1896	568,310	393,180	131,040	110,520
1901	638,480	450,250	131,350	111,800
1906	609,590	442,440	139,300	121,960

The net expenditure on primary education (excluding expenditure on buildings) in 1901 and 1906 is given as follows [15]:—

State	Net Expenditure on Primary Education			
	Total		Per Head of Average Attendance	
	1901	1906	1901	1906
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	623,700	727,500	4 0 10	4 16 2
Victoria . .	656,900	663,300	4 7 0	4 13 3
Queensland . .	256,200	286,600	3 12 9	4 2 2
South Australia .	152,000	152,700	3 9 5	3 15 5
Western Australia .	89,200	134,200	5 8 7	5 7 6
Tasmania . .	37,700	45,700	2 12 11	3 6 6
Commonwealth	1,815,700	2,010,000	4 0 8	4 10 10
New Zealand .	457,500	547,900	4 1 10	4 9 10

The expenditure on public school buildings was, in the Commonwealth, £194,100 in 1901, and £206,900 in 1906; and in New Zealand, £60,100 in 1901, and £150,300 in 1906 [15].

Statistics of private schools in 1906 are given as follows [15]:—

State	Numbers in 1906			
	Private Schools	Teachers	Scholars Enrolled	Average Attendance
New South Wales .	852	3,557	58,710	46,940
Victoria . . .	757	2,397	52,190	41,800
Queensland . .	177	763	15,120	12,830
South Australia .	215	718	10,550	9,750
Western Australia .	108	263	7,510	6,380
Tasmania . .	204	612	7,980	6,800
Commonwealth	2,313	8,310	152,060	124,500
New Zealand . .	308	899	17,130	15,050

Enrolment and attendance in private schools over a series of years have been as follows [15], [33]:—

	1897	1901	1906
Commonwealth—			
Numbers enrolled .	139,180	148,660	120,740
Average attendance .	112,810	152,060	124,500
New Zealand—			
Numbers enrolled .	14,450	15,340	17,130

In addition to the schools shown in the preceding tables, there were in New Zealand, in 1906, altogether 113 native schools with 225 teachers, and an enrolment of 4300 natives. 2700 other natives attended the public and private schools for Europeans [33].

Cape Colony

The average numbers of schools and pupils in Cape Colony, and the expenditure incurred at three different periods, are given as follows [27], [29]:—

	Average of Three Years		
	1894-5 to 1896-7	1899-1900 to 1901-2	1904-5 to 1906-7
Number of schools (at close of year)	2,289	2,533	3,347
Number of pupils—			
Number on roll (at end of year)	113,037	146,356	171,627
In average attendance	83,707	113,374	143,955
Number of colleges	5	7	5
Number of students on roll	436	605	634
State expenditure on education	£191,240	£279,370	£489,430
	1896-7	1901-2	1906-7
Government expenditure per pupil in average attendance (*a*)	£1 16 10	£1 17 0	£2 15 11

(*a*) This amount is based on actual payments in aid of schools, and excludes training of teachers, cost of departmental administration and inspection, university grants, &c.

At the end of the financial year 1906–7, there were 3750 schools, comprising 1018 public schools, 934 private farm schools, 704 mission schools, 773 schools for aborigines, and 321 other schools [29].

Japan

The numbers of primary or elementary schools in Japan (including Formosa) in 1902 and 1907, with their teaching staff and pupils, are given as follows [115]:—

	1902	1907
Number of elementary schools	27,021	27,283
Teaching staff—		
Males	87,444	91,465
Females	15,305	24,705
Total	102,749	116,170
Pupils—		
Boys	2,837,500	3,075,900
Girls	2,144,300	2,442,100
Total	4,981,800	5,518,000

Statistics of certain other schools are given as follows [115]:—

	1902	1907
Middle schools—		
Number	241	279
Teachers (males)	4,204	5,305
Pupils (boys)	88,050	108,060
Normal schools—		
Number	54	67
Teachers	1,032	1,112
Pupils (*a*)	17,980	18,930
Special and technical schools—		
Number	441	4,565
Teachers	2,960	5,963
Pupils (*b*)	49,240	238,810
Girls' high schools—		
Number	69	113
Teachers	940	1,751
Pupils (girls)	17,215	35,550
Various schools—		
Number	3,156	3,200
Teachers	7,032	9,329
Pupils (*c*)	141,850	194,940

(*a*) Includes 2670 girls in 1902 and 4750 in 1907.
(*b*) Includes 3660 girls in 1902 and 40,200 in 1907.
(*c*) Includes 40,600 girls in 1902 and 83,220 in 1907.

There were in March 1908 three universities, with a teaching staff of 492 natives and 20 foreigners, and with 7400 students [115].

The special schools included above numbered 42 in 1907, comprising—

5 schools of medicine and pharmacy with 136 teachers and 2190 students;

12 schools of political and economic science, law, and administration, with 722 teachers and 16,230 students; and

25 literary and theological schools with 443 teachers and 2500 students [115].

The technical schools in 1907 included 140 agricultural schools (1086 teachers and 16,660 students) and 3785 preparatory agricultural schools (1162 teachers and 149,225 students) [115].

Expenditure in 1906–7 was as follows [115]:—

Primary schools	£3,400,000
Middle schools	400,000
Normal schools	260,000
Girls' high schools	110,000
Technical schools	310,000
Special schools	40,000
Other schools	10,000
Total	£4,530,000

In 1901–2 the expenditure was about £4,200,000 [115].

EGGS

The exports of eggs from the following countries during the period 1902–6 averaged per year [1]:—

Country	Quantity (*a*)	Value
	Millions	£
Russian Empire	2,700	5,520,000
Austria-Hungary	1,750 to 2,000	4,440,000
Italy	450 „ 500	1,910,000
France	130 „ 150	580,000

(*a*) The lower numbers are on the basis of 7 eggs to the pound, and the higher on the basis of 8. The source of information gives the quantities in most cases by weight.

The chief importing countries are the United Kingdom and Germany, the quantities and values imported during 1902–6 averaging per year [1]:—

Country	Quantity	Value
	Millions	£
United Kingdom	2,310	6,710,000
Germany	2,000 to 2,300	6,000,000

ELECTORS

The percentage of the total population of European countries possessing a parliamentary vote is given in the *Socialist Annual* for 1909 as follows [250]:—

	Percentage of the Population having a Vote
France	27.9
Switzerland	23.5
Greece	23.0
Spain	22.4
Belgium	21.5
Germany	21.2
Bulgaria	21.2
Norway	19.9
Austria	19.9
Portugal	19.0
Great Britain	16.5
Denmark	16.4
Servia	16.0
Holland	16.0
Italy	7.1
Sweden	6.7
Hungary	5.4

United Kingdom

The parliamentary parties after the general elections of 1900, 1906, and January 1910 were as follows [270]:—

	1900	1906	1910
Conservatives and Unionists	402	157	273
Liberals	177	376	275
Labour	9	54	40
Irish Nationalists	82	83	82
Total	670	670	670

The distribution of the ministerial and opposition parties in Parliament in 1900, 1906, and 1910, according to country, was as follows [124], [289]:—

Country	1900		1906		January 1910	
	Unionists, Conservatives, &c.	Opposition	Liberals, Nationalists, &c.	Unionist Opposition	Liberals, Nationalists, &c.	Unionist Opposition
England	339	126	337	128	226	239
Wales	4	26	30	...	28	2
Scotland	38	34	61	11	61	11
Ireland	21	82	84	19	82	21
United Kingdom	402	268	512	158	397	273

On the basis of figures given by Mr. S. Rosenbaum in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, the distribution of votes at the general election of January and February 1910, adjusted for two-member constituencies, and with an estimate for uncontested seats, may be given as follows [291]:—

Division	Number of Votes in January 1910		
	Liberals, Labour, & Nationalists	Conservatives and Unionists	Total
England—			
Contested	2,565,000	2,500,000	5,065,000
Uncontested	25,000	30,000	55,000
Wales—All contested	205,000	95,000	300,000
Scotland—All contested	390,000	265,000	655,000
Ireland—			
Contested	140,000	75,000	215,000
Uncontested	250,000	110,000	360,000
Total contested	3,300,000	2,935,000	6,235,000
Total uncontested	275,000	140,000	415,000
Total	3,575,000	3,075,000	6,650,000

The number of electors on the register in 1910 is given approximately as follows [288]:—

Class of Electors	Number of Electors on the Register in 1910			
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
For counties: Owners	536,200	63,700 (*a*)	8,300	608,200
Occupiers	2,997,100	363,400	566,400	3,926,900
Lodgers	91,900	23,900	3,800	119,600
Total	3,625,200	451,000	578,500	4,654,700
For boroughs: Occupiers	2,425,800	253,900	110,600	2,790,300
Lodgers	127,400	26,400	2,300	156,100
Freemen, freeholders, &c.	23,200	30,900 (*a*)	2,400	56,500
Total	2,576,400	311,200	115,300	3,002,900
University electors	20,100	23,000	5,000	48,100
Grand Total	6,221,700	785,200	698,800	7,705,700

(*a*) Owners or life renters.

Germany

The numerical strength of certain political parties in Germany, as shown in elections to the Reichstag, is given as follows [12]:—

	Numbers in Thousands							
	1881	1884	1887	1890	1893	1898	1903	1907
Population in nearest census year	45,234	45,234	46,856	46,856	49,429	52,280	59,367	60,641
Number of electors	9,089	9,383	9,770	10,146	10,628	11,441	12,531	13,353
Votes recorded—								
Valid	5,098	5,663	7,541	7,229	7,674	7,753	9,496	11,263
Invalid	20	19	30	33	28	34	38	41
Total	6,118	5,682	7,571	7,262	7,702	7,787	9,534	11,304
Number of valid votes according to principal parties—								
Central	1,183	1,282	1,516	1,342	1,469	1,455	1,875	2,180
National Liberals	747	997	1,678	1,178	997	972	1,317	1,631
Other Liberals, Progressives, &c.	1,079	997	973	1,160	925	754	781	1,095
Conservatives	831	861	1,147	895	1,038	859	949	1,060
German Imperial Party	379	388	736	482	438	344	333	472
Social Democrats	312	550	763	1,427	1,787	2,107	3,011	3,260

The growth of the Social Democratic Party is noteworthy. Their strength in the Reichstag, however, is not proportional to their voting numbers, as is seen in the following table [12]:—

Parties	Composition of the Reichstag in							
	1881	1884	1887	1890	1893	1898	1903	1908
Centre	100	99	98	106	96	102	100	104
Conservative	50	78	80	73	72	56	54	62
German Imperial Party	28	28	41	20	28	23	21	25
National Liberals	47	51	99	42	53	46	51	54
Other Liberals, Progressives, &c.	106	67	32	66	37	41	30	42
Social Democrats	12	24	11	35	44	56	81	43
Other	54	50	36	55	67	53	60	66
Total	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	396

AUSTRALIA

Both in Australia and New Zealand women possess the parliamentary franchise. The number of electors who voted in the elections for the Commonwealth Parliament in 1903 and 1906 are shown as follows [15]:—

Year	Electors Enrolled		Electors who Voted		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Elections for Senate—					Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1903	994,500	899,100	528,000	359,300	53.1	40.0
1906	1,114,200	995,400	628,100	431,000	56.4	43.3
Elections for House of Representatives—						
1903	767,800	703,100	433,600	305,800	56.5	43.5
1906	1,020,900	899,500	585,500	403,000	57.4	44.8

The qualification for the franchise in the Commonwealth elections is six months' continuous residence in Australia, and in general, only adult British subjects can qualify.

State Elections

Women were given the franchise in NEW SOUTH WALES in 1902, and voted for the first time at a State election in 1904. On that occasion, 304,400 males and 262,400 females were qualified to vote, and 74.3 per cent. of the males and 66.5 per cent. of the females actually voted [15].

In VICTORIA the women have not been given the franchise as regards the State elections [15].

In QUEENSLAND women possess the franchise, and exercised it for the first time in 1907. In that year, 125,100 males and 95,000 females were enrolled as electors, and the percentages who voted are estimated to have been 73.4 of the males and 68.6 of the females [15].

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was the first Australian State to grant women's suffrage, the franchise being exercised for the first time at the Legislative Assembly elections of 1896. The elections of 1900, 1902, and 1905 showed as follows [15]:—

Year	Electors on Roll		Electors who Voted		Percentage of Voters to Electors on Roll	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Elections for Legislative Council—					Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1900	38,700	9,850	21,400	3,910	55.3	39.7
1902	38,400	13,500	30,000	7,940	78.4	58.8
1905	39,000	13,900	28,800	8,330	73.9	60.0
For Legislative Assembly—						
1900	77,100	72,000	53,500	36,500	62.1	49.2
1902	95,400	92,200	64,300	50,200	67.4	54.5
1905	96,700	93,400	60,100	46,000	69.3	50.7

The franchise for the Legislative Council elections is much more restricted than for the Assembly elections. Adult British subjects who have been registered on the electoral roll for six months are, in general, eligible to vote in the latter.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA permits female suffrage. Particulars of the elections of 1901, 1904, and 1905 for the Legislative Assembly are given as follows [15]:—

Year	Electors on Roll		Votes Recorded in Contested Districts		Percentage of Voters to Electors in Contested Districts	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
					Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1901	74,900	16,600	29,800	8,300	44	56
1904	108,900	55,000	43,300	23,500	49	47
1905	79,000	42,700	33,500	19,400	51	53

In TASMANIA women also possess the franchise, and exercised it for the first time in 1906. In that year, in connection with the elections for the House of Assembly, 47,400 males and 41,600 females were enrolled; 37,100 males and 33,400 females were enrolled in the contested districts alone; and of these latter, 23,100 males and 17,200 females voted, *i.e.* 62.3 per cent. of the males and 51.5 per cent. of the females [15].

NEW ZEALAND

By an Act which came into force in 1893, women, including Maoris, were admitted to the franchise in New Zealand. The existing law permits registration, as an elector, of every adult person of European extraction who has resided in the colony for one year and in one electoral district for three months. For Maori representation, every adult Maori resident in any Maori electoral district can vote. Women, though qualified to be electors, may not be elected to the House of Representatives.

The following table shows the numbers of male and female electors, and the proportion that voted for European representatives, at the several elections in and since 1893 [33]:—

Date of General Election	Estimated Total Adults	Number on Electoral Rolls	Per Cent. of Adults Registered as Electors	Number who Voted	Per Cent. of those on Rolls who Voted
	MALES				
1893	179,540	193,540 (*a*)	(*a*)	129,790	69.6 (*b*)
1896	197,000	196,930	99.96	149,470	75.9
1899	214,770	210,530	98.02	159,780	79.1 (*b*)
1902	233,600	229,850	98.39	180,290 (*c*)	78.4
1905	273,180	263,600	96.49	221,610 (*c*)	84.1
	FEMALES				
1893	139,470	109,460	78.5	90,290	85.2 (*b*)
1896	159,660	142,300	89.1	108,780	76.4
1899	171,370	163,220	95.2	119,550	75.7 (*b*)
1902	195,780	185,940	95.0	138,570 (*c*)	74.5
1905	226,930	212,880	93.8	175,050 (*c*)	82.2
	TOTAL BOTH SEXES				
1893	319,010	303,000	95.0	220,080	75.3 (*b*)
1896	356,660	339,230	95.1	258,250	76.1
1899	386,140	373,750	96.8	279,330	77.6 (*b*)
1902	429,380	415,790	96.8	318,860 (*c*)	76.7
1905	500,110	476,480	95.3	396,660 (*c*)	83.3

(*a*) The number as given on the rolls is in excess of the estimated adult male population.
(*b*) Excludes figures for three electoral areas in which no contest took place.
(*c*) Includes informal votes, which numbered 4970 in 1902, and 5470 in 1905.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

The numbers of electors and representatives in the several colonies at the dates given, together with the percentage of electors who voted in the case of contested elections, are given as follows [29]:—

Colony	Date of Election	Number of Representatives	Number of Registered Voters at Time of Election	Percentage of Voters who Voted in Contested Elections
Cape Colony	1908	107	152,121	67.5
Natal	1906	43	23,795	66.4
Transvaal	1907	69	105,268	68.2
Orange River Colony	1907	38	36,261	77.2

There are no coloured voters in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. The General Elections in 1907 in these colonies were the first under the new constitutions granted in 1906 to the Transvaal, and in 1907 to the Orange River Colony.

The registered voters of Cape Colony included 22,784 non-Europeans.

EMIGRATION

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The total loss of population by emigration from the European countries during the sixty years 1841–1900 has been estimated to have been as follows [44] :—

	Total Net Emigration Outwards 1841-1900		Total Net Emigration Outwards 1841-1900
United Kingdom	7,713,700	Portugal	648,100
Germany	4,853,300	Norway	443,000
Russia in Europe	3,443,100	Netherlands	255,000
Italy	2,927,300	Denmark	154,000
Austria-Hungary	1,510,400	Belgium	107,300
Spain	1,046,500	Switzerland	99,900
Sweden	847,300	Finland	75,000

France is estimated to have had a total net immigration during the same period of 869,200 [44].

The total net emigration from Europe is estimated to have been nearly 23,000,000 persons [44].

The immigration into the United States of America during the same sixty years, 1841–1900, is estimated to have been nearly 18,700,000 persons [44]. From 1820 to 1908, both years inclusive, about 26,100,000 immigrants are estimated to have entered the United States [107].

United Kingdom

The number of passengers of all classes to and from the United Kingdom in recent years has been as follows [126] :—

Year	Passengers between United Kingdom and Non-European Countries (*a*)			Passengers between United Kingdom and European Countries (*a*)			Net Balance Outward from United Kingdom
	Outward	Inward	Balance Outward	Outward	Inward	Balance Inward	
1898	205,170	139,350	65,820	590,230	620,120	29,890	35,930
1899	240,700	162,110	78,590	609,570	666,230	56,660	21,930
1900	298,560	175,750	122,810	669,290	748,720	79,430	43,380
1901	302,580	165,020	137,560	613,840	702,550	88,710	48,850
1902	386,780	170,870	215,910	636,310	773,620	137,310	78,600
1903	449,010	199,690	249,320	699,900	814,440	114,540	134,780
1904	453,880	241,900	211,980	718,560	802,950	84,390	127,590
1905	459,660	205,190	254,470	742,830	850,560	107,730	146,740
1906	557,740	230,170	327,570	798,140	932,340	134,200	193,370
1907	634,950	293,630	341,320	835,990	949,380	113,390	227,930
1908 [7]	386,400	342,900	43,500	1,026,400	1,002,100	24,300 (*b*)	67,800

(*a*) The whole coasts of the Mediterranean and Black Seas are, in this table, included under European countries.
(*b*) Balance outward.

The information respecting the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and non-European countries is, down to and including the year 1907, more reliable and detailed than that between the United Kingdom and the European continent, since the latter information, down to the end of 1907, was supplied entirely voluntarily by shipping and railway companies, while the former information had, as regards all outward passengers on vessels carrying steerage passengers and all inward steerage passengers, statutory sanction.

The passenger movement between the United Kingdom and Europe in 1908 is much more accurately described than in the previous years, so that the figures for 1908 are not properly comparable with the earlier figures.

If the outward passengers bent on pleasure or business are assumed to be about equal in numbers to the inward passengers of this class, the balance outward may be regarded as emigrants, properly so-called.

The number of cabin passengers outwards to non-European countries in 1907 was 110,040, and of steerage passengers 524,910 [126].

The sex and nationality of passengers between the United Kingdom and non-European countries in recent years are given as follows [126]:—

Nationality	Average Annual Number of Passengers between the United Kingdom and non-European Countries, 1903–7			
	Adults		Children and Infants	Total
	Males	Females		
Passengers Outward				
English	109,270	62,330	30,140	201,740
Scotch	26,910	13,700	7,140	47,050
Irish	24,690	25,010	4,360	54,060
Total British and Irish	160,170	101,040	41,640	302,850
Foreigners	115,940	57,890	28,670	202,500
Total (*a*)	276,110	158,930	70,310	505,350
Passengers Inward				
English	52,070	28,890	11,700	92,660
Scotch	10,470	5,400	1,910	17,780
Irish	10,070	17,540	2,200	23,810
Total British and Irish	72,610	45,830	15,810	134,250
Foreigners	60,640	26,500	8,240	95,380
Total (*a*)	133,250	72,330	24,050	229,630
Balance Outward				
English	57,200	33,440	18,440	109,080
Scotch	15,740	8,300	5,230	29,270
Irish	14,620	13,470	2,160	30,250
Total British and Irish	87,560	55,210	25,830	168,600
Foreigners	55,300	31,390	20,430	107,120
Total (*a*)	142,860	86,600	46,260	275,720

(*a*) Excluding persons whose nationality was not ascertained.

The reported destinations of passengers to non-European countries are given as follows [126]:—

Country of Disembarkation	Average Annual Number of Passengers Outward from the United Kingdom during 1903–7			
	British and Irish	Per Cent. of Total	All Passengers	Per Cent. of Total
		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
United States	141,510	47	305,110	60
British North America	95,570	32	125,400	25
Australia and New Zealand	17,100	5	17,390	3
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	29,410	10	35,170	7
All other places	19,260	6	27,980	5
Total	302,850	100	511,050	100

Of the total passengers to non-European countries during 1903–7, an average of 96,480 were cabin passengers, and 414,570 steerage passengers.

The principal non-European countries from which passengers came to the United Kingdom during 1903–7 were as follows [126]:—

Country of Embarkation	Average Annual Number of Passengers Inward to the United Kingdom during 1903–7			
	British and Irish	Per Cent. of Total	All Passengers	Per Cent. of Total
		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
United States	65,700	49	145,950	62
British North America	21,880	16	31,470	14
Australia and New Zealand	9,100	7	9,300	4
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	24,920	19	28,310	12
All other places	12,650	9	19,090	8
Total	134,250	100	234,120	100

From the two immediately preceding tables it is seen that there has been on the average an annual balance outward to the United States of about 160,000 persons, of whom 75,000 were British and Irish; and to British North America a balance of about 94,000 persons, of whom 73,000 were British and Irish; Australasia received a balance of 8000, mostly British and Irish; while the Cape and Natal received a balance of less than 7000 per year, of whom about 4500 were British and Irish.

British Possessions

The numbers of immigrants into, and emigrants from, certain British colonies, &c., in the years 1905 to 1907, are shown in the following table, together with the percentage from or to the United Kingdom so far as can be stated [97]:—

Colony, &c.	Immigrants			Emigrants		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
Australia	48,840	54,160	68,640	46,690	51,300	56,100
From or to U.K. Per Cent.	22	23	25	21	19	19
New Zealand	32,690	39,230	36,110	23,380	26,390	30,380
From or to U.K. Per Cent.	17	21	21	8	9	8
Natal (by sea)	58,590	41,610	21,960	21,470	24,460	40,060
Cape Colony (by sea)	33,780	31,190	27,050	34,530	36,820	35,420
From or to U.K. Per Cent.	68	62	63	56	54	57
Canada (*a*)	189,060	252,040	204,070	(Cannot be stated)		
From the U.K. Per Cent.	46	48	41			
Newfoundland (*b*)	12,480	10,840	10,970	10,620	12,110	12,200
Straits Settlement	262,360	278,860	357,300	19,750	21,880	30,500
Ceylon (*c*)	160,080	88,950	55,720	65,510	59,660	63,670
Hong Kong (*d*)	140,480	134,910	145,820	64,340	76,730	105,970

(*a*) The numbers are for twelve months ended June 30, 1906, 1907, and 1908 respectively, and represent "declared settlers." The percentage from the United Kingdom includes only persons of British nationality.

(*b*) Figures are for the twelve months ended June 30, 1905, 1906, and 1907 respectively.

(*c*) Movement to and from India only.

(*d*) Movement of Chinese from and to ports elsewhere than in China.

India

The numbers of coolie emigrants embarked from Indian ports, viz. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Karachi, to British and other colonies in recent years, and the number who returned to India, were as follows [5]:—

Year	Total Coolies Embarked	Principal Destination				Total Coolies Returned to India
		Natal	British Guiana	British West Indies	Mombassa	
1896–7	15,570	4,000	2,400	3,000	2,800	4,790
1897–8	13,490	6,000	1,200	1,900	2,800	4,210
1898–9	19,610	5,000	2,400	1,900	9,500	5,690
1899–1900	20,440	1,600	5,000	2,500	9,900	9,480
1900–1	26,510	6,300	3,900	2,300	8,000	7,010
1901–2	22,500	7,800	4,300	2,500	...	10,620
1902–3	15,410	6,100	2,000	3,000	200	12,760
1903–4	13,670	4,600	2,900	2,400	25	11,670
1904–5	15,940	9,500	1,300	1,800	100	6,340
1905–6	21,130	8,100	2,700	4,800	450	6,950
1906–7	21,000	10,000	2,300	2,500	870	8,200

Norway

The numbers of native emigrants from Norway to non-European countries in recent years are given as follows [1], [126]:—

Year	Total	To United States
1897	4,670	4,580
1898	4,860	4,810
1899	6,700	6,470
1900	10,930	10,660
1901	12,750	12,490
1902	20,340	19,230
1903	26,780	25,000
1904	22,260	20,840
1905	21,060	19,640
1906	21,970	20,450
1907	22,140	20,620

Sweden

The numbers of Swedes who emigrated from Sweden to non-European countries in recent years are given as follows [1], [126]:—

Year	Total	To United States
1897	10,310	10,110
1898	8,680	8,530
1899	12,030	11,840
1900	16,430	16,210
1901	20,460	20,310
1902	33,480	33,150
1903	35,980	35,440
1904	18,970	18,530
1905	20,860	20,520
1906	21,690	21,240
1907	19,820	19,330

The numbers emigrating to other European countries have averaged about 4700 per annum [9].

Denmark

The numbers of Danes who emigrated from Denmark to places out of Europe in recent years are given as follows [1], [126]:—

Year	Total	To United States
1897	2,260	1,960
1898	2,340	2,070
1899	2,800	2,610
1900	3,570	3,250
1901	4,660	4,290
1902	6,820	6,380
1903	8,210	7,470
1904	9,030	8,410
1905	8,050	7,160
1906	8,520	7,600

The Netherlands

The numbers of Dutch who emigrated from Holland to non-European countries in recent years are given as follows [126]:—

Year	Total	To United States	To Africa
1897	790	(?)	(?)
1898	850	780	70
1899	1,350	1,260	90
1900	1,900	1,890	10
1901	1,870	1,870	...
1902	2,300	2,300	...
1903	2,960	(?)	(?)
1904	2,440	2,420	20
1905	2,300	2,280	20
1906	2,550	2,510	10
1907 [35]	4,390	4,330	3

Emigrants not of Dutch nationality were as follows:—1897, 8240; 1898, 13,270; 1899, 18,950; 1900, 32,900; 1901, 32,470; 1902, 43,590; 1903, 50,630; 1904, 47,410; 1905, 54,580; 1906, 48,410; 1907, 58,010. Most of these went to North America [1].

Belgium

The numbers of Belgian residents born in Belgium who emigrated in recent years were as follows [1]:—

Year	Total	To European Countries	To United States	To Africa
1897	11,870	11,320	330	40
1898	12,200	11,630	290	70
1899	12,940	12,340	380	70
1900	13,490	12,620	700	80
1901	13,490	9,340	880	40
1902	12,620	10,930	1,380	60
1903	13,600	11,500	1,750	100
1904	13,630	11,360	1,890	90
1905	14,640	12,100	2,160	100
1906	17,550	13,910	3,020	150

France

The emigration from France to places out of Europe is very small, as shown in the following table [9]:—

1897	5,000
1898	4,000
1899	5,000
1900	5,000
1901	4,000
1902	4,000
1903	6,000
1904	5,000
1905	5,000
1906	6,000
1907	8,000
1908	5,000

Germany

The numbers of Germans who emigrated to non-European countries in recent years are given as follows [12]:—

Year	To United States	Total
1897	20,350	24,630
1898	18,560	22,220
1899	19,810	24,320
1900	19,700	22,310
1901	19,910	22,070
1902	29,210	32,100
1903	33,650	36,310
1904	26,090	27,980
1905	26,010	28,080
1906	29,230	31,070
1907	30,430	31,700

In 1908 the number of emigrants was about 19,900 [177].

The number of foreigners emigrating from German ports (Bremen, Hamburg, and Stettin) increased from 55,700 in 1897 to 346,900 in 1907. These consisted chiefly of emigrants from Austria-Hungary and Russia to the United States [12].

Portugal and Possessions

The numbers of Portuguese who emigrated to places out of Europe in recent years were as follows [126]:—

Year	Total	To Brazil	To North America	To Africa
1897	21,120	17,790	(?)	1,540
1898	23,400	20,130	1,150	1,950
1899	17,540	13,350	2,370	1,540
1900	20,790	14,490	4,170	1,940
1901	20,440	14,490	3,790	1,960
1902	23,880	15,000	6,840	1,940
1903	21,290	14,530	4,760	1,920
1904	27,930	21,450	4,350	1,950

Spain

The numbers of Spaniards (excluding State officials and soldiers) who emigrated to places out of Europe from 1897 to 1902 were as follows [126]:—

Year	Total	To Africa	To Brazil	To Argentina
1897	50,040	16,880	8,100	9,780
1898	38,550	12,900	3,830	12,630
1899	47,060	15,690	2,280	9,940
1900	55,450	17,000	3,290	12,650
1901	48,890	14,630	2,830	11,160
1902	44,400	20,460	1,120	8,770

Including soldiers, government officials, tourists, &c., the numbers outwards from, and inwards to, Spain in recent years are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Outwards	Inwards
1902	51,590	58,220
1903	57,260	54,690
1904	87,290	57,150
1905	126,070	62,040
1906	126,770	73,910
1907	130,640	79,350

Italy

The numbers of Italians who emigrated from Italy to places out of Europe in recent years were as follows [1], [126]:—

Year	Total	To United States	To Brazil	To Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay
1897	174,550	47,140 (*a*)	80,980	(?)
1898	139,190	56,380	38,660	33,940 (*b*)
1899	145,440	63,160	26,570	44,170 (*b*)
1900	171,740	89,400 (*a*)	27,440	42,720
1901	288,950	121,140	82,160	64,090
1902	295,440	193,770	40,430	37,980
1903	292,030	197,860	27,710	45,160
1904	267,250	168,790	19,720	53,100
1905	459,350	316,800	30,088	88,840
1906	523,090	358,570	27,810	109,540
1907	428,260	298,120	21,300	80,140

(*a*) Including emigrants to British North America.
(*b*) Emigrants to Argentina only.

Emigrants to European countries are given as follows [1]:—

1900	181,050	1904	203,940
1901	244,300	1905	266,980
1902	236,070	1906	264,880
1903	215,940	1907	276,420

Switzerland

The numbers of persons who emigrated from Switzerland to places out of Europe in recent years were as follows [126]:—

Year	Swiss	Others	Total	To United States
1897	1,780	730	2,510	2,150
1898	1,700	590	2,290	1,990
1899	1,700	790	2,490	2,160
1900	2,650	1,170	3,820	3,340
1901	2,970	950	3,920	3,500
1902	3,620	1,090	4,710	4,230
1903	4,670	1,150	5,820	5,290
1904	3,730	1,090	4,820	4,280
1905	3,780	1,270	5,050	4,350
1906	3,840	1,460	5,300	4,730 (*a*)

(*a*) Including emigrants to Canada.

Austria-Hungary

The numbers of Austrians and Hungarians reported as having emigrated from Austria-Hungary to countries out of Europe, and the numbers reported as having entered the United States of America, are given as follows [126]:—

Year	Total	To United States
1897	39,060	31,320
1898	55,310	50,330
1899	97,340	84,840
1900	115,040	108,700
1901	135,210	133,810
1902	183,920	185,660
1903	220,890	234,640
1904	161,050	165,790
1905	278,410	284,970
1906	312,850	296,210

It will be seen that the numbers reported by authorities in the United States as having entered that country are in some cases greater than the numbers officially reported as having emigrated from Austria-Hungary. The discrepancy is due partly to the different sources from which the figures are obtained, and partly probably to differences in the methods of ascertaining the facts.

United States of America

The numbers of alien immigrants, and, in addition to these, non-immigrant aliens, who arrived in the United States in recent years, are given as follows [126], [107]:—

Year ended June 30	Country of last Permanent Residence of Immigrant Aliens (Steerage Passengers)						Non-immigrant Aliens
	United Kingdom	Russia and Finland	Italy	Austria-Hungary	Germany	Others (*b*)	Total (*b*)	
1897	41,150	29,980 (*a*)	59,430	33,030	22,530	44,710	230,830	(?)
1898	38,020	34,550 (*a*)	58,510	39,800	17,110	41,210	229,300	21,060
1899	45,120	60,980	77,420	62,490	17,480	48,230	311,720	22,890
1900	48,240	90,790	100,140	114,850	18,510	76,040	448,570	25,430
1901	45,550	85,260	136,000	113,390	21,650	86,070	487,920	30,060
1902	46,040	107,350	178,380	171,990	28,300	116,680	648,740	30,090
1903	68,950	136,090	230,620	206,010	40,090	175,490	857,050	28,120
1904	87,590	145,140	193,300	177,160	46,380	163,300	812,870	27,840
1905	137,130	184,900	221,480	275,690	40,570	166,730	1,026,500	40,890
1906	102,190	215,670	273,120	265,140	37,360	207,060	1,100,740	65,620
1907	113,570	258,940	285,730	338,450	37,810	250,850	1,285,350	153,120
1908 [107]	93,380	156,710	128,500	168,510	32,310	203,460	782,870	141,830

(*a*) Including all Poland. In and after 1899 Polish immigrants are included under the countries to which they belong.
(*b*) Immigrants arriving from Canada and Mexico are not included in this table [1].

The departures from the United States to foreign countries other than British North America have been as follows [107]:—

1897–8	225,410
1898–9	256,010
1899–1900	293,400
1900–1	306,720
1901–2	326,760
1902–3	375,260
1903–4	508,200
1904–5	536,150
1905–6	496,740
1906–7	569,880
1907–8	874,690

On the average, 40 per cent. of these outward passengers were cabin passengers.

The numbers of aliens refused admission to the United States have increased from about 4000 in 1900 to 13,000 in 1907 and 11,000 in 1908. The principal cause of exclusion has been pauperism [107].

Argentine Republic

The numbers of immigrants into, and emigrants from, Argentina in recent years are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Immigrants			Total Emigrants
	Total	Direct by Sea from		
		Italy	Spain	
1897	105,140	44,680	18,320	57,460
1898	95,190	39,140	18,720	53,540
1899	111,080	53,300	19,800	62,240
1900	105,900	52,140	20,380	55,420
1901	125,950	54,890	14,780	80,250
1902	96,080	30,480	12,220	79,430
1903	112,670	42,360	21,920	74,780
1904	161,080	67,600	39,850	66,600
1905	221,220	88,980	52,860	82,000 [9]
1906	302,250	127,350	79,520	104,000 [9]

Uruguay

The numbers of immigrants into, and emigrants from, Uruguay by sea, in recent years, are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Immigrants (by Sea)			Total Emigrants (by Sea)
	Total	From Spain	From Italy	
1897	9,140	2,550	3,650	6,780
1898	9,470	3,340	2,890	6,410
1899	9,010	3,110	3,220	5,830
1900	8,890	2,820	3,210	6,710
1901	9,620	2,710	3,780	6,660
1902	6,880	1,880	2,820	6,940
1903	7,270	2,210	2,960	6,250
1904	7,010	2,200	2,780	5,900
1905	7,880	2,810	2,640	6,080
1906	9,180	3,390	3,180	6,150

Brazil

The numbers of immigrants into Brazil in the years from 1898 to 1904 are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Total	From Italy	From Spain	From Portugal
1898	40,940	28,790	6,590	3,610
1899	85,130	22,560	5,810	4,940
1900	29,120	17,170	3,230	2,080
1901	76,290	56,780	7,490	5,640
1902	40,790	...	...	...
1903	19,640	...	...	...
1904 [9]	12,000	...	...	...

EXCHANGES

Average rates of exchange have been as follows in recent years [12]:—

Year	London on					New York on			
						London		Paris (*b*)	Berlin (*b*)
	Germany (*a*)	Vienna (*a*)	Paris (*a*)	St. Petersburg (*a*)	India [5] (*c*)	60 Days	Cable Transfers		
	Marks per £	Kronen per £	Francs per £	Pence per Rouble	Pence per Rupee	Dollars per £	Dollars per £	Francs per Dollar	Dollars per 400 Marks
1897	20.57	24.25	25.32	25.08	14.45	4.84	4.87	5.19	94.95
1898	20.69	24.37	25.45	25.01	15.35	4.82	4.85	5.23	94.32
1899	20.71	24.48	25.46	24.90	15.98	4.83	4.87	5.21	94.39
1900	20.72	25.07	25.39	24.84	16.07	4.83	4.87	5.20	94.36
1901	20.62	24.56	25.35	24.92	15.97	4.84	4.88	5.19	94.85
1902	20.61	24.45	25.34	24.89	15.99	4.84	4.88	5.18	94.85
1903	20.63	24.32	25.36	24.93	16.00	4.83	4.87	5.20	94.62
1904	20.61	24.23	25.34	24.90	16.05	4.84	4.87	5.19	94.77
1905	20.63	24.26	25.32	24.80	16.05	4.84	4.87	5.17 (*b*)	95.19 (*b*)
1906	20.72	24.36	25.38	24.43	16.04	4.82	4.86	5.19	94.72
1907	20.79	24.46	25.44	24.48	16.08	4.82	4.87	5.18	94.79
Average 1898–1907	20.67	24.46	25.38	24.81	15.96	4.83	4.87	5.19	94.68

Year	Vienna on		Amsterdam on		Paris on		St. Petersburg on			Yokohama on London [115], (*c*)
	London (*c*)	Paris (*c*)	Berlin (*d*)	Paris (*d*)	London (*c*)	Germany (*a*)	London (*a*)	Berlin (*a*)	Paris (*a*)	
	Kronen per £	Kronen per 100 Francs	Florins per 100 Marks	Florins per 100 Francs	Francs per £	Francs per 100 Marks	Roubles per £10	Roubles per 100 Marks	Roubles per 100 Francs	Pence per Yen
1897	23.97	95.20	59.17	48.00	25.15	122.23	93.77	45.87	37.27	24.4
1898	24.08	95.23	59.01	47.76	25.26	122.38	93.87	45.81	37.19	24.3
1899	24.14	95.66	59.15	47.98	25.21	122.06	93.82	45.75	37.21	24.6
1900	24.21	96.28	59.00	48.06	25.14	121.56	93.85	45.75	37.34	24.3
1901	23.99	95.32	59.10	47.99	25.15	121.90	93.80	45.92	37.33	24.4
1902	23.98	95.34	59.23	48.18	25.14	121.63	94.00	46.01	37.37	24.6
1903	23.97	95.29	59.13	48.05	25.14	121.72	93.84	45.95	37.36	24.5
1904	23.97	95.27	59.09	47.96	25.15	121.92	93.91	45.93	37.37	24.3
1905	24.02	95.52	59.08	48.05	25.13	121.67	94.10	46.01	37.42	24.4
1906	24.05	95.58	59.14	48.13	25.15	121.64	94.05	45.93	37.47	24.5
1907	24.11	95.72	58.98	47.98	25.19	122.54	94.26	45.90	37.49	24.5
Average 1898–1907	24.05	95.52	59.09	48.01	25.16	121.90	93.95	45.90	37.36	24.4

(*a*) Three months' bills.
(*b*) Sixty day bills, down to the end of 1904. From 1905, at sight.
(*c*) At sight.
(*d*) Eight day bills.
(*e*) Bills and telegraphic transfers. Rates are for years 1896–7, 1897–8, . . . 1906–7.

EXCISE

United Kingdom

The receipts of excise duties in the United Kingdom are comprised mainly of the beer duty, the spirit duty, licences, and the railway passenger duty. The net receipts in each part of the kingdom in each year from 1897–8 are given as follows [37]:—

Excise Duty	Net Receipts of Excise Duties (in Thousands of Pounds)										
	1897–8	1898–9	1899–1900	1900 1	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907 8
	England										
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beer duty	10,249	10,453	10,668	11,989	11,760	11,754	11,511	11,244	11,079	11,124	11,158
Spirit duty	6,533	6,853	7,471	7,566	6,830	6,860	7,003	7,069	6,929	6,766	6,644
Licences	3,377	3,474	3,510	3,550	3,632	3,664	3,685	3,727	3 761	3,809	3,803
Railway passenger duty (*a*)	267	287	305	308	325	346	335	331	329	333	322
Others	7	8	7	7	64	88	85	99	100	112	131
Total	20,433	21,075	21,961	23,420	22,611	22,712	22,619	22,470	22,198	22,144	22,058

Excise Duty	Net Receipts of Excise Duties (in Thousands of Pounds)										
	1897–8	1898–9	1899–1900	1900–1	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
	SCOTLAND										
Beer duty	£ 618	£ 652	£ 652	£ 747	£ 718	£ 670	£ 649	£ 619	£ 639	£ 635	£ 634
Spirit duty	6,400	6,784	7,793	7,651	7,292	7,659	7,276	6,936	6,810	6,902	7,030
Licences	357	365	370	376	380	381	384	387	390	393	394
Railway passenger duty (*a*)	21	22	23	23	25	24	24	24	24	24	23
Others	...	...	1	...	7	9	7	4	7	8	7
Total	7,396	7,823	8,839	8,797	8,422	8,743	8,340	7,970	7,870	7,962	8,088
	IRELAND										
Beer duty	959	980	1,025	1,205	1,241	1,282	1,301	1,238	1,265	1,312	1,325
Spirit duty	4,286	4,330	5,039	4,907	4,368	4,514	4,389	4,131	4,026	4,077	4,032
Licences	204	207	210	211	213	214	214	214	214	217	216
Railway passenger duty (*a*)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6
Total	5,449	5,517	6,274	6,323	5,822	6,010	5,904	5,584	5,506	5,607	5,579
	UNITED KINGDOM										
Beer duty	11,826	12,085	12,345	13,941	13,719	13,706	13,461	13,101	12,983	13,071	13,117
Spirit duty	17,219	17,967	20,303	20,124	18,490	19,033	18,668	18,136	17,765	17,745	17,706
Licences	3,938	4,046	4,090	4,137	4,225	4,259	4,283	4,328	4,365	4,419	4,413
Railway passenger duty (*a*)	288	309	328	331	350	370	359	355	353	357	345
Others	7	8	8	7	71	97	92	104	108	121	144
Total	33,278	34,415	37,074	38,540	36,855	37,465	36,863	36,024	35,574	35,713	35,725

(*a*) Railway passenger duty is charged on all passenger fares in England and Scotland which exceed the rate of 1d. per mile, fares for return or periodical tickets being taxed if the ordinary fare for the single journey exceeds 1d. per mile. The rates of duty are £2 per cent. for urban traffic, and £5 per cent. for other traffic. The duty does not apply to Ireland.

The net receipt of duty in the United Kingdom in 1908–9 was [22]:—

Beer	£12,691,000	Railways	£346,000
Spirits	17,456,000	Others	84,000
Licences	3,114,000	Total	£33,691,000

See also article on *Finance* (infra).

F

FACTORIES

UNITED KINGDOM

The numbers of "factories" and "workshops" in the United Kingdom on the registers of the Home Office increased as follows [7], [8]:—

	1897	1902	1908
Factories	85,627	100,424	110,691
Workshops	122,274	145,721	149,398

The factories include laundries with power machinery, and the workshops include laundries without power machinery. In 1908 the number of factories included 7851 textile factories.

The numbers of persons employed in textile factories in 1896 and 1907 are given as follows. The numbers are only approximately correct, since a small number of factories (about 3 per cent. in 1907) are not included [22], [254].

Industry	Numbers Employed in Textile Factories							
	1896				1907			
	Half-timers (under 14)	Full-timers		Total	Half-timers (under 14)	Full-timers		Total
		Under 18	Over 18			Under 18	Over 18	
MALES								
Cotton	13,190	41,350	149,150	203,690	8,860	45,770	163,110	217,740
Wool, worsted, and shoddy	6,200	23,220	92,030	121,450	4,000	19,380	85,460	108,840
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	4,240	12,090	35,490	51,820	1,860	10,290	33,760	45,910
Silk	410	2,050	8,640	11,100	320	1,680	6,780	8,780
Hosiery	120	1,490	8,650	10,260	3	1,510	8,090	9,610
Lace	120	1,450	8,750	10,320	50	2,050	10,740	12,840
Elastic, cocoa-nut fibre, and horsehair	25	730	3,460	4,215	14	590	3,040	3,640
Total	24,305	82,380	306,170	412,855	15,110	81,270	310,980	407,360
FEMALES								
Cotton	16,320	80,060	232,850	329,230	10,190	85,640	263,250	359,080
Wool, worsted, and shoddy	6,330	36,820	119,640	162,990	4,110	33,880	114,360	152,350
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	4,820	19,950	85,870	110,640	2,650	20,620	81,920	105,230
Silk	830	6,290	17,630	24,750	480	4,780	14,840	20,100
Hosiery	300	7,730	17,660	25,690	30	8,700	21,640	30,370
Lace	120	1,830	4,830	6,780	30	2,480	5,670	8,180
Elastic, cocoa-nut fibre, and horsehair	30	1,170	3,550	4,750	2	1,400	3,150	4,550
Total	28,950	153,850	482,030	664,830	17,530	157,500	504,830	679,860
BOTH SEXES								
Cotton	29,510	121,410	382,000	532,920	19,050	131,410	426,360	576,820
Wool, worsted, and shoddy	12,730	60,040	211,670	284,440	8,110	53,260	199,820	261,190
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	9,060	32,040	121,360	162,460	4,550	30,910	115,680	151,140
Silk	1,240	8,340	26,270	35,850	800	6,460	21,620	28,880
Hosiery	420	9,220	26,310	35,950	30	10,210	31,730	39,980
Lace	240	3,280	13,580	17,100	80	4,530	16,410	21,020
Elastic, cocoa-nut fibre, and horsehair	55	1,900	7,010	8,965	16	1,990	6,190	8,190
Total	53,255	236,230	788,200	1,077,685	32,640	238,770	815,810	1,087,220

The numbers employed in textile factories in the several parts of the kingdom in 1907 are given approximately as follows (see remark prefixed to preceding table) [254]:—

England and Wales	875,960
Scotland	135,570
Ireland	75,690
Total	1,087,220

The numbers employed in non-textile factories and laundries in 1904 were as follows [128]:—

	Non-textile Factories	Laundries
England and Wales	2,538,400	92,800
Scotland	403,800	8,400
Ireland	125,600	3,200
Total	3,067,800	104,400

Of the persons employed in non-textile factories, 617,700 were females, and of those employed in laundries, 94,000 were females. The number of half-timers under 14 years of age was 3300 (including 900 females) in non-textile factories, and 120 (including 80 females) in laundries. The number of full-timers under 18 years of age was 466,400 (including 165,100 females) in non-textile factories, and 14,800 (13,300 females) in laundries. Adults above 18 numbered 2,598,100 (451,700 females) in the non-textile factories, and 89,500 (80,600 females) in the laundries [128].

An inquiry in 1907 into the numbers of persons employed in potteries under special factory rules yielded the following results [8]:—

	North Staffordshire Potteries	Rest of United Kingdom	Total
Factories using lead processes— Number of factories	289	166	455
Persons employed: Males	3,371	1,133	4,504
Females	1,928	433	2,361
Factories not using lead— Number of factories	28	53	81
Persons employed: Males	20,194	9,104	29,298
Females	21,973	4,710	26,683
Totals: Factories	317	219	536
Persons employed: Males	23,565	10,237	33,802
Females	23,901	5,143	29,044
Total	47,466	15,380	62,846

The numbers of spindles and looms in textile factories in each part of the United Kingdom in 1890 and 1903, or later, are given as follows [2]:—

Textile Factory	Number of Spindles and Power Looms					
	1890			1903 or Later		
	Spinning Spindles	Doubling Spindles	Power Looms	Spinning Spindles	Doubling Spindles	Power Looms
	ENGLAND AND WALES					
Cotton	39,814,300	3,424,900	585,700	43,314,600	3,408,900	665,100
Wool and shoddy (*a*), (*b*)	2,518,800	214,600	52,100	2,125,400	151,900	43,300
Worsted (*b*)	2,343,100	643,200	66,600	2,884,400	819,700	51,500
Flax, linen, hemp, and jute (*c*)	153,100	21,200	5,600	78,500	11,900	5,000
	SCOTLAND					
Cotton	639,600	564,600	28,100	558,500	540,600	17,700
Wool and shoddy (*a*), (*b*)	565,100	74,000	9,800	493,800	52,600	7,300
Worsted (*b*)	59,100	25,800	800	53,500	25,500	1,200
Flax, linen, hemp, and jute (*c*)	444,400	33,200	32,000	418,700	37,100	30,300
	IRELAND					
Cotton	58,100	3,400	2,000	32,100	2,900	800
Wool and shoddy (*a*), (*b*)	64,100	11,400	900	68,400	9,300	1,200
Worsted (*b*)	800	300	...	...	...	12
Flax, linen, hemp, and jute (*c*)	847,200	30,900	25,700	823,500	29,700	33,000
	UNITED KINGDOM					
Cotton	40,512,000	3,992,900	615,800	43,905,200	3,952,400	683,600
Wool and shoddy (*a*), (*b*)	3,148,000	300,000	62,800	2,687,600	213,800	51,800
Worsted (*b*)	2,403,000	669,300	67,400	2,937,900	845,200	52,700
Flax, linen, hemp, and jute (*c*)	1,444,700	85,300	63,300	1,320,700	78,700	68,300

(*a*) The shoddy factories (cotton waste) in Lancashire and Cheshire are excluded from these figures. The figures for Ireland refer chiefly to flax and linen factories.

(*b*) Second year is 1904.

(*c*) Second year is 1905.

See also articles on *Cotton*, *Industries and Manufactures*, and *Occupations*.

FINANCE

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The revenue and expenditure of the chief states of the world in or about the year 1906 are given as follows [3]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

States	Revenue	Expenditure	Per Capita	
			Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
Algeria (*a*)	3,800,000	3,800,000	0.7	0.7
Argentina	21,200,000	20,600,000	3.7	3.6
Australian States (*d*), [15]	34,000,000	32,000,000	8.2	7.6
Austria-Hungary	15,000,000	15,000,000	0.3	0.3
Austria	77,100,000	77,100,000	2.8	2.8
Hungary	54,600,000	54,800,000	2.7	2.7
Belgium	22,500,000	22,800,000	3.1	3.2
Bolivia	1,030,000	1,160,000	0.5	0.5
Brazil	24,700,000	23,600,000	1.7	1.6
Bulgaria	4,700,000	4,700,000	1.2	1.2
Canada (*d*)	16,500,000	13,900,000	2.5	2.2
Central America—				
Costa Rica	710,000	710,000	2.2	2.2
Guatemala	550,000	740,000	0.3	0.4
Honduras	300,000	300,000	0.4	0.4
Nicaragua	340,000	280,000	0.7	0.6
Salvador	780,000	920,000	0.8	0.9
Chile	11,700,000	11,700,000	3.6	3.6
Colombia	2,200,000	2,200,000	0.6	0.6
Cuba (*d*)	6,200,000	4,100,000	3.8	2.5
Denmark	4,800,000	4,800,000	1.9	1.9
Ecuador	1,240,000	1,340,000	0.9	0.9
Egypt	14,000,000	13,500,000	1.4	1.4
France	149,000,000	149,900,000	3.8	3.8
Germany	118,900,000	119,300,000	2.0	2.0
Greece	4,100,000	4,100,000	1.7	1.7
Haiti	850,000	880,000	0.7	0.7
India (British) [5]	73,000,000	72,000,000	0.3	0.3
Italy (*d*)	98,000,000	91,800,000	2.9	2.7
Japan	51,400,000	51,400,000	1.1	1.1
Kongo Free State	1,200,000	1,400,000	0.1	0.1
Korea	690,000	700,000	0.1	0.1
Luxemburg	780,000	830,000	2.8	2.9
Mexico (*d*)	10,700,000	10,100,000	0.8	0.7
Netherlands (*d*)	15,300,000	15,300,000	2.8	2.8
New Zealand	7,700,000	7,200,000	8.7	8.1
Norway (*d*)	5,600,000	5,600,000	2.4	2.4
Paraguay	440,000	390,000	0.7	0.6
Persia (*d*)	1,500,000	1,500,000	0.2	0.2

States	Revenue	Expenditure	Per Capita	
			Revenue	Expenditure
Peru	2,500,000	2,620,000	0.6	0.6
Philippine Islands (*d*)	2,400,000	2,100,000	0.3	0.3
Portugal (*d*)	12,900,000	13,200,000	2.5	2.5
Roumania	9,600,000	9,600,000	1.5	1.5
Russia (*d*)	302,400,000	343,900,000	2.1	2.4
Finland (*d*)	4,300,000	4,800,000	1.5	1.7
Santo Domingo (*d*)	500,000	500,000	0.8	0.8
Servia	3,600,000	3,600,000	1.3	1.3
Siam	3,300,000	3,300,000	0.7	0.7
Spain	36,020,000	34,400,000	1.9	1.9
Sweden	10,800,000	10,800,000	2.1	2.1
Switzerland (*b*), (*d*)	5,200,000	4,700,000	1.5	1.4
Tunis	3,100,000	3,100,000	1.7	1.7
Turkey (*c*)	3,000,000	3,000,000	0.1	0.1
United Kingdom (*d*)	140,000,000	142,500,000	3.4	3.3
United States (*d*)	158,800,000	153,500,000	1.9	1.8
Uruguay	3,900,000	3,900,000	3.8	3.8
Venezuela (*d*)	2,200,000	2,100,000	0.9	0.8

(*a*) Local budget only, excluding subsidies and other expenditures of the French Government on account of Algeria.
(*b*) Exclusive of receipts and expenditure of State railways.
(*c*) Gross revenue collected by the administration of the public debt.
(*d*) In most cases the revenue and expenditure given above are those as appropriated in the budget law of the several countries. But in the case of the countries marked (*d*) the actual revenue and expenditure are given.

The following series of tables should be consulted for the finances of the more important states. The figures do not in all cases exactly agree with those given above. This is partly due to the fact stated in note (*d*) above, and partly to the dollar having been converted at the rate of 4s. 2d. for the purposes of the preceding table.

United Kingdom

The revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom in each year from that ended March 31, 1897, are given in the following table. The amounts paid to local taxation accounts are included under total revenue and expenditure, and are also shown separately [22], [129].

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure Chargeable against Revenue	Total Payments to Local Taxation Accounts, &c.
	£	£	£
1896–7	112,198,500	109,725,300	8,288,700
1897–8	116,016,300	112,338,300	9,442,300
1898–9	117,857,400	117,671,400	9,973,500
1899–1900	129,804,600	143,687,100	11,114,600
1900–1	140,124,300	193,331,900	10,892,000
1901–2	152,712,100	205,236,300	10,868,000
1902–3	161,319,100	194,251,100	10,923,400
1903–4	151,340,700	156,756,200	10,951,800
1904–5	153,182,800	151,768,900	10,969,200
1905–6	153,878,900	150,413,200	11,058,100
1906–7	155,036,500	149,637,700	11,379,700
1907–8	156,537,700	151,812,100	11,155,400
1908–9 [129]	151,578,000	152,292,000	9,824,000 (*a*)

(*a*) The falling off of this item is due to the transfer at the beginning of 1909 to the County Councils and County Borough Councils of England and Wales of the collection of certain licence duties, the proceeds of which then no longer passed into the Exchequer.

The main sources of imperial revenue, including the amounts paid over to local taxation accounts, in the years 1897–8, 1902–3, 1907–8, and 1908–9, are given as follows. It should be remembered that taxation in the year 1902–3 was on the war basis occasioned by the South African War [22], [129].

Head of Revenue	Imperial Revenue (Exchequer Receipts) in the Year			
	1897–8	1902–3	1907–8	1908–9
	£	£	£	£
Customs	22,605,000	34,650,000	32,490,000	29,200,000
Excise	33,267,000	37,415,000	35,720,000	33,650,000
Estate, &c., duties	15,328,000	18,286,000	19,070,000	18,370,000
House duty	1,510,080	1,825,000	1,960,000	1,920,000
Property and income tax	17,250,000	38,800,000	32,380,000	33,930,000
Land tax	940,000	725,000	730,000	730,000
Stamps (excluding fee and patent stamps)	7,650,000	8,200,000	7,970,000	7,770,000
Post office	12,170,000	14,750,000	17,880,000	17,770,000
Telegraph and telephone services	3,010,000	3,630,000	4,420,000	4,530,000
Other receipts (including fee and patent stamps)(*a*)	2,886,000	3,238,000	3,918,000	3,728,000
Total revenue	116,016,000	161,319,000	156,538,000	151,578,000

(*a*) The fee and patent stamps average about £1,000,000 a year, but grow slowly in amount from year to year.

The principal heads of expenditure in the same years as above are given as follows [22], [129]:—

Head of Expenditure	Imperial Expenditure (Exchequer Issues) in the Year			
	1897–8	1902–3 (a)	1907–8	1908–9
	£	£	£	£
National debt	25,000,000	27,282,000	29,500,000	28,000,000
Payments to local taxation accounts	9,442,000	10,923,000	11,155,000	9,824,000
Army (including ordnance factories)	19,330,000	69,440,000	27,115,000	26,840,000
Navy	20,850,000	31,170,000	31,141,000	32,188,000
Civil service (including customs and inland revenue)	24,305,000	39,240,000	33,402,000	35,658,000
Postal and telegraph services	11,565,000	14,563,000	17,527,000	18,113,000
Other items	1,846,000	1,633,000	1,972,000	1,669,000
Total expenditure chargeable against revenue	112,338,000	194,251,000	151,812,000	152,292,000
Total issues to meet capital expenditure	2,751,000	6,876,000	2,834,000	2,636,000

(a) The exceptionally high expenditure in 1902–3 was mainly occasioned by the South African War.

The gross amount of the national debt on March 31 in each year from 1898, and the estimated value of assets, are given as follows [22]:—

At March 31	Gross Debt	Estimated Assets		
		Market Value of Suez Canal Shares	Other Assets	Total
	£	£	£	£
1898	638,818,000	24,435,000	807,000	25,242,000
1899	635,394,000	26,451,000	704,000	27,155,000
1900	638,920,000	24,312,000	868,000	25,180,000
1901	703,934,000	25,806,000	713,000	26,519,000
1902	765,216,000	27,935,000	727,000	28,662,000
1903	798,349,000	26,485,000	5,284,000	31,769,000
1904	794,498,000	28,910,000	2,189,000	31,099,000
1905	796,736,000	30,857,000	2,117,000	32,974,000
1906	788,990,000	31,080,000	2,587,000	33,667,000
1907	779,165,000	31,796,000	4,273,000	36,069,000
1908	762,326,000	31,055,000	4,419,000	35,474,000
1909	754,121,000	32,667,000	4,493,000	37,160,000

There were also outstanding on March 31, 1909, various loans to the amount of £172,100,000, which were guaranteed by the British Government. Of this amount, local loans accounted for £71,100,000; Irish land purchase for £44,400,000; and the Transvaal for £36,700,000 [22].

The Budget for 1909–10, as introduced into the House of Commons, showed as follows [129]:—

Estimated Revenue—		Estimated Expenditure—	
Customs	£30,740,000	National debt services	£25,000,000
Excise	36,110,000	Local taxation accounts	10,083,000
Estate, &c., duties	21,450,000	Army	27,435,000
Stamps	8,250,000	Navy	35,143,000
Land tax	700,000	Civil services	40,370,000
Income tax	37,400,000	Customs and excise and inland revenue	3,423,000
Land value duties	500,000	Post office services	18,078,000
Post office, telegraphs, and telephones	22,400,000	Others (including balance of £488,000)	2,158,000
Others	5,040,000		
Total	£162,590,000	Total	£162,590,000

The estimated revenue was revised in October 1909, and reduced to £162,090,000, but owing to the non-passage of the Budget into law until April 1910, the actual revenue in 1909–10 fell short of the estimate by about £30,000,000.

Norway

The total revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of Norway in each year from that ended March 31, 1902, are given as follows [1]:—

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Outstanding Public Debt
	£	£	£
1901–2	5,596,900	5,630,800	14,589,000
1902–3	5,550,900	5,691,700	14,558,000
1903–4	5,426,400	5,490,400	14,725,000
1904–5	5,149,700	5,327,000	16,940,000
1905–6	5,560,000	5,578,600	19,023,000
1906–7	6,345,000	6,100,000	18,822,000

The main heads of revenue in 1901–2 and 1906–7 are given as follows [1]:—

Branch of Revenue	Gross Receipts in	
	1901–2	1906–7
Ordinary revenue—	£	£
Customs	2,006,100	2,215,300
Duty on brandy and malt, stamps and playing cards	577,700	523,500
Income tax	290,200	312,900
Postage and telegrams	467,700	597,000
Railways	696,000	908,300
Other items	854,700	989,900
Total ordinary revenue	4,892,400	5,546,900
Extraordinary revenue	704,500	798,100
Total revenue	5,596,900	6,345,000

The main branches of expenditure in 1901–2 and 1906–7 were as follows [1]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in the Year	
	1901–2	1906–7
Ordinary expenditure—	£	£
Ministry of national defence	1,296,100	992,800
,, finance (*a*)	828,700	1,127,000
,, public works (*b*)	2,048,500	1,919,500
,, public worship and education	565,900	603,100
Other items	857,200	888,700
Total ordinary expenditure	5,596,400	5,530,100
Extraordinary expenditure	54,400	569,900
Total expenditure	5,650,800	6,100,000

(*a*) Including public debt charges.
(*b*) Including posts and telegraphs.

In and after 1909, the Norwegian financial year begins on July 1, and runs to the end of the following June. The budget for the five quarters from April 1, 1908, to the June 30, 1909, is as follows [130]:—

Ordinary revenue—	
Customs	£2,805,600
Tax on capital and income	341,700
Excise, stamp duties, &c.	776,000
Railway administration	1,235,800
Post office, telegraphs, and telephone	840,900
Other items	972,200
Total ordinary revenue	£6,972,200
Extraordinary revenue	410,700
Total revenue	£7,382,900
Ordinary expenditure—	
Ministry of defence (*a*)	£1,373,900
,, finance (*b*)	1,495,100
,, public works (*c*)	2,189,200
,, public worship and education	772,500
,, justice	560,400
Other items	567,200
Total ordinary expenditure	£6,958,300
Extraordinary expenditure	410,700
Total expenditure	£7,369,000

(*a*) The army accounts for £901,000, and the navy for £450,000.
(*b*) Includes £1,120,000 for the service of the public debt.
(*c*) Includes—
£1,089,000 for railway administration.
£471,000 for post office.
£288,000 for telegraph and telephone.

(In these tables the Norwegian *krone* has been converted at the rate of 1s. 1½d., or 18 = £1.)

Sweden

The total revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of Sweden in each year from 1901 are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Outstanding Public Debt (*a*)
	£	£	£
1901	9,153,600	8,498,500	19,396,200
1902	9,407,000	9,275,500	19,460,700
1903	10,934,500	10,277,000	19,178,600
1904	10,741,900	10,500,100	21,330,200
1905	10,956,900	10,514,800	21,156,600
1906	11,446,900	10,927,600	23,380,700
1907	10,743,000 (*b*)	10,743,000 (*b*)	25,797,800
1908	11,243,000 (*b*)	11,243,000 (*b*)	...

(*a*) The public debt is almost entirely on account of railway construction.
(*b*) Budget estimates.

The main heads of revenue in 1901 and 1906, and the budget estimate for 1908, are given as follows [1]:—

Branch of Revenue	Revenue in 1901	Revenue in 1906	Budget Estimate for 1908
	£	£	£
Property and income tax	216,400	1,325,700	1,286,100
Sugar, spirit, malt, and punch taxes (*a*)	1,803,300	1,770,100	2,337,600
Stamps	339,100	560,900	555,600
Customs	2,760,300	3,355,300	3,222,200
Postoffice and telegraphs	840,400	1,600,200 (*b*)	1,615,600
State railways (net receipts)	444,400	961,100	694,400
State lands and forests	549,000	578,700	538,900
Other items	2,200,700	1,294,900	999,600
Total revenue	9,153,600	11,446,900	11,243,000

(*a*) The malt and punch taxes date after 1903. They produced £252,400 in 1906.
(*b*) The telephone service is included in 1906 and later years but not in 1901.

The main heads of expenditure in the years 1901 and 1906, and the budget estimate for 1908, are given as follows [1]:—

Branches of Expenditure	Expenditure in 1901	Expenditure in 1906	Budget Estimate for 1908
	£	£	£
Public debt charges	533,600	740,200	846,700
Ministry of war	2,111,900	3,081,100	3,040,600
,, marine	1,226,300	1,230,600	1,408,200
,, interior	1,580,000	2,246,200	2,469,800
,, public worship, &c.	882,800	1,098,300	1,260,200
Other items	2,163,900	2,531,200	2,217,500
Total expenditure	8,498,500	10,927,600	11,243,000

(In these tables the Swedish *krona* has been converted at the rate of 1s. 1⅓d., or 18=£1.)

Denmark

The total revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of Denmark in each year from that ended March 31, 1902, are given as follows [1]:—

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Outstanding Public Debt: Gross Amounts	Outstanding Public Debt: Net Amounts (*a*)
	£	£	£	£
1901–2	5,379,500 (*b*)	4,261,800	13,688,600	7,892,000
1902–3	4,209,300	4,310,100	13,597,000	7,677,700
1903–4	4,431,200	4,403,700	13,506,000	7,376,800
1904–5	5,405,400 (*b*)	5,503,800 (*c*)	13,412,000	6,464,200
1905–6	4,887,300	4,710,100	13,315,000	6,042,800
1906–7	7,057,000 (*b*)	6,324,100 (*c*)	14,329,600	...

(*a*) The net public debt equals the gross debt, less cash, &c., in the treasury.
(*b*) Revenue in these years was swollen by specially large receipts from loans, &c., and miscellaneous items. See notes to next table.
(*c*) Expenditure was largely swollen in these years by the item of "advances made." See note to next table but one.

The main items of revenue in the years 1901–2 and 1906–7 were as follows [1]:—

Branch of Revenue	Revenue in Year	
	1901–2	1906–7
	£	£
Taxes on incomes	...	495,600
Taxes on land and other real property	597,200	779,300
Customs	1,667,200	2,179,800
Excise (spirits, beer, and beet sugar)	637,000	675,700
Stamps	217,200	284,700
Receipts from loans, &c. (*a*)	1,704,400	1,374,600
Other items (*b*)	556,500	1,267,300
Total revenue	5,379,500	7,057,000

(*a*) The receipts from loans, &c., have varied considerably during the period 1901–2 to 1906–7, as follows: 1901–2, £1,704,400; 1902–3, £72,200; 1903–4, £53,600; 1904–5, £48,300; 1905–6, £43,700; 1906–7, £1,374,600.

(*b*) Includes miscellaneous receipts which were as follows: 1901–2, £38,300; 1902–3, £78,300; 1903–4, £92,900; 1904–5, £843,300; 1905–6, £83,400; 1906–7, £653,400.

The main branches of expenditure in 1901–2 and 1906–7 were as follows [1]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in Year	
	1901–2	1906–7
	£	£
Interest on debt	407,900	443,400
Ministry of war	626,200	676,800
,, marine	416,600	456,900
,, public instruction	462,300	603,900
,, interior (post office and telegraphs, &c.)	405,000	659,600
Railways, and other public works	614,800	514,600
Advances made (*a*)	96,200	1,493,900
Other items	1,432,800	1,476,000
Total expenditure	4,261,800	6,324,100

(*a*) This item has varied as follows: 1901–2, £96,200; 1902–3, £113,400; 1903–4, £142,500; 1904–5, £769,200; 1905–6, £109,100; 1906–7, £1,492,900.

(In these tables the *krone* has been taken as equal to 1s. 1⅛d., or 18 = £1.)

The Netherlands

The total revenue, expenditure, and debt of Holland in recent years are given as follows [35]:—

Year	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Nominal Debt at End of Year	Year	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Nominal Debt at End of Year
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1901	12,780,000	12,690,000	95,050,000	1905	14,660,000	14,480,000	95,410,000
1902	13,430,000	13,510,000	94,760,000	1906	15,160,000	14,830,000	94,970,000
1903	13,840,000	13,650,000	94,450,000	1907	15,260,000	15,240,000	94,510,000
1904	14,210,000	14,590,000	92,210,000				

The debt on January 1, 1909, amounted to £94,030,000.

The yield of the principal sources of income in 1902 and 1907, and the estimated yield in 1908 and 1909, were as follows [35]:—

Source of Revenue	Yield in		Estimated Yield in	
	1902	1907	1908	1909
	£	£	£	£
Land tax	1,090,000	1,170,000	1,180,000	1,200,000
Other direct taxes (on income, &c.)	1,930,000	2,340,000	2,340,000	2,340,000
Excise	4,360,000	4,870,000	4,800,000	4,770,000
Stamp duties (registration, succession, &c.)	2,180,000	2,660,000	2,210,000	2,290,000
Customs	850,000	1,010,000	1,020,000	990,000
Posts	950,000	1,180,000	1,210,000	1,220,000
Telegraphs	200,000	280,000	290,000	290,000

The principal heads of expenditure in the same years were as follows [35]:—

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure in		Voted in 1908	Estimated Expenditure in 1909
	1902	1907		
	£	£	£	£
National debt charges	2,820,000	3,010,000	3,030,000	3,050,000
Department of the interior	1,390,000	2,410,000	2,630,000	2,750,000
,, marine	1,380,000	1,450,000	1,540,000	1,640,000
,, finance	2,110,000	1,910,000	2,780,000	2,140,000
Military department	1,950,000	2,120,000	2,380,000	2,290,000
Posts and telegraphs	1,100,000	1,566,000	1,710,000	1,690,000

(The *florin* has been taken as equal to 1s. 8d., or 12 = £1.)

Belgium

The total revenue, expenditure, and debt of Belgium in each year from 1901 were as follows [1]:—

Year	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Total Debt (Gross)
	£	£	£
1901	25,428,600	24,145,100	112,757,100
1902	25,110,000	24,614,200	115,761,300
1903	25,296,700	25,119,000	120,450,300
1904	26,885,100	27,533,100	126,183,400
1905	28,255,400	25,059,900	129,859,000

The main heads of revenue in 1901 and 1905 were the following [1], [14]:—

Branch of Revenue	Revenue in 1901	Revenue in 1905
	£	£
Ordinary revenue—		
Taxes	9,750,900	10,940,800
Post office, tolls, &c.	743,400	958,300
Railways, telegraphs, &c.	9,295,300	11,034,000
Other items	260,300	321,000
Total ordinary revenue	20,049,900	23,254,100
Total extraordinary revenue	5,378,700	5,001,300
Total revenue	25,428,600	28,255,400

The main heads of expenditure were the following [1], [14]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in 1901	Expenditure in 1905
	£	£
Ordinary expenditure—		
Public debt	5,292,700	6,253,700
Ministry of railways, posts and telegraphs, &c.	6,795,000	7,580,300
Ministry of war	2,488,200	2,523,900
Ministry of finance and public works	1,381,000	1,470,100
Other items	3,991,500	4,836,600
Total ordinary expenditure	19,948,400	22,664,600
Total extraordinary expenditure (*a*)	4,196,800	2,395,300
Total expenditure	24,145,200	25,059,900

(*a*) Chiefly incurred on account of railways, telegraphs and telephones, canals and rivers, roads, and ports. Extraordinary expenditure has varied as follows: 1901, £4,196,800; 1902, £4,570,600; 1903, £4,681,000; 1904, £6,454,400; and 1905, £2,395,300.

The total debt in 1835 amounted to £4,690,000; in 1870 it was £27,320,000; in 1906, £133,180,000 [14]; and at the end of 1908, £144,260,000 [47].

(The *franc* has been taken as equal to 9.6d., or 25 = £1.)

France

The total revenue and expenditure of France in each year from 1902 are given as follows [9]:—

Year	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Year	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1902	143,300,000	147,970,000	1906	153,480,000	154,080,000
1903	146,700,000	143,890,000	1907	158,730,000	155,210,000
1904	149,560,000	145,540,000	1908 (*a*)	156,400,000	156,400,000
1905	150,650,000	148,270,000			

(*a*) Budget voted.

The main heads of revenue in 1903 and 1906, and the budget estimate for 1907, are shown as follows [1]:—

Branch of Revenue	Revenue in 1903	Revenue in 1906	1907 (Budget Estimate)
	£	£	£
Direct taxes—			
Tax on buildings and landed property	7,775,000	7,925,000	7,940,000
Trade tax	5,505,000	5,633,000	5,612,000
Others	8,373,000	8,839,000	8,605,000
Total direct taxes	21,653,000	22,397,000	22,157,000
Indirect taxes—			
Registration	23,693,000	24,271,000	25,190,000
Stamps	7,690,000	8,064,000	7,915,000
Customs	17,980,000	19,104,000	17,825,000
Excise on liquors	16,252,000	16,712,000	16,581,000
Others	16,839,000	16,802,000	16,502,000
Total indirect taxes	82,454,000	84,953,000	84,013,000
Tobacco monopoly	17,375,000	18,321,000	18,026,000
Post office, telegraphs, and telephones	11,850,000	12,791,000	12,295,000
Other items	13,370,000	15,018,000	18,154,000
Total revenue	146,702,000	153,480,000	154,645,000

The main branches of expenditure are shown as follows [1]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in 1903	1906	1907 (Budget Estimate)
	£	£	£
Public debt services	46,910,000	48,696,000	49,341,000
Ministry of war	28,249,000	34,382,000	32,287,000
Ministry of marine	12,188,000	12,236,000	12,767,000
Public instruction	8,671,000	10,034,000	10,479,000
Ministry of commerce and industry	11,725,000	2,541,000	2,341,000
Posts, telegraphs, and telephones		10,194,000	11,941,000
Other public works	10,605,000	9,627,000	10,008,000
Other branches	25,541,000	26,370,000	28,622,000
Total expenditure	143,889,000	154,080,000	157,786,000

The national debt has grown as follows [9]:—

January 1	Funded Debt	Floating Debt	Annuities and other Debts	Total Debt
	£	£	£	£
1887	986,000,000	40,000,000	133,000,000	1,159,000,000
1894	1,040,000,000	46,000,000	135,000,000	1,221,000,000
1901	1,034,000,000	48,000,000	135,000,000	1,217,000,000
1908	1,034,000,000	53,000,000	142,000,000	1,229,000,000

The budget voted for 1908 is as follows [9]:—

Revenue—		Expenditure—	
Taxes	£109,600,000	Public debt	£50,500,000
State monopolies, &c.	35,300,000	Ministry of war	31,200,000
Other sources	11,500,000	Ministry of marine	12,800,000
		Public instruction	10,800,000
		Other services	51,100,000
Total	£156,400,000	Total	£156,400,000

German Empire

The total revenue, expenditure, and debt of the German Empire are given as follows [1], [12]:—

Year beginning April 1	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Total Imperial Debt Outstanding on March 31 (*b*)
	£	£	£
1901	118,797,000	114,286,000	123,813,000
1902	107,030,000	114,094,000	144,370,000
1903	120,074,000	115,091,000	144,365,000
1904	98,588,000	101,679,000	158,625,000
1905	117,716,000	107,928,000	163,552,000
1906	116,850,000	117,361,000	180,263,000
1907	127,676,000 (*a*)	127,676,000 (*a*)	193,044,000
1908	136,922,000 (*a*)	136,922,000 (*a*)	...
1909 [177]	140,870,000 (*a*)	140,870,000 (*a*)	...

(*a*) Budget estimates.

(*b*) The debts of the separate states of the empire are not included in these figures, which represent the imperial public debt only. At the end of 1873, the imperial public debt amounted to only £92,000, but since then it has steadily and continuously increased, until, on March 31, 1907, it stood at £193,044,000.

The main items of imperial revenue in the years 1902–3 and 1906–7, and the budget estimates for 1907–8 and 1908–9, are given as follows [1], [12]:—

Branch of Imperial Revenue	Revenue in		Budget Estimates for	
	1901–2	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary revenue—				
Customs duties	23,816,000	27,388,000	29,518,000	32,793,000
Excise duties—				
Beet sugar	5,221,000	6,805,000	6,813,000	6,954,000
Brandy, wine, and malt (*a*)	7,618,000	8,069,000	8,534,000	8,728,000
Salt, and tobacco and cigarettes	3,019,000	3,564,000	3,835,000	4,072,000
Stamps and fees	4,173,000	6,802,000	7,921,000	7,236,000
Posts and telegraphs (gross receipts)	20,338,000	27,764,000	29,899,000	31,671,000
Railways (gross receipts)	4,136,000	5,783,000	5,795,000	6,172,000
Matricular contributions	28,071,000	11,316,000	14,307,000	17,013,000
Other items	5,650,000	6,342,000	8,393,000	9,227,000
Total ordinary revenue	102,048,000	103,833,000	115,015,000	123,866,000
Extraordinary revenue	16,749,000	13,017,000	12,661,000	13,056,000
Total revenue	118,797,000	116,850,000	127,676,000	136,922,000

(*a*) No receipts from sparkling wine tax before 1902–3.

The main heads of imperial expenditure are given as follows [1], [11], [12]:—

Branch of Imperial Expenditure	Expenditure in		Budget Estimates for	
	1901–2	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
	£	£	£	£
Public debt	4,379,000	6,542,000	6,758,000	7,685,000
Army	33,357,000	37,033,000	39,347,000	42,085,000
Navy	10,111,000	12,742,000	14,267,000	17,158,000
Posts and telegraphs (gross)	19,368,000	26,705,000	28,172,000	30,569,000
Railways (gross)	3,991,000	5,228,000	6,524,000	5,984,000
Treasury office	27,645,000	11,386,000	13,904,000	15,270,000
Other items	15,435,000	17,995,000	18,704,000	18,171,000
Total expenditure	114,286,000	117,631,000	127,676,000	136,922,000
Total extraordinary expenditure (included above)	9,080,000	11,561,000	12,661,000	13,056,000

The total estimated revenue and expenditure, and the total debt of the chief states of the empire, in 1907, are given as follows [12]:—

State	Estimated Revenue 1907	Estimated Expenditure 1907	Debt at Beginning of 1907
	£	£	£
Prussia	154,860,000	154,860,000	381,800,000
Bavaria	23,800,000	23,800,000	86,200,000
Saxony	17,250,000	17,250,000	45,300,000
Würtemberg	10,910,000	10,880,000	27,300,000
Baden	10,190,000	10,190,000	22,100,000
Hesse	5,550,000	5,860,000	18,900,000

Of the total revenue given in this table the following amounts are estimated to come from the state railways [12]:—

State	Estimated Revenue 1907	
	Gross	Net
	£	£
Prussia	92,750,000	26,380,000
Bavaria	9,940,000	2,770,000
Saxony	7,150,000	1,870,000
Würtemberg	3,630,000	900,000
Baden	4,200,000	850,000
Hesse	2,690,000	720,000

The matricular contributions of the above states are estimated for 1907 and 1908 to be [12]:—

State	1907	1908
	£	£
Prussia	8,850,000	9,680,000
Bavaria	1,470,000	1,610,000
Saxony	1,070,000	1,170,000
Würtemberg	530,000	580,000
Baden	470,000	520,000
Hesse	290,000	310,000

(The *mark* has been converted at the rate of 11.8d.)

SWITZERLAND

The total revenue and expenditure of the Swiss Federation in each year from 1901 were as follows [23]:—

Year	Total Federal Revenue	Total Federal Expenditure
	£	£
1901	4,077,000	4,221,300
1902	4,288,400	4,261,700
1903	4,502,300	4,403,500
1904	4,614,900	4,611,700
1905	5,172,100	4,668,600
1906	5,335,800	5,142,300

The main sources of revenue in 1901 and 1906 were as follows [23]:—

Source of Revenue	Revenue in 1901	Revenue in 1906
	£	£
Customs administration	1,858,900	2,486,300
Postal administration	1,511,100	1,903,300
Telegraphs and telephones	383,400	502,900
Other items	323,600	443,300
Total revenue	4,077,000	5,335,800

The main branches of expenditure were as follows [23.]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in 1901	Expenditure in 1906
	£	£
Federal debt charges	180,600	231,600
Military administration	1,133,000	1,405,900
Customs administration	191,700	249,900
Postal administration	1,388,600	1,756,100
Telegraphs administration	425,200	502,900
Public works office	458,100	316,200
Commerce, industry, and agriculture	205,000	264,700
Other items	239,100	415,000
Total expenditure	4,221,300	5,142,300

The total revenue and expenditure of the Swiss cantons in the year 1901 to 1905 are given as follows [23]:—

Year	Total Cantonal Revenue	Total Cantonal Expenditure
	£	£
1901	4,822,500	5,004,900
1902	4,999,000	5,132,700
1903	5,217,400	5,349,700
1904	5,351,700	5,405,100
1905	5,617,600	5,587,500

The cantons having the greatest expenditure are Bern and Zurich. Their average annual revenue and expenditure during the five years 1901–5 were [23]:—

Canton	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
Bern	1,480,000	1,480,000
Zurich	800,000	820,000

The federal debt amounted, in 1907, to nearly £3,800,000, exclusive of a railroad debt amounting to £46,000,000 [189].

(The *franc* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25=£1.)

Italy

The total revenue, expenditure, and debt in each year from that ended June 30, 1902, are given as follows [1], [54]:—

Year ended June 30	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Outstanding Debt at End of Fiscal Year
	£	£	£
1901–2	75,338,900	74,277,400	524,054,000
1902–3	77,734,200	73,879,500	524,044,000
1903–4	75,913,200	74,036,200	517,097,000
1904–5	77,618,900	74,219,800	517,247,000
1905–6	96,900,200	91,288,600	547,266,000
1906–7	89,652,000	87,683,200	557,616,000
1907–8	88,980,000 (*a*)	86,940,000 (*a*)	...
1908–9	83,780,000 (*a*)	82,040,000 (*a*)	...

(*a*) Provisional estimates.

The main heads of revenue in 1901–2 and 1906–7 were as follows [1]:—

Branch of Revenue	Revenue in 1901–2	Revenue in 1906–7
	£	£
Ordinary revenue—		
Taxes on real property	7,742,700	7,328,900
Taxes on personal property	11,782,600	11,046,100
Customs	10,126,600	12,662,600
Tobacco	8,338,900	9,555,800
Salt	3,062,200	3,202,500
Duty on manufactures	3,904,900	5,784,900
Octroi	2,131,600	2,028,100
Railways	3,558,000	2,116,900
Posts and telegraphs	3,383,000	4,280,100
Other items	17,668,600	22,188,600
Total ordinary revenue	71,639,100	80,194,500
Total extraordinary revenue	3,699,800	9,457,500
Total revenue	75,338,900	89,652,000

The main branches of expenditure in 1901–2 and 1906–7 were as follows [1]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in 1901–2	Expenditure in 1906–7
	£	£
Ministry of treasury (*a*)	34,144,900	38,674,300
,, finance	8,810,800	12,364,800
,, war	11,609,400	12,520,400
,, marine	5,121,500	5,865,900
,, public works	3,944,100	4,078,900
,, posts and telegraphs	2,830,000	3,983,800
,, public education	1,985,100	2,965,600
,, interior	2,951,200	3,997,700
Other items	2,880,400	3,231,800
Total expenditure	74,277,400	87,683,200

(*a*) The expenditure by the ministry of the treasury has varied considerably, as follows: 1901–2, £34,145,000; 1902–3, £32,912,000; 1903–4, £30,987,000; 1904–5, £30,794,000; 1905–6, £46,101,000; and 1906–7, £38,674,000.

(The *lira* has been converted at the rate of 9.6d., or 25=£1.)

The total public debts of Austria and Hungary in 1901 and later years are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Amount of Outstanding Debt			
	Austria		Hungary	Total
	General Debt (*a*)	Special Debt		
	£	£	£	£
1901	226,973,000	150,797,000	213,299,000	591,069,000
1902	227,092,000	151,691,000	214,366,000	593,149,000
1903	226,915,000	156,726,000	219,679,000	602,419,000
1904	225,132,000	161,357,000	226,343,000	612,832,000
1905	224,315,000	167,918,000	221,513,000	613,746,000
1906	223,598,000	176,802,000	225,690,000	626,090,000

(*a*) Towards the reduction of the general debt, incurred by the old Austrian government, Hungary contributes annually £96,000, and towards the annual interest, £2,430,000, a total contribution of £2,526,000 per annum [26].

The state assets of Hungary in 1906 were estimated at £306,800,000. Of this amount, real estate accounted for £171,700,000, more than half being the property of the state railways. Deducting the total debt of £225,700,000, the net public wealth of Hungary in 1906 was £81,100,000 [26].

(The Austrian *krone* and Hungarian *korona* have been converted at the rate of 10d., or 24 = £1.)

Russian Empire

The total revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of the Russian Empire in each year from 1901 are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Public Debt	
			Incurred on Account of Railways	Total Debt
	£	£	£	£
1901	213,136,000	197,838,000	296,151,000	653,748,000
1902	225,685,000	228,757,000	317,751,000	674,751,000
1903	235,951,000	222,497,000	337,691,000	701,303,000
1904	255,507,000	288,979,000	336,707,000	702,138,000
1905	315,584,000	338,279,000	334,345,000	827,678,000
1906	361,397,000	339,118,000	333,095,000	910,476,000

It should be noted that the Russo-Japanese War was in progress during the period.

The main branches of revenue in the years 1901 and 1906 are given as follows [1]:—

Branch of Revenue	Revenue in the Year	
	1901	1906
Ordinary revenue—	£	£
Customs	23,189,000	25,467,000
Excise (*a*)	49,288,000	26,703,000 (*a*)
Sale of spirits by the state (*a*)	17,247,000	73,625,000 (*a*)
State railways	39,965,000	51,760,000
Post office, telegraphs, and telephones	5,529,000	7,817,000
Stamps, transfers, and other duties	9,988,000	11,612,000
Direct tax on land, real and personal estate	4,719,000	6,389,000
Direct tax on trade and industries	7,265,000	8,703,000
Other items (*b*)	36,484,000	29,528,000
Total ordinary revenue (*b*)	193,674,000	241,604,000
Total extraordinary revenue (*b*)	19,462,000	119,793,000
Total revenue	213,136,000	361,397,000

(*a*) In 1903 excise duties on spirits sold by the state were transferred from the head of "excise" revenue to revenue from the "sale of spirits by the state."

(*b*) Receipts under former budgets are included in the amounts against these items.

HUNGARY

Total revenue and expenditure from 1901 have been as follows [1]:—

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Ordinary	Total	Ordinary	Total
	£	£	£	£
1901	43,278,000	43,811,000	40,955,000	45,910,000
1902	44,317,000	45,249,000	40,892,000	46,279,000
1903	42,773,000	45,995,000 (a)	43,084,000	47,735,000 (a)
1904	49,043,000	53,494,000	43,347,000	50,640,000
1905	42,295,000	44,077,000	43,719,000	49,675,000
1906	55,618,000	56,549,000	46,341,000	51,895,000

(a) Excludes an amount of £43,204,000, transitory receipts, and an amount of £43,024,000, transitory expenses, due to the conversion of various loans.

The main heads of revenue in 1901 and 1906 were as follows [1]:—

Branch of Revenue	Revenue in	
	1901	1906
Ordinary revenue—	£	£
Excise duties	7,305,500	8,568,700
Tobacco and salt monopolies	5,884,300	7,038,500
Land tax	2,856,200	3,460,900
House tax	1,132,000	1,578,600
Income tax	3,919,100	5,731,100
Stamps and judicial fees	3,424,500	5,002,800
State railways	9,029,900	11,947,200
Post office, telegraphs, and telephones	2,062,200	2,737,200
Crown domains, profits on state mines, factories, &c.	4,076,100	4,797,400
Other items	3,588,200	4,755,600
Total ordinary revenue	43,278,000	55,618,000
Total extraordinary revenue	533,000	931,000
Total revenue	43,811,000	56,549,000

The main branches of expenditure were as follows [1]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in	
	1901	1906
Ordinary expenditure—	£	£
Share of imperial expenditure (a)	2,852,400	2,558,500
Hungarian special and other debts	8,455,500	8,414,000
Share of Austrian debt cost	2,525,900	2,525,900
Ministry of finance	7,428,100	8,244,800
,, commerce	8,142,500	10,630,200
,, interior	1,982,300	2,731,300
,, agriculture	1,826,500	2,092,800
,, education and public worship	1,355,900	1,968,600
,, justice	1,536,400	1,701,000
,, war	1,106,400	1,581,100
Other items	3,743,100	3,892,800
Total ordinary expenditure	40,955,000	46,341,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	4,955,000	5,554,000
Total expenditure	45,910,000	51,895,000

(a) Chiefly for the expenses of the army, navy, and foreign office of the whole empire.

The total public debts of Austria and Hungary in 1901 and later years are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Amount of Outstanding Debt			
	Austria		Hungary	Total
	General Debt (*a*)	Special Debt		
	£	£	£	£
1901	226,973,000	150,797,000	213,299,000	591,069,000
1902	227,092,000	151,691,000	214,366,000	593,149,000
1903	226,015,000	156,725,000	219,679,000	602,419,000
1904	225,132,000	161,357,000	226,343,000	612,832,000
1905	224,315,000	167,918,000	221,513,000	613,746,000
1906	223,598,000	176,802,000	225,690,000	626,090,000

(*a*) Towards the reduction of the general debt, incurred by the old Austrian government, Hungary contributes annually £96,000, and towards the annual interest, £2,430,000, a total contribution of £2,526,000 per annum [26].

The state assets of Hungary in 1906 were estimated at £306,800,000. Of this amount, real estate accounted for £171,700,000, more than half being the property of the state railways. Deducting the total debt of £225,700,000, the net public wealth of Hungary in 1906 was £81,100,000 [26].

(The Austrian *krone* and Hungarian *korona* have been converted at the rate of 10d., or 24 = £1.)

Russian Empire

The total revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of the Russian Empire in each year from 1901 are given as follows [1]:—

Year	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Public Debt	
			Incurred on Account of Railways	Total Debt
	£	£	£	£
1901	213,136,000	197,838,000	296,151,000	653,748,000
1902	225,685,000	228,757,000	317,751,000	674,751,000
1903	235,551,000	222,497,000	337,691,000	701,303,000
1904	255,597,000	288,979,000	336,707,000	702,138,000
1905	315,584,000	338,279,000	334,345,000	827,678,000
1906	361,397,000	339,118,000	333,095,000	910,476,000

It should be noted that the Russo-Japanese War was in progress during the period.

The main branches of revenue in the years 1901 and 1906 are given as follows [1]:—

Branch of Revenue	Revenue in the Year	
	1901	1906
Ordinary revenue—	£	£
Customs	23,189,000	25,467,000
Excise (*a*)	49,288,000	26,703,000 (*a*)
Sale of spirits by the state (*a*)	17,247,000	73,625,000 (*a*)
State railways	39,965,000	51,760,000
Post office, telegraphs, and telephones	5,529,000	7,817,000
Stamps, transfers, and other duties	9,988,000	11,612,000
Direct tax on land, real and personal estate	4,719,000	6,389,000
Direct tax on trade and industries	7,265,000	8,703,000
Other items (*b*)	36,484,000	29,528,000
Total ordinary revenue (*b*)	193,674,000	241,604,000
Total extraordinary revenue (*b*)	19,462,000	119,793,000
Total revenue	213,136,000	361,397,000

(*a*) In 1903 excise duties on spirits sold by the state were transferred from the head of "excise" revenue to revenue from the "sale of spirits by the state."

(*b*) Receipts under former budgets are included in the amounts against these items.

The main branches of expenditure in the years 1901 and 1906 are given as follows [1]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in the Year 1901	1906
	£	£
Ordinary expenditure—		
Interest on public debt	29,191,000	37,634,000
Ministry of war	35,320,000	41,436,000
,, marine	9,822,000	11,784,000
,, finance	32,468,000	37,283,000
,, public instruction	3,530,000	4,643,000
,, public works	41,023,000	50,373,000
,, the interior	9,363,000	14,385,000
Other items	15,021,000	20,026,000
Total ordinary expenditure	175,738,000	217,564,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	22,100,000	121,554,000
Total expenditure	197,838,000	339,118,000

(The *rouble* has been converted at the rate of 2s. 1¼d.)

United States of America

The total revenue, expenditure, and debt of the United States in 1900–1, and later years, are given as follows [1], [3]:—

Year ended June 30	Total Revenue (a)	Total Ordinary Expenditure (a)	Public Debt: Outstanding Principal at End of Year	Public Debt: Cash in Treasury at End of Year	Public Debt: Total Debt less Cash in Treasury
	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £	Mill. £
1900–1	146	130	447	229	218
1901–2	143	124	450	248	202
1902–3	145	133	459	266	193
1903–4	143	151	472	270	202
1904–5	145	150	474	268	206
1905–6	159	153	487	286	201
1906–7	176	159	512	329	183

(a) The receipts from loans, premiums, and treasury notes are not included in the revenue; and premiums and the principal of public debt are not included in the expenditure.

The main sources of revenue in the years 1900–1, 1903–4, and 1906–7 were as follows [1], [3]:—

Source	Revenue in 1900–1	1903–4	1906–7
	£	£	£
Customs	49,705,000	54,432,000	69,215,000
Internal revenue	63,996,000	48,522,000	56,181,000
Including tax on spirits	24,172,000	28,294,000	32,570,000
,, ,, tobacco	13,017,000	9,303,000	10,794,000
,, ,, fermented liquors	15,765,000	10,226,000	12,410,000
Postal service	23,256,000	29,913,000	38,247,000
Other items	8,734,000	9,678,000	12,758,000
Total revenue	145,691,000	142,545,000	176,401,000

The main branches of expenditure were as follows [1], [3]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in 1900-1	1903-4	1906-7
	£	£	£
Interest on public debt	6,738,000	5,135,000	5,100,000
Military establishment	30,128,000	23,966,000	25,537,000
Naval establishment	12,606,000	21,449,000	20,235,000
Civil establishment (*a*)	25,476,000	38,910,000	37,551,000
Indian service	2,270,000	2,174,000	3,159,000
Pensions	29,026,000	29,700,000	29,023,000
Postal service paid from postal revenue (*b*)	23,256,000	29,913,000	38,247,000
Total ordinary expenditure	129,500,000	151,247,000	158,852,000

(*a*) Includes salaries of legislative, executive, and government departments; expenses of public buildings, lighthouses, and collection of revenue; expenses in connection with the Panama canal amounting to £10,451,000 in 1903-4; £816,000 in 1904-5; £4,037,000 in 1905-6; and £5,666,000 in 1906-7. It also includes deficiencies in the postal revenue (see note (*b*)).

(*b*) The postal revenues have been insufficient to meet postal expenses (apart from salaries) by the following amounts: 1900-1, £1,160,000; 1903-4, £1,510,000; 1906-7, £1,790,000.

(The *dollar* has been converted at the rate of 4s. 2d.)

CANADA

The total revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of Canada in recent years are given as follows [32]:—

Year ended June 30	Total Consolidated Fund Receipts	Expenditure		Public Debt		
		Chargeable to Consolidated Fund	Total	Gross	Assets	Net Debt
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901-2	11,930,000	10,430,000	13,150,000	75,310,000	19,430,000	55,880,000
1902-3	14,230,000 (*b*)	10,600,000	12,690,000	74,280,000	20,500,000	53,780,000
1903-4	14,530,000	11,430,000	14,850,000	75,020,000	21,400,000	53,620,000
1904-5	14,030,000	13,020,000	16,200,000	77,630,000	22,910,000	54,720,000
1905-6	16,470,000	13,820,000	17,120,000	80,630,000	25,740,000	54,890,000
1906-7 (*a*)	13,970,000	10,590,000	13,520,000	78,100,000	23,900,000	54,200,000

(*a*) The financial year was made to end on March 31 in 1907. The figures given for 1906-7 are accordingly for nine months only.

(*b*) Includes £680,000 receipts other than consolidated fund receipts.

The principal heads of revenue in 1901-2 and 1905-6, and the nine months from July 1, 1906, to March 31, 1907, were as follows [32]:—

Head of Revenue	Revenue in 1901-2	1905-6	1906-7 (9 Months)
	£	£	£
Customs taxes	6,610,000	9,470,000	8,170,000
Excise taxes	2,300,000	2,880,000	2,430,000
Post office	800,000	1,220,000	1,040,000
Railways, canals, and other public works	1,330,000	1,710,000	1,410,000
Other items	890,000	1,190,000	920,000
Total	11,930,000	16,470,000	13,970,000

The excise revenue is mainly made up of taxes on spirits, malt, and tobacco.

The main branches of expenditure in the same years are shown as follows [32]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Expenditure in 1901–2	1905–6	1906–7 (9 Months)
	£	£	£
On consolidated fund account—			
Public debt charges	2,840,000	2,770,000	1,670,000
Railways and canals	1,390,000	1,900,000	1,520,000
Post office	890,000	1,010,000	820,000
Militia and defence	420,000	880,000	690,000
Public works	970,000	1,650,000	1,230,000
Subsidies to provinces	900,000	1,380,000	1,390,000
Other items	3,080,000	4,230,000	3,250,000
Total expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund	10,430,000	13,820,000	10,570,000
Other expenditure	2,720,000	4,300,000	2,950,000
Total expenditure	13,150,000	17,120,000	13,520,000

The subsidies to provinces consist chiefly of a per capita grant of 80 cents (3s. 4d.) per head; and an allowance for government to all the provinces; and, to some provinces, interest on debt, compensation for lands, and various other allowances and indemnities.

(The *dollar* has been taken to be equal to 4s. 1¾d.)

Newfoundland

The revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of Newfoundland in recent years were as follows [97]:—

Year ended June 30	Gross Revenue	Gross Expenditure		Outstanding Debt at June 30 (*a*)
		Excluding Loans for Public Works	From Loans for Public Works	
	£	£	£	£
1901	420,000	420,000	17,000	3,570,000
1902	450,000	440,000	33,000	4,040,000
1903	480,000	470,000	19,000	4,120,000
1904	520,000	490,000	30,000	4,110,000
1905	530,000	500,000	43,000	4,530,000
1906	550,000	530,000	41,000	4,570,000
1907	580,000	560,000	1,600	4,600,000

(*a*) Includes debts *guaranteed* by the colony.

Jamaica

The revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of Jamaica in recent years were as follows [97]:—

Year ended March 31	Gross Revenue	Gross Expenditure		Outstanding Debt at March 31 (*a*)
		Excluding Loans for Public Works	From Loans for Public Works	
	£	£	£	£
1901–2	920,000	880,000	44,000	3,870,000
1902–3	1,010,000	890,000	52,000	3,900,000
1903–4	1,080,000	940,000	7,000	3,800,000
1904–5	890,000	930,000	9,000	3,780,000
1905–6	1,010,000	910,000	3,000	3,740,000
1906–7	1,050,000	920,000	700	3,690,000
1907–8	1,160,000	1,070,000	2,800	3,780,000

(*a*) Includes debts *guaranteed* by the colony.

Brazil

The federal revenue and expenditure of Brazil in 1900 and 1904, and the estimate for 1908, are given as follows [79]:—

Federal Revenue	1900	1904	1908 (Estimate)	Federal Expenditure	1900	1904	1908 (Estimate)
Ordinary—	£	£	£	Ordinary—	£	£	£
Customs	7,991,000	12,215,000	18,760,000	Education	154,000	214,000	360,000
Consumption and excise taxes	1,431,000	1,787,000	2,380,000	Justice	72,000	362,000	130,000
Other taxes	862,000	969,000	1,160,000	Defence and public order	2,929,000	4,325,000	7,470,000
Stamps	574,000	668,000	840,000	Collection of revenue	463,000	797,000	1,310,000
Railways	1,129,000	1,856,000	1,940,000	Railways	1,197,000	1,605,000	2,400,000
Post office	257,000	378,000	460,000	Post office	364,000	538,000	810,000
Telegraphs	204,000	238,000	330,000	Telegraphs	299,000	415,000	790,000
Other	599,000	1,014,000	1,190,000	On account of debt	5,944,000	6,491,000	7,540,000
				Other	2,862,000	5,552,000	7,160,000
Total ordinary	13,047,000	19,125,000	27,060,000	Total ordinary	14,284,000	20,299,000	27,970,000
Extraordinary	2,856,000	4,323,000	190,000	Extraordinary	4,388,000	4,134,000	...
Total revenue	15,903,000	23,448,000	27,250,000	Total expenditure	18,672,000	24,433,000	27,970,000

The ordinary revenue of the several states, &c., that comprise Brazil (excluding the State of Amazonas, the figures for which were not available), amounted in 1904 to £8,000,000, and the extraordinary revenue to £3,000,000, a total revenue of £11,000,000. This was chiefly derived from export taxes (£3,900,000), taxation of real estate (£1,300,000), and trade, profession, and company licences (£900,000). Loans accounted for £2,900,000 of the extraordinary revenue.

The total expenditure of the several states, &c., in 1904 amounted to £10,000,000. The chief items of expenditure were: Education (£1,200,000), defence and public order (£1,400,000), debt services (£2,700,000), and public works (£800,000) [79].

(These amounts, which represent state revenue and expenditure, are, of course, additional to the amounts in the table above, which represents the federal revenue and expenditure.)

The federal and state debts of Brazil in 1901 and 1906 are given as follows [79]:—

Nature of Debt	Amount of Debt Outstanding	
	1901	1906
Federal debt—	£	£
Funded	84,600,000	107,700,000
Guaranteed by Union	400,000	1,400,000
Floating	6,400,000	12,300,000
Total federal debt	91,400,000	121,400,000
Debts of states and capital—		
Funded	10,700,000	32,800,000
Floating	1,500,000	2,800,000
Total for states and capital	12,200,000	35,600,000
Total federal and state debts	103,600,000	157,000,000

£72,100,000 of the federal funded debt and £22,300,000 of the states' funded debt in 1906 were dischargeable in gold and the rest in currency. £52,500,000 of the total funded debt was internal and the rest foreign. All the foreign funded debt was dischargeable in gold.

The total federal debt in 1861 was £16,500,000; by 1871 it had reached £48,600,000; by 1881, £61,700,000; by 1891, £78,900,000; by 1901, £91,400,000; and by 1906, £121,400,000 [79].

Uruguay

The annual budgets of recent years have allowed for the following expenditures [131]:—

1898–9	£3,361,500
1899–1900	3,430,700
1901–2	3,438,300
1904–5	3,496,900
1906–7	4,080,800
1908–9	4,484,100

In the intervening years not shown above no budget was sanctioned, the last budget being prolonged.

The chief items of estimated revenue in the financial year 1908–9 are as follows [131]:—

Customs	£2,562,800
Property tax	570,800
Licence taxes	260,600
Internal taxes	363,800
Stamp taxes, &c.	162,600
Posts and telegraphs	119,000

The principal items of estimated expenditure in 1908–9 are [131]:—

Ministry of interior	£636,900
,, finance	291,700
,, industries	333,800
,, war and marine	650,300

The public debt of Uruguay outstanding in 1906 was about £27,000,000, involving an annual charge of £1,500,000 [189].

Egypt

The revenue of Egypt in 1908 amounted to £15,900,000, and the total expenditure, ordinary and special, to £14,700,000. The budget of 1909 estimates the revenue at £15,500,000, and the expenditure at £15,200,000. The outstanding debt at the end of 1908 was £95,500,000. Stock to the amount of £6,100,000 was held by the government or the commissioners of the debt, leaving debt in the hands of the public amounting to £89,400,000, the annual charge on which was about £3,500,000 [192].

Cape of Good Hope

The total revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of Cape Colony in recent years are given as follows [97]:—

Year ended June 30	Gross Revenue (*a*)	Gross Expenditure (*a*)	Debt Outstanding at End of Calendar Year (*b*)
	£	£	£
1901	7,960,000	7,999,000	31,390,000
1902	9,050,000	8,620,000	36,970,000
1903	11,700,000	11,200,000	36,470,000
1904	9,910,000	10,860,000	39,390,000
1905	8,470,000	9,150,000	42,110,000
1906	8,240,000	8,230,000	43,980,000
1907	7,700,000	8,350,000	46,260,000

(*a*) Excludes share of customs duties paid over to other governments. The expenditure also excludes expenditure from loans for public works. This amounted in the years given to £1,860,000, £700,000, £1,860,000, £2,680,000, £1,200,000, £750,000, and £860,000 respectively.

(*b*) These amounts include debts *guaranteed* by the colony, but exclude treasury and deficiency bills or notes outstanding. These bills amounted in the years given to £2,660,000, £1,870,000, £2,360,000, £6,700,000, £6,610,000, £5,230,000, and £4,980,000 respectively.

The total public debt of the colony, which amounted to £101,250 in 1859 (the year in which the debt was created) was £46,260,000 on December 31, 1907. The nature of the principal works or services for which the debt was raised, and the amount of debt outstanding on account of each service on December 31, 1907, are shown as follows [29]:—

	Amount of Debt (Dec. 31, 1907)
Reproductive works—	
Railways	£28,559,980
Harbours	4,508,060
Telegraphs	468,230
Other	1,350,240
Total reproductive works	£34,886,510
Partially reproductive works	£1,709,810

	Amount of Debt (Dec. 31, 1907)
Non-productive works—	
Native rebellions	£3,543,290
Colonial defence	1,800,000
War losses compensation	1,350,620
Harbours	1,242,820
Other	1,726,740
Total non-productive works	£9,663,470
Total debt outstanding	£46,259,790

The debt on account of reproductive works represents 75 per cent. of the total debt.

The total outstanding debt of the municipalities of the colony, on December 31, 1907, was £6,800,000, including a bank overdraft of £317,000 [29].

Natal

The gross revenue, expenditure, and amount of outstanding debt of Natal in recent years were as follows [97]:—

Year ended June 30	Gross Revenue (*a*)	Gross Expenditure (*a*)		Outstanding Debt at June 30 (excluding Treasury Bills, &c.) (*b*)
		Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans	From Loans	
	£	£	£	£
1901	2,970,000	2,480,000	740,000	10,570,000
1902	3,440,000	3,100,000	1,240,000	12,520,000
1903	4,330,000	5,040,000	1,680,000	14,020,000
1904	4,160,000	4,070,000	1,290,000	16,020,000
1905	3,380,000	3,830,000	2,200,000	18,020,000
1906	3,670,000	3,670,000	2,000,000	19,480,000
1907	3,470,000	3,680,000	1,220,000	20,760,000

(*a*) Excludes share of customs duties paid over to other governments.

(*b*) There were no treasury and deficiency bills or notes outstanding in these years except in 1906, when they amounted to £465,000.

Transvaal

The revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of the Transvaal in recent years were as follows [97]:—

Year ended June 30	Gross Revenue	Gross Expenditure		Outstanding Debt at End of Year
		Excluding Loans for Public Works	From Loans on Public Works (*a*)	
	£	£	£	£
1902	3,140,000	2,960,000	...	2,500,000
1903	5,430,000	4,610,000	1,530,000	30,000,000 (*b*)
1904	5,330,000	4,600,000	690,000	35,000,000 (*b*)
1905	4,410,000	4,360,000	510,000	35,000,000 (*b*)
1906	4,670,000	4,950,000	190,000	35,000,000 (*b*)
1907	4,450,000	4,650,000	70,000	35,000,000 (*b*)

(*a*) Excluding loan expenditure on railway construction.

(*b*) Debt in respect of both the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Orange River Colony

The revenue and expenditure of the Orange River Colony in recent years are given as follows [97]:—

Year ended June 30	Gross Revenue	Gross Expenditure	
		Excluding Loans for Public Works	From Loans for Public Works
	£	£	£
1902	270,000	240,000	...
1903	960,000	840,000	...
1904	880,000	810,000	...
1905	790,000	780,000	...
1906	760,000	760,000	16,000
1907	790,000	770,000	53,000

For outstanding debt, see under Transvaal above.

Australian Commonwealth

The total revenue and expenditure of the Australian Commonwealth since its foundation in 1901 have been as follows [15]:—

Year	Consolidated Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus Revenue
	£	£	£
Half-year to June 30, 1901	4,895,760	1,296,050	3,599,710
1901–2	11,296,980	3,932,750	7,364,230
1902–3	12,105,940	3,901,370	8,204,570
1903–4	11,631,000	4,252,520	7,378,480
1904–5	11,465,600	4,322,830	7,142,770
1905–6	11,881,920	4,497,540	7,384,380
1906–7	12,832,890	4,987,320	7,845,570

The constitution of the Commonwealth provides for the payment, to the constituent members, of at least three-fourths of the net revenue from customs and excise duties. In practice, the surpluses shown above, which exceed three-fourths of the net customs and excise revenue, have been paid to the several states.

The amounts of Commonwealth revenue credited to each state, of expenditure debited to each state, and of surplus revenue paid to each state in 1906–7, were as follows [15]:—

State	Revenue Credited to State	Expenditure Debited to State	Surplus Revenue Paid to State
	£	£	£
New South Wales	4,782,120	1,756,990	3,025,130
Victoria	3,537,600	1,336,590	2,201,010
Queensland	1,707,140	768,200	938,940
South Australia	1,113,450	468,890	644,560
Western Australia	1,216,410	441,530	774,880
Tasmania	476,170	215,120	201,050
Total Commonwealth	12,832,890	4,987,320	7,845,570

The main sources of the Commonwealth revenue are given as follows [15]:—

Year	Revenue				
	Customs	Excise	Postal	Other	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Half year ended June 30, 1901	3,602	548	741	5	4,896
1901–2	7,670	1,224	2,373	30	11,297
1902–3	8,213	1,472	2,405	16	12,106
1903–4	7,578	1,528	2,510	15	11,631
1904–5	6,993	1,807	2,633	33	11,466
1905–6	7,090	1,910	2,824	58	11,882
1906–7	7,661	1,988	3,129	55	12,833

The customs revenue is derived mainly from duties on stimulants (yielding about 30 per cent. of total), apparel and textiles (yielding about 17 per cent. of total), narcotics (about 12 per cent.), agricultural products (average about 13 per cent.), and metals and machinery (about 7 per cent.). The chief items of excise revenue are beer, spirits, sugar, and tobacco.

The main heads of Commonwealth expenditure are shown as follows [15]:—

Year	Expenditure				
	Postal	Defence	Trade and Customs	Other	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Half year ended June 30, 1901	810	234	121	131	1,296
1901–2	2,462	935	260	276	3,933
1902–3	2,564	746	273	318	3,901
1903–4	2,692	836	265	460	4,253
1904–5	2,694	908	258	463	4,323
1905–6	2,777	950	262	509	4,498
1906–7	2,949	1,010	264	764	4,987

The finances of the several states of Australia are shown as follows [15]:—

State	Year 1901–2		Year 1906–7	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	11,007,360	11,020,110	13,392,440	11,881,750
Victoria	6,997,790	7,398,830	8,345,530	7,679,140
Queensland	3,535,060	3,967,000	4,307,910	3,911,800
South Australia	2,477,430	2,823,580	3,259,710	3,396,500
Western Australia	3,354,120	3,151,430	3,401,350	3,490,180
Tasmania	826,160 (*a*)	870,440 (*a*)	970,840	913,760
Total	28,197,920	29,231,390	33,670,780	31,273,130

(*a*) Year ended December 31, 1901.

The main sources of state revenue in 1906–7 were as follows [15]:—

State	Revenue in 1906–7					
	"Taxation"	Railways and Tramways	Land	Surplus Commonwealth Revenue	Other	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
New South Wales	1,381	5,596	1,881	3,023	1,511	13,392
Victoria	1,110	4,011	322	2,192	711	8,346
Queensland	541	1,822	618	943	384	4,308
South Australia	412	1,567	239	645	390	3,253
Western Australia	266	1,559	244	780	552	3,401
Tasmania	276	258	82	262	93	971
Total	3,986	14,813	3,386	7,845	3,641	33,671

The item of "taxation" comprises chiefly income tax, probate and succession duties and other stamp duties, land tax, and licences. The land revenue is provided by sales and rentals, which in 1906–7 contributed about £1,690,000 each to the land revenue of all states together.

The main branches of state expenditure in 1906–7 were as follows [15]:—

State	Expenditure in 1906–7				
	Public Debt	Railways and Tramways	Education	Other	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
New South Wales	3,397	3,221	1,001	4,263	11,882
Victoria	2,066	2,160	699	2,754	7,679
Queensland	1,547	911	351	1,103	3,912
South Australia	1,498	867	186	845	3,396
Western Australia	865	1,161	183	1,281	3,490
Tasmania	394	186	69	265	914
Total	9,767	8,506	2,489	10,511	31,273

The public debts of the several states, outstanding on June 30, 1907, are shown in the following table. The Commonwealth has no public debt (1908), though it may take over a share of the state debts [15].

State	Gross Debt Outstanding June 30, 1907	Sinking Funds	Net Debt Outstanding June 30, 1907	Net Debt per Head of Population
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	85,607,800	505,300	85,102,500	54 17 5
Victoria	53,105,000	833,000	52,272,000	42 5 2
Queensland	41,764,500	...	41,764,500	77 0 2
South Australia	30,526,700	531,500	29,995,200	77 10 2
Western Australia	19,222,600	1,600,000	17,622,600	66 13 9
Tasmania	9,923,100	261,400	9,661,700	54 12 11
Total	240,149,700	3,731,200	236,418,500	56 17 1

By far the greater part of these debts consists of loans raised for productive services, chiefly railways and tramways (on which there had been an aggregate loan expenditure down to June 30, 1907, of £141,270,000 for all the states together), water supply and sewerage, harbours, rivers, &c., roads and bridges, &c. [15].

New Zealand

The total revenue, expenditure, and public debt of New Zealand in recent years are shown as follows [33]:—

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Public Debt Outstanding on March 31	
			Gross	Net
	£	£	£	£
1903–4	7,130,120	6,434,280	57,522,200	55,064,300
1904–5	7,347,200	6,635,900	59,912,000	57,403,600
1905–6	7,650,100	7,122,340	62,191,000	59,670,500
1906–7	8,478,960	7,774,930	64,179,000	61,276,500
1907–8	9,063,990	8,213,970	66,453,900	63,525,000

The main items of revenue in 1907–8 were as follows [33]:—

	1907–8
Customs duties	£3,103,570
Railways	2,765,400
Stamps (including postal and telegraph cash receipts)	1,550,930
Land tax	537,850
Income tax	304,900
Land; Sales, rents, &c.	289,600
Others	511,740
Total	£9,063,990

The principal branches of expenditure in 1907–8 were [33]:—

	1907–8
Public debt charges	£2,187,430
Railways	1,963,430
Public instruction	843,310
Postal and telegraph	707,150
Old age pensions	330,800
Militia and volunteers	174,670
Other	2,007,180
Total	£8,213,970

In addition to the above expenditure there has been expenditure out of loans as follows [33]:—

	1907–8	Average of Five Years 1903–4 to 1907–8
	£	£
Land purchases	1,021,700	702,000
Public buildings	226,000	189,000
Railway construction	1,280,200	1,056,000
Roads	362,200	361,000
Telegraph extension	155,500	94,000
Other	273,000	363,000
Total expenditure out of loans	3,318,600	2,825,000

The public debt (gross) of New Zealand amounted on March 31, 1908, to £66,453,900. The principal services for which this debt has been incurred are shown as follows [33]:—

	Debt on March 31, 1908	
	Amount	Per Cent. of Total
On account of—	£	
Railways	21,271,000	32
Roads and bridges	6,092,000	9
Public works and buildings	4,771,000	7
Immigration	2,435,000	4
Land purchases	8,137,000	12
Loans to settlers	4,110,000	6
Loans to local bodies	2,881,000	4
Telegraphs	1,196,000	2
Maori War	2,360,000	4
Defence	1,947,000	3
Deficiencies in revenue, provincial liabilities, &c.	7,681,000	12
Other items	3,572,000	5
Total	66,453,000	100

It is seen that the greater part of the New Zealand public debt is on account of productive undertakings.

India

The gross revenue of India, and the expenditure charged to revenue in recent years, are given as follows [5]:—

Year	Gross Revenue			Expenditure Charged to Revenue		
	In India	In England	Total	In India	In England	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1896–7	54,514	327	54,841	40,182	15,796	55,978
1897–8	55,950	194	56,144	43,519	16,198	59,717
1898–9	58,638	243	58,881	39,936	16,303	56,239
1899–1900	59,211	264	59,475	40,308	16,393	56,701
1900–1	64,506	218	64,724	43,853	17,201	63,054
1901–2	64,141	491	64,632	42,312	17,369	59,681
1902–3	64,601	695	65,296	43,866	18,362	62,228
1903–4	70,221	747	70,968	49,824	18,146	67,970
1904–5	70,471	636	71,107	48,787	19,464	67,651
1905–6	69,891	951	70,842	50,132	18,617	68,749
1906–7	72,270	874	73,144	52,347	19,208	71,555

Expenditure not charged to revenue has been as follows [5]:—

Year	Capital Outlay on			Year	Capital Outlay on		
	Railways	Irrigation Works	Total		Railways	Irrigation Works	Total
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1896–7	2,730,000	593,000	3,323,000	1902–3	4,564,000	564,000	5,128,000
1897–8	2,424,000	461,000	2,885,000	1903–4	4,535,000	508,000	5,043,000
1898–9	2,844,000	436,000	3,280,000	1904–5	5,897,000	361,000	6,258,000
1899–1900	2,438,000	598,000	3,036,000	1905–6	9,410,000	556,000	9,966,000
1900–1	1,435,000	590,000	2,025,000	1906–7	7,915,000	798,000	8,713,000
1901–2	3,524,000	547,000	4,071,000				

The main heads of revenue are shown as follows [5]:—

Heads of Revenue	Revenue in 1896–7	Revenue in 1901–2	Revenue in 1906–7
	£	£	£
Land revenue	15,962,500	18,265,400	19,793,800
Opium	4,272,800	4,852,000	5,660,500
Salt	5,614,500	5,939,300	4,362,700
Stamps	3,185,200	3,446,400	4,029,900
Excise	3,742,800	4,076,700	5,898,200
Customs	2,994,300	3,833,000	4,351,700
Railways (net receipts)	7,652,200	10,725,700	12,983,800
Irrigation	2,094,300	2,531,300	3,532,900
Post office	1,185,400	1,379,200	1,751,100
Telegraphs	713,900	908,100	953,000
Other items	7,422,800	8,675,000	9,827,000
Total	54,840,700	64,632,100	73,144,600

The principal branches of expenditure charged against revenue are shown as follows [5]:—

Heads of Expenditure Charged against Revenue	Expenditure in 1896–7	Expenditure in 1901–2	Expenditure in 1906–7
	£	£	£
Army services	16,901,900	17,222,500	21,586,100
Railway account	8,804,600	9,881,000	10,676,200
Including interest on debt	3,780,000	4,550,000	5,550,000
Irrigation	2,159,000	2,361,900	2,736,800
Including interest on debt	840,000	940,000	940,000
Civil works	2,076,300	2,625,700	4,358,700
Post office	1,088,800	1,244,700	1,602,900
Telegraphs	618,400	904,200	1,126,200
Interest on debt (excluding amounts chargeable to railways and irrigation)	2,018,000	1,944,100	1,915,900
Collection of revenue	5,957,600	6,125,500	7,469,300
Other items	16,353,400	17,370,900	20,083,100
Total	55,978,000	59,680,500	71,555,200

The net revenue and net expenditure have been as follows [5]:—

Heads of Revenue	Net Amounts in 1896–7	Net Amounts in 1901–2	Net Amounts in 1906–7
Net revenue—	£	£	£
Land revenue	15,189,700	17,511,000	19,066,800
Opium	2,610,500	3,240,100	3,743,800
Salt	5,357,000	5,674,000	4,095,200
Stamps	3,147,400	3,409,400	3,985,700
Excise	3,680,700	4,015,400	5,835,500
Customs	2,904,300	3,734,500	4,232,500
Railways	−1,152,500(a)	844,700	2,307,700
Post office	96,600	134,500	148,200
Telegraphs	95,500	3,900	−173,200(a)
Irrigation	−64,800(a)	169,300	796,200
Other items	2,699,500	4,498,000	4,916,900
Total net revenue	34,563,900	43,234,800	48,955,300
Total net expenditure	35,701,200	38,283,100	47,365,900

(a) Loss.

The total debt of India at the end of recent years, and the amounts of "permanent" debt outstanding on account of railways and irrigation, are shown as follows [5]:—

At End of Year	Total Debt	"Permanent" Debt on Account of Railways	"Permanent" Debt on Account of Irrigation
	£	£	£
1896–7	200,040,000	96,250,000	21,260,000
1897–8	210,040,000	98,680,000	21,760,000
1898–9	212,100,000	102,050,000	22,210,000
1899–1900	212,170,000	104,490,000	22,850,000
1900–1	223,840,000	111,850,000	23,480,000
1901–2	226,230,000	114,500,000	24,100,000
1902–3	227,480,000	117,880,000	24,830,000
1903–4	228,840,000	122,560,000	25,560,000
1904–5	231,770,000	127,690,000	26,140,000
1905–6	248,780,000	149,040,000	27,050,000
1906–7	253,880,000	168,340,000(a)	28,230,000

(a) The increase this year is partly due to a reclassification of the permanent debt.

Ceylon

The revenue, expenditure, and outstanding debt of Ceylon in recent years are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Gross Revenue	Gross Expenditure: Excluding Loans for Public Works	Gross Expenditure: From Loans for Public Works	Outstanding Debt
	£	£	£	£
1901	1,760,000	1,950,000	210,000	3,610,000
1902	1,810,000	1,870,000	430,000	4,980,000
1903	1,960,000	1,810,000	550,000	4,930,000
1904	2,060,000	2,130,000	150,000	4,910,000
1905	2,290,000	1,980,000	160,000	4,880,000
1906	2,340,000	2,180,000	120,000	4,850,000
1907	2,440,000	2,170,000	180,000	4,810,000

JAPAN

The principal heads of state revenue and expenditure in Japan at various dates are given as follows [55]:—

Heads of State Revenue and Expenditure	Amounts in Years ending March 31				Budget Estimates	
	1895-6	1900-1	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ordinary revenue—						
Land tax	3,965,000	4,789,000	8,248,000	8,675,000	8,777,000	8,786,000
Income tax	153,000	653,000	2,386,000	2,701,000	2,382,000	2,826,000
Business tax	...	620,000	1,925,000	2,026,000	2,012,000	2,240,000
Tax on liquors	1,821,000	5,171,000	6,171,000	7,288,000	6,709,000	7,360,000
Taxes on soy, sugar, and patent medicines, and consumption taxes	150,000	323,000	2,249,000	2,768,000	3,185,000	4,264,000
Customs duties	695,000	1,743,000	3,768,000	4,490,000	3,708,000	4,245,000
Other taxes	757,000	538,000	1,073,000	1,307,000	890,000	989,000
Total taxes	7,541,000	13,837,000	25,756,000	29,055,000	27,663,000	30,710,000
Stamp receipts	92,000	1,260,000	3,102,000	3,512,000	1,837,000	2,088,000
Postal and telegraph services	979,000	2,122,000	3,424,000	3,578,000	3,517,000	3,955,000
Forests	116,000	233,000	353,000	550,000	805,000	1,349,000
Receipts on account of monopolies	...	743,000	4,750,000	5,839,000	6,051,000	5,430,000
Railway profits	369,000	829,000	1,274,000	1,710,000	3,209,000	3,798,000
Other receipts	686,000	673,000	2,167,000	1,358,000	1,183,000	1,453,000
Total ordinary revenue	9,783,000	19,697,000	40,826,000	45,602,000	44,265,000	48,763,000
Extraordinary revenue—						
Public loans	...	3,909,000	7,577,000	1,590,000	3,204,000	4,210,000
Other	2,356,000	6,719,000	6,461,000	7,179,000	17,711,000	10,556,000
Total extraordinary revenue	2,356,000	10,628,000	14,038,000	8,769,000	20,915,000	14,766,000
Total revenue	12,139,000	30,325,000	54,864,000	54,371,000	65,180,000	63,529,000
Ordinary expenditure—						
Debt charge	2,479,000	3,571,000	5,031,000	15,496,000	17,875,000	18,126,000
Rewards and pensions	180,000	444,000	1,298,000	4,135,000	4,497,000	3,555,000
Army	862,000	3,703,000	875,000	5,172,000	5,500,000	7,196,000
Navy	504,000	1,733,000	1,264,000	2,964,000	3,425,000	3,568,000
Justice	342,000	860,000	1,022,000	1,059,000	1,111,000	1,125,000
Public instruction	107,000	457,000	475,000	512,000	618,000	644,000
Communications	722,000	1,840,000	2,241,000	2,396,000	2,496,000	2,631,000
Other expenditure	1,687,000	2,738,000	3,864,000	5,421,000	7,902,000	6,942,000
Total ordinary expenditure	6,883,000	15,286,000	16,060,000	37,048,000	43,334,000	43,787,000
Extraordinary expenditure—						
Army	165,000	3,968,000	264,000	172,000	5,940,000	3,814,000
Navy	889,000	4,240,000	1,136,000	1,199,000	5,029,000	4,730,000
Communications	146,000	3,090,000	1,513,000	2,411,000	5,324,000	6,685,000
Other	669,000	3,423,000	24,153,000	10,929,000	5,552,000	5,113,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	1,862,000	14,721,000	27,066,000	14,711,000	21,845,000	19,742,000
Total expenditure	8,745,000	30,007,000	43,126,000	51,759,000	65,179,000	63,529,000

The land tax is fixed at 2½ per cent. of the assessed value of the land. The Russo-Japanese War expenses led, however, to this tax being increased to rates ranging from 3 to 17.5 per cent., according to the class of land [55].

The income tax varied before the war from 1 per cent. on incomes of about £30, 1.2 per cent. on incomes of about £51, 1.5 per cent. on incomes of about £102, and, by stages, up to 5 per cent. on incomes of between £5,120 and £10,250, and 5.5 per cent. on incomes above £10,250. On account of the war, these rates were increased by amounts varying from 10 per cent. in the case of the lowest income (thus making the tax rate 1.1 per cent.) to 27 per cent. in the case of the highest incomes (making the rate on incomes above £10,250 about 6.9 per cent.) [55].

The business tax was created in 1896, and is levied upon all descriptions of commerce and industry. The basis of assessment varies with the kind of business, being in some cases the amount of sales, in others the amount of capital, in others, again, the amount of receipts, and so on. The tax rate varies according to the kind of business, and also according to the basis of assessment, and, in practically all cases, about 2s. is levied for each employee. The tax on capital varies from 0.2 to 1.5 per cent.; on the rental value of buildings it varies from 2 to 6 per cent.; on the amount of sales it is 0.5 per cent. in wholesale and 1.5 per cent. in retail cases; and so on. The war led to increases in these rates, in some cases the increase being as much as 150 per cent. of the ordinary rate [55].

The customs duties are levied on a large number of items. From 1866 to 1899, export and import duties were levied, on the whole, at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. From 1899 to 1906, the general tariff comprised some articles which were duty free, while *ad valorem* rates were levied varying from 5 to 20 per cent. on various raw

materials and manufactured articles; from 35 to 40 per cent. on wine, spirits, and tobacco; and from 20 to 40 per cent. on jewellery and articles of luxury. Since October 1, 1906, a new tariff has been in force, which specifies 538 different articles. Under this tariff, customs duties bear a ratio of about 16 per cent. to the value of the dutiable articles [55].

The monopoly receipts are raised on tobacco, salt, and camphor monopolies. The present law respecting tobacco permits the cultivation of leaf tobacco by private persons, and the resulting produce is purchased and manufactured by the government. The manufactured tobacco is sold by licensed dealers at fixed prices. Importation and exportation of tobacco are controlled by the government. The salt monopoly has recently been put on a footing similar to the tobacco monopoly. The camphor monopoly since December 1907 has been somewhat similarly treated, a Japanese firm acting as agent in the transportation and custody of the camphor, and collecting the receipts on its sale [55].

The amount of the Japanese national debts outstanding on March 31, 1908, was £233,000,000. The objects for which the debts have been raised, the amounts raised, redeemed, and outstanding on March 31, 1908, are given as follows [55]:—

Object of Debt	Japanese National Debts		
	Amount Raised	Amount Redeemed	Amount Outstanding March 31, 1908
	£	£	£
Reorganisation of public institutions—			
Feudal government's debts consolidated	2,400,000	2,080,000	320,000
Feudal pensions capitalised	20,790,000	20,760,000	30,000
Railway construction	21,780,000	6,300,000	15,480,000
Harbour works, canals, mining, steel-works, telephone, &c.	4,760,000	1,010,000	3,750,000
Expansion of armaments	10,330,000	1,690,000	8,640,000
War	176,700,000	46,200,000	130,500,000
Redemption of paper money	3,750,000	1,500,000	2,250,000
Consolidation of old loans	67,710,000	1,270,000	66,440,000
Tobacco monopoly	2,610,000	130,000	2,480,000
Exploitation of new territory (Formosa) (railway construction, harbour works, &c.)	3,540,000	90,000	3,450,000
Totals	314,370,000	81,030,000	233,340,000

War and "expansion of armaments" account for nearly 60 per cent. of the amount raised, and for the same percentage of the amount of debt outstanding on March 31, 1908. Railway construction, harbour works, &c., and "exploitation of new territory," absorbed 9 per cent. of the amount raised, and are responsible for about 10 per cent. of the outstanding amount.

The total amount of the Japanese national debt outstanding at the end of each year (March 31) from 1897–8, and the amounts per head, are given as follows [55]:—

Year	Amount of National Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Amount per Head of Population	Year	Amount of National Debt Outstanding at End of Year	Amount per Head of Population
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1897–8	43,180,000	18 10	1903–4	57,560,000	23 1
1898–9	42,360,000	18 2	1904–5	101,610,000	40 6
1899–1900	51,560,000	21 11	1905–6	191,920,000	75 8
1900–1	52,120,000	21 11	1906–7	227,320,000	88 6
1901–2	53,730,000	22 3	1907–8	233,340,000	89 9
1902–3	56,600,000	23 1			

The public loans raised in connection with the Russo-Japanese War, from its beginning down to the end of 1906, are calculated to have reached the amount of £174,000,000. It is expected to complete the redemption of these loans in about thirty years. The amount disbursed from October 1903 to June 1907 directly on account of the war was about £155,000,000 [55].

(The *yen* has been converted throughout at the rate of 2s. 0.6d.)

KOREA

Korea was without a real national budget until 1905. The revenue and expenditure in and since that year are given as follows [55]:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908
Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Ordinary taxes and duties	755,000	760,000	960,000	1,060,000
Other	15,000	10,000	20,000	110,000
Total ordinary revenue	770,000	770,000	980,000	1,170,000
Extraordinary revenue	...	...	370,000	910,000
Total revenue	770,000	770,000	1,350,000	2,080,000
Expenditure	980,000	815,000	1,430,000	2,080,000

Military expenditure accounted for 26 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1905, 17 per cent. in 1906, 11 per cent. in 1907, and 2 per cent. in 1908; court expenditure for 10 per cent. in 1905, 16 per cent. in 1906, 9 per cent. in 1907, and 7 per cent. in 1908. The rest was administrative and other expenditure.

The Korean national debts outstanding at the end of February 1908 amounted to about one and a quarter million pounds sterling [55].

FIRES

The fire-brigade of LONDON (administrative county) was equipped in 1907 with 141 fire-stations; 182 steam, motor and other fire-engines; 431 fire-escapes; 327 horses; 52 miles of hose; over 28,000 hydrants; and 1285 fire-alarms. The Metropolitan Water Board had in London at the end of March 1907, 40,860 hydrants and fire-plugs [113].

The fire-brigade staff consisted in 1905 of 1375 men, and in 1908 of 1432 men.

The PARIS fire-brigade staff in 1905 numbered 1855, with 49 steam and other fire-engines; 257 fire-escapes; 41 miles of hose; and over 8100 hydrants [113].

The BERLIN fire-brigade staff in 1904 numbered 970 men, with 31 fire-engines (in 1905) [113].

VIENNA has a professional fire-brigade which numbered 491 men in 1905, and a voluntary brigade which numbered 1597 men, the total strength of the two brigades being 2088 [113].

LONDON (administrative county) had in 1905 one fire-brigade member to every 3400 inhabitants, or to every 56 acres of area.

PARIS (1905) had one to every 1460 inhabitants, or to every 10 acres of area.

BERLIN (1904) had one to every 2000 inhabitants, or to every 16 acres of area.

VIENNA (1905) had one to every 930 inhabitants, or to every 32 acres of area [113].

The numbers of fires, &c., to which the brigades were called were as follows [113]:—

	London 1907	Paris 1905	Berlin 1905–6	Vienna 1905
Total fire calls received	5,575	3,711	2,527	1,451
Number of false alarms	1,391	564	489	340
Number of fires	4,184	3,147	2,038	1,111
Serious or large fires	70	298 (*a*)	103	35

(*a*) Number of fires involving damage of £40 and over.

The net cost to the municipalities of the fire-brigades was as follows [113]:—

London (1907)	£267,820
Paris (1904)	135,780
Berlin (1905)	61,970
Vienna (1905)	59,140

Excluding chimney fires, the annual number of fires in London averaged as follows [188]:—

1897–9	3,644
1900–2	3,548
1903–5	3,509
1906–8	3,467

During 1908, over 11,700,000 gallons, or 52,260 tons, of water were used for extinguishing fires. 75 per cent. of his quantity was taken from street pipes, and the remainder from river, canals, and docks [188].

Statistics of disasters by fire in FRANCE are given as follows [73]:—

	Annual Averages		
	1871–6	1882–6	1902–6
Number of fires	8,460	10,620	12,630
Number of persons who perished	86	90	112
Amount of loss—	£	£	£
Covered by insurance	1,220,000	1,740,000	2,640,000
Not covered by insurance	430,000	420,000	490,000
Total loss	1,650,000	2,160,000	3,130,000

The number of fires in NEW YORK in 1906 was about 12,200, involving a total insurance loss of £2,000,000. In CHICAGO there were over 4000 fires, causing an insurance loss of nearly £1,000,000 [3].

The SAN FRANCISCO conflagration of April 1907 destroyed 25,000 buildings. The total property loss was estimated at over £70,000,000, of which about £46,000,000 fell on insurance companies [3].

FISH

UNITED KINGDOM

The quantities and values of sea fish (exclusive of salmon) returned as landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom are shown as follows [22]:—

Fish	Annual Averages 1895–7	Annual Averages 1905–7	1908 Only
	Quantities		
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Cod	1,090,000	2,470,000	2,770,000
Haddock	3,500,000	3,690,000	3,700,000
Herrings	5,490,000	9,460,000	9,920,000
Mackerel	900,000	840,000	730,000
Others (except salmon and shell fish)	3,250,000	5,040,000	5,550,000
Total	14,230,000	21,500,000	22,670,000
	Values		
	£	£	£
Cod	528,000	1,399,000	1,494,000
Haddock	1,713,000	1,945,000	1,952,000
Herrings	1,266,000	2,922,000	2,361,000
Mackerel	469,000	326,000	277,000
Shell fish	439,000	442,000	419,000
Others	3,270,000	4,220,000	4,460,000
Total	7,685,000	11,254,000	10,963,000

The quantities and values of fish landed on the several coasts of the kingdom during 1905–7 are shown as follows [22]:—

Coasts	Average Annual Quantity 1905–7 (*a*)	Average Annual Value 1905–7 (*b*)
	Cwts.	£
English and Welsh	12,500,000	7,874,000
Scottish	8,180,000	3,004,000
Irish	820,000	376,000
Total	21,500,000	11,254,000

(*a*) Excluding salmon and shell fish.
(*b*) Excluding salmon only.

NORWAY

The value of the Norwegian fisheries has increased from an annual average of £1,200,000 during 1894–6, to an average of £1,700,000 during 1904–6 [1].

The cod fisheries employed in 1906, 20,200 vessels and 88,000 men. The catch was nearly 47,000,000 fish, valued at £910,000 [1].

FRANCE

The value of the French fishery products in 1905 was about £5,000,000. The chief fish were [9]:—

Fish	Quantity	Value
Cod	31,000 tons	£730,000
Herrings	74,000 ,,	730,000
Sardines	75,000 ,,	400,000
Oysters from coast fisheries	542 millions	160,000
Oysters from oyster beds	952 ,,	640,000
Total oysters	1,494 ,,	£800,000

GERMANY

The value of the German fisheries was £1,350,000 in 1906, and £1,400,000 in 1907. Of these values, herrings (fresh and salt) accounted for £450,000 in 1906, and £380,000 in 1907 [12].

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The total quantities and value of fish and fish products landed at different parts of the United States are given as follows [3]:—

	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£
New England States (1905)	214,000	2,900,000
Middle Atlantic States (1904)	363,000	3,900,000
South Atlantic States (1902)	48,000	600,000
Gulf States (1902)	51,000	700,000
Pacific Coast States (1904)	75,000	1,400,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1903)	42,000	380,000
Great Lakes (1903)	39,000	570,000
Minor interior waters (1900–3)	2,500	90,000
Alaska (1906)	71,000	1,800,000

The quantities and values of certain fishery products landed in 1907 by American vessels at Boston and Gloucester, the two greatest fishing ports of the country, are given as follows [132]:—

Fish	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£
Cod, fresh	20,500	250,000
Cod, salted	7,000	120,000
Haddock, fresh	19,000	240,000
Hake, fresh	9,000	65,000
Total all fish, fresh and salted	86,000	1,100,000

The output of the fish hatcheries of the Bureau of Fisheries during 1907–8 amounted to about 2,400,000,000 fry and 460,000,000 eggs, which were distributed to various other hatcheries at home and abroad [132].

Canada

The values of fish landed in Canada in 1902 and 1906 are given as follows [32]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Province	Values of Fish in	
	1902	1906
	£	£
British Columbia	1,090,000	1,440,000
New Brunswick	800,000	1,010,000
Nova Scotia	1,510,000	1,600,000
Ontario	260,000	350,000
Quebec	420,000	450,000
Others	430,000	550,000
Total	4,510,000	5,400,000

The chief fish were cod, which averaged in value during 1902–6 about £750,000 per year; herring, about £450,000; and salmon, about £1,100,000 [32].

During 1907, about 814,000,000 fry were distributed from the Dominion hatcheries. During the forty years from 1868 to 1907, nearly 6,300,000,000 fry were distributed [32].

FLAX

The estimated production of flax-seed and fibre in various countries in recent years is given as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Estimated Production of Flax					
	Seed			Fibre		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
North America	12,100,000	14,700,000	13,400,000	...	...	...
Including United States	11,700,000	14,200,000	12,800,000	...	...	...
South America	18,700,000	14,800,000	11,900,000	...	...	...
Including Argentina	18,500,000	14,600,000	11,700,000	...	...	...
Europe	11,200,000	12,800,000	11,000,000	13,200,000	12,600,000	16,000,000
Including Russia (with Poland)	9,700,000	11,200,000	9,300,000	10,400,000	9,800,000	13,000,000
,, Austria-Hungary (*a*)	700,000	800,000	800,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,500,000
,, France	300,000	290,000	320,000	470,000	410,000	410,000
,, Roumania	85,000	170,000	290,000	30,000	30,000	60,000
,, Holland	230,000	220,000	180,000	200,000	170,000	200,000
,, Belgium	150,000	140,000	150,000	240,000	230,000	240,000
,, Ireland	...	...	...	190,000	220,000	240,000
Asia	11,800,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	380,000	480,000	500,000
Including India	11,400,000	6,900,000	7,100,000	...	...	...
,, Asiatic Russia	390,000	560,000	420,000	380,000	480,000	500,000
Africa: Algeria	18,000	8,500	8,500	...	...	...
Total	53,800,000	49,800,000	43,800,000	13,600,000	13,100,000	16,500,000

(*a*) Including Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The above figures are in many cases more or less rough estimates, and the totals should not be taken as complete.

United Kingdom

The area under flax in the United Kingdom has diminished considerably during recent decades, as shown in the following table [19]:—

Country	Area under Flax Crop in			
	1881	1891	1901	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England	6,410	1,787	630	355
Wales	13	4	6	4
Scotland	111	10	4	13
Ireland	147,145	74,665	55,442	59,659
United Kingdom	153,679	76,466	56,082	60,031

The production of flax in Ireland averaged 9670 tons during 1897–1906. In 1907 it was 11,646 tons [19].

United States of America

The acreage, production, and farm value of flax-seed in the United States in recent years are given as follows [18]:—

Year	Acreage	Production	Average Yield per Acre	Farm Value on December 1
	Acres	Cwts.	Cwts.	£
1902	3,739,700	14,640,000	3.9	6,400,000
1903	3,233,200	13,650,000	4.2	4,600,000
1904	2,263,600	11,700,000	5.1	4,800,000
1905	2,534,800	14,240,000	5.6	5,000,000
1906	2,505,900	12,790,000	5.1	5,400,000
1907	2,864,000	12,930,000	4.5	5,100,000

The chief flax states are North Dakota, which produced 6,800,000 cwts. of flax-seed in 1907; South Dakota, which produced 2,400,000 cwts.; and Minnesota, which produced 2,500,000 cwts.

See also article on *Factories*.

FOOD

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See also articles on *Agriculture*, *Barley*, *Commerce*, *Cost of Living*, *Maize*, *Prices*, *Rye*, *Wheat*, &c.

Food is required to fulfil the twofold purpose of building-up and repairing the bodily tissues, &c., and of supplying the energy necessary for muscular work and the ordinary vital processes of the body. Protein foods contribute chiefly to the first function, while fats and carbohydrates are essential for the second. A study of the diet of numerous American persons showed that, on the average, 150 grams of fat and 350 grams of carbohydrates were consumed to every 100 grams of protein (100 grams are equal to 0.22 lb.) [136].

If the food requirement of a man in full vigour and at moderate work be represented by 100, the requirements of persons at different ages have been estimated to be as follows [136]:—

	Relative Food Requirement
Man in full vigour at moderate work	100
" " at hard work	120
" " in sedentary occupation	80
Woman in full vigour at moderate work	80
" " at hard work	100
" " in sedentary occupation	70
Man or woman in old age	90
" " extreme old age	70–80
Boy 15–16 years old	90
" 13–14 "	80
" 12 years old	70
" 10–11 years old	60
Girl 15–16 years old	80
" 13–14 "	70
" 10–12 "	60
Child 6–9 "	50
" 2–5 "	40
" under 2 years old	30

In connection with this table it should be remarked that a woman's body is generally somewhat smaller than a man's, and the amount of work done by a woman somewhat less, from the point of view of energy expended, than that done by a man.

Investigations into the actual diets of persons in various occupations and conditions have given the following results as the average proteid and energy values of the foods eaten per day [136]:—

Country and Class of Person	Average Amount of Digested Protein	Average Amount of Energy Utilised
	Grams	Calories (*a*)
United States—		
Artisans, labourers, &c., at hard work	162	6,000
Artisans, labourers, &c., at moderate work	92	3,425
Business men, students, &c.	98	3,285
Athletes	182	4,510
Very poor working people	64	2,100
Canada—		
Factory hands	99	3,480
England—		
Working men	82	2,685
Scotland—		
Working men	99	3,228
Students	132	3,979
Ireland—		
Working men	90	3,107
Sweden—		
Working men	123	3,281
" at hard work	174	4,557
Students	117	3,032
Russia—		
Factory hands	109	3,194
Miners at hard work	143	4,000
Germany—		
Working men at hard work	123	3,061
Farmers	126	4,530
Professional men	102	2,511
France—		
Farmers	137	4,570
Italy—		
Farmers and mechanics	115	3,400
Belgium—		
Working men	84	3,000
Farmers	125	4,370
Japan—		
Labourers at hard work	137	5,050
Professional and business men	75	2,190
Students	88	2,800
China, Lao-Kay—		
Labourers	83	3,400
Egypt—		
Native labourers	103	2,825

(*a*) The calorie used in this connection is the larger calorie, and is equivalent to nearly 1.4 foot-tons.

The above table is supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture from investigations undertaken by the department and from other sources. It has been computed by other authorities that the ordinary diets of the labouring classes in all countries "yield something over 3000 calories of energy and over 100 grams of proteid per man per diem" (Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin., 25 (1904–5), p. 498). From data collected or utilised by the United States Department of Agriculture, the following dietary standard for a man in full vigour at moderate muscular work was deduced [136]:—

	Protein	Energy
	Grams	Calories
Food per day as purchased	115	3,800
Food eaten per day	105	3,500
Food digested per day	95	3,200

The body assimilates on the average about 92 per cent. of the total protein eaten, and utilises about 91 per cent. of the total energy of the food consumed.

The waste of food in the ordinary American home was found to average about 10 per cent. of the quantity purchased.

The above dietary standard is for a man at work. Experiments go to show that the energy output of a man of ordinary size, without active muscular work, and fasting, is about 1550 calories per day. The minimum amount of protein necessary for ensuring that the bodily functions shall be carried on has been estimated at about 35 grams per day for a man weighing 150 lbs. [136].

Certain amounts of mineral matter are also required for forming bone, &c., and for other purposes. The requirement per man per day has been estimated as follows [136]:—

	Grams
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	3 to 4
Sulphuric acid (SO_3)	2 " 3·5
Potassium oxide	2 " 3
Sodium oxide	4 " 6
Chlorin	6 " 8
Iron	0.006 " 0.012
Calcium oxide	0.7 " 1
Magnesium oxide	0.3 " 0.5

The following quantities of meat, as purchased for consumption, have been calculated to be required as equivalents to the protein and energy values of 1 lb. of certain other food-stuffs [137]:—

Food-stuff	Pounds of Meat Required to Supply the Protein and Energy Supplied by 1 lb. of the Food-stuff in Column 1					
	Beef, Sirloin		Bacon, Cured		Mutton, Leg	
	Protein	Energy	Protein	Energy	Protein	Energy
To equal—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1 lb. wheat flour	0.66	1.66	1.20	0.61	0.71	1.82
,, sugar	...	1.89	...	0.69	...	2.07
,, rolled oats	1.02	1.88	1.83	0.69	1.09	2.06
,, peas (canned)	0.22	0.26	0.40	0.10	0.24	0.28
,, peaches (canned)	0.04	0.22	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.24
,, prunes (dried)	0.11	1.21	0.20	0.44	0.12	1.32
,, bananas	0.05	0.31	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.33
,, chocolate	0.80	2.90	1.43	1.07	0.85	3.18

The following table shows the comparative cost of nutrients in different foods, as ascertained from investigations in Washington, U.S.A., during the year 1906 [137]:—

Food-stuff	Price per Pound, as Purchased	Quantities Purchased for 10 Cents (5d.)	
		Protein	Energy
Beef—	Pence	Grams	Calories
Sirloin	7½	49.0	657
Rib (roast)	7½	42.6	866
Mutton, leg	7½	45.2	601
Ham, cured	7½	45.3	1,163
Bacon, cured	6½	32.8	2,140
Lard	6	...	3,517
Dressed chicken	9	35.5	430
Eggs	8½	34.0	385
Butter	12½	1.8	1,442
Cheese, full cream	10	58.7	965
Fish—			
Mackerel, fresh	10	24.6	191
Cod, fresh	5½	30.6	137
Sugar, granulated	2½	...	3,720
Honey	7½	1.2	1,013
Cereals—			
Rolled oats	2½	151.5	3,700
Wheat flour	1½	148.4	4,970
Wheat bread	2½	83.5	2,410
Macaroni	7½	40.5	1,110
Vegetables—			
Onions	1½	21.8	676
Cabbage	½	41.2	710
Potatoes	1	39.9	1,540
Beets	1½	23.2	688
Carrots	1	20.0	840
Spinach	½	55.1	636
Turnips	1	20.6	647
Fruit—			
Apples	2	3.4	544
Grapes	2½	6.8	502
Strawberries	3	7.6	300
Prunes, dried	4	10.1	1,488
Milk	1½	49.9	1,083
Cocoa (*a*)	12½	39.2	928
Chocolate (*a*)	17½	16.7	817
Walnut kernels	7½	50.2	2,190

(*a*) Not the infusion, but the substance from which the beverage is made.

From the above table it is seen, for example, that the 10 cents (5d.) required to purchase the 49 grams of protein yielded by sirloin of beef, would have purchased wheat bread yielding 83½ grams of protein.

It has been computed that about 3000 calories of energy and 100 grams of protein are required per day by a man in full vigour and engaged in moderate muscular work.

The annual production of grains in European countries averaged during 1901–5 as follows [16]:—

Country	Average Annual Production 1901–5				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
Austria	48	83	68	117	15
Hungary	158	48	59	80	120
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	0.3	3.5	3.5	8
Total Austria-Hungary	209	131	130	200	143
Belgium	13	21	4.5	40	...
Bulgaria (estimated)	36	7	12	10	21
Denmark	3.5	17	22	36	...
Finland	0.1 (*a*)	10 (*a*)	4.5 (*a*)	16 (*a*)	...
France	320	53	41	290	24
Germany	125	360	140	470	...
Greece	8	0.1	3.2	1	4.6
Italy	157	3.7	10	17	88
Netherlands	4.5	13	4	33	...
Norway	0.3	0.8	3	8	...
Portugal	8	6.3	3.6	3	16
Roumania	74	6.5	23	20	66
Russia	570	840	316	850	44

Country	Average Annual Production 1901–5				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
Servia	10	1	3	3·5	17
Spain	115	24	63	21	24
Sweden	5	22	12	53	..
Switzerland	4	2.3	0.6	6	...
Turkey (estimated)	73	15	35	30	40
United Kingdom	52	1.9	67	170	...

(*a*) Average of 1901–4.

The above quantities are here stated in imperial bushels, and are approximate only.

The average annual consumption of grains in European countries during 1901–5 is given approximately as follows [16]:—

Country	Average Annual Consumption 1901–5				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
Austria	96	94	58	132	31
Hungary	107	38	43	64	113
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.6	0.3	3.6	2.3	9
Total Austria-Hungary	208	132	105	198	153
Belgium	56	23	18	43	12
Bulgaria	23	5	9	8	14
Denmark	8	23	24	38	10
Finland	3	25	5	17	0.2
France	327	53	45	305	34
Germany	195	375	202	496	36
Greece	14	0.2	3·3	1	4·7
Italy	194	4	10.3	20	97
Netherlands	22	24	13	21	12
Norway	3	11	8	9	0.6
Portugal	10.5	6.4	4	3·5	17
Roumania	39	2	9	9	40
Russia	440	780	226	766	22
Servia	8	1	2.7	3	17
Spain	125	24	64	21	26
Sweden	12	26	12.3	56	0.3
Switzerland	21	2.5	3·5	13	2.4
Turkey	77	15	32	29	40
United Kingdom	250	4	120	230	90

The above quantities are here stated in imperial bushels, and are approximate only.

The percentage of the total consumption of grain which was imported by European countries during 1901–5 is shown as follows [16]:—

Country	Of the Total Consumption of Grain, the Percentages hereunder were Imported (1901–5)				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Austria	50	11	15 (*a*)	12	51
Hungary	32 (*a*)	20 (*a*)	27 (*a*)	17 (*a*)	5 (*a*)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34	...	3	33 (*a*)	12
Belgium	77	7·5	74	7	100
Bulgaria	37 (*a*)	26 (*a*)	27 (*a*)	23 (*a*)	35 (*a*)
Denmark	56	25	9·5	5	100
Finland	96	58	13	4	100
France	3	0.5	10	5	30
Germany	36	4	31	5	100
Greece	43	32	6	7	1.5
Italy	18.5	8	3	12	9
Netherlands	80	44·5	71	14	100
Norway	90	93	64	11	100
Portugal	26	1·5	2·3	3	5
Roumania	47 (*a*)	72 (*a*)	60.5 (*a*)	54 (*a*)	39 (*a*)
Russia	24 (*a*)	7 (*a*)	28.5 (*a*)	10 (*a*)	50 (*a*)
Servia	24 (*a*)	14 (*a*)	16 (*a*)	17 (*a*)	2.2 (*a*)
Spain	9	0.2	2	1 (*a*)	7
Sweden	61	17	2.2	6	100
Switzerland	82	13	82	53	100
Turkey	5	0.7 (*a*)	9 (*a*)	3 (*a*)	0.5 (*a*)
United Kingdom	79	54	45	25	100

(*a*) These percentages represent exports, and are the percentages which the net exports of these countries bear to the total production. The balance of the total production constitutes the consumption of the exporting countries.

Since wheat is such an important article of food, the percentage of the total consumption imported by various European countries during a period of twenty years is given in the next table [16]:—

Country	Of the Total Consumption of Wheat, the Percentages hereunder were Imported			
	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Austria	36.7	47.3	50.1	49.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.7	15.1	26.8	34.4
Belgium	58.5	71.0	72.7	76.9
Denmark	(a)	30.8	39.8	55.8
Finland	86.9	92.5	94.1	96.4
France	10.8	14.2	6.1	2.8
Germany	12.7	24.2	25.3	35.6
Greece	49.3	40.6	43.2	43.2
Italy	20.4	15.6	15.3	18.5
Netherlands	46.0	76.4	75.8	79.6
Norway	81.8	86.8	86.7	90.4
Portugal	36.3	39.7	47.0	25.6
Spain	7.6	8.9	5.9	8.6
Sweden	41.1	56.5	52.9	60.9
Switzerland	75.7	78.4	80.7	82.0
Turkey	2.4	4.4	6.2	5.1
United Kingdom	65.5	75.1	73.3	79.3

(a) In this period Denmark had a net export of 4 per cent. of its production.

The net exports of wheat from the exporting countries are shown as follows for the same twenty years [16]:—

Country	Net Exports expressed as Percentages of Total Production			
	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Bulgaria	33.8	39.1	32.4	36.6
Hungary	33.8	28.1	30.2	31.9
Roumania	54.5	50.4	47.6	47.2
Russia	30.2	26.7	24.8	23.9
Servia	17.1	30.8	24.9	23.7

The total consumption of grain per head of population in European countries is given approximately as follows [16]:—

Country	Average Annual Consumption for all Purposes per Head of Population									
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Maize	
	1886–90	1901–5	1886–90	1901–5	1886–90	1901–5	1886–90	1901–5	1886–90	1901–5
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Austria	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.2	5.0	5.0	1.0	1.2
Hungary	5.0	5.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.4	5.5	5.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6	2.6	0.3	0.2	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.3	4.8	5.0
Austria-Hungary	3.7	4.3	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.2	4.0	4.2	3.0	3.2
Belgium	6.0	8.2	3.1	3.3	1.9	2.6	5.3	6.0	1.0	1.8
Bulgaria	5.7	5.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	4.7	3.4
Denmark	1.9	3.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.6	16.2	15.0	1.0	4.1
Finland	0.5	1.2	7.0	8.8	2.7	1.9	5.0	6.0	0.02	0.1
France	8.8	8.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	7.5	7.9	1.2	0.9
Germany	2.6	3.3	6.0	6.4	3.0	3.5	8.0	8.6	0.2	0.6
Greece	5.3	5.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.8
Italy	4.9	5.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.7	2.9
Netherlands	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	3.8	0.7	2.3
Norway	0.7	1.2	4.4	5.1	3.4	3.6	4.8	3.9	0.01	0.3
Portugal	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.2	3.0
Roumania	4.3	6.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.5	6.7
Russia	2.0	3.2	5.8	5.6	1.2	1.7	5.0	5.5	0.1	0.2
Servia	3.6	3.0	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.2	8.8	6.4
Spain	5.5	6.6	1.2	1.3	2.8	3.4	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.4
Sweden	1.4	2.4	5.6	5.0	2.7	2.5	9.0	11.0	0.1	0.1
Switzerland	5.3	6.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.1	4.0	0.4	0.7
Turkey	3.6	3.3	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.7
United Kingdom	5.7	6.0	0.1	0.1	3.0	2.8	6.0	5.3	1.8	2.2

These quantities are here given in imperial bushels, and are approximate only.

The consumption per head of the population of wheat, rye, sugar, tea, and coffee, in several countries, is given as follows [80]:—

Countries	Annual Consumption per Head of Population					
	Wheat (including Flour as Grain)	Rye (including Flour as Grain)	Total Wheat and Rye	Sugar	Tea	Coffee
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	350	6	356	78.7	6.2	0.8
Russian Empire	145	320	465	9.6	0.9	0.14
United States	274	20	294 (*a*)	68.7	1.1	10.6
Austria-Hungary	234	141	375	16.9	0.05	2.2
France	473	77	550	26.8	0.05	4.8
Italy	283	7	290 (*a*)	6.8	0.002	1.1
Germany	200	325	525	27.1	0.13	6.6
Belgium	418	166	584	19.0 [1]	0.02	10.55

(*a*) In the United States of America and Italy a quantity of maize is consumed. Pulse also is consumed in Italy.

The figures in this table are based on data relating mainly to the year 1901.

The numbers of live stock in the meat trade world about the years 1890 and 1907–8 are given by Mr. R. H. Hooker in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* as follows [133]:—

Country	Numbers in Millions							
	About 1890				About 1907-8			
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Total Equivalent of Cattle	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Total Equivalent of Cattle
Europe, &c.—								
United Kingdom	10.7	31.6	4.4	21.5	11.7	31.3	4.1	22.2
France	13.6	21.7	6.0	24.8	14.0	17.5	7.1	25.9
Algeria	1.2	8.9	0.1	2.8	1.1	8.8	0.1	2.7
Belgium	1.4	0.2	0.9	2.6	1.8	0.1	1.2	3.3
Luxemburg	0.1	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	0.1	0.2
Holland	1.5	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	3.0
Denmark	1.6	1.2	0.8	2.8	2.0	0.7	1.7	4.2
Norway	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.2	1.4
Sweden	2.4	1.4	0.6	3.4	2.6	1.0	0.9	3.9
Russia in Europe	30.6	58.0 (*a*)	11.0	54.3	36.6	46.6 (*a*)	11.4	58.9
Finland	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.2	1.9
Asiatic Russia	3.0	9.0 (*a*)	0.5	5.2	5.7	11.9 (*a*)	0.9	8.9
Germany	17.5	13.6	11.5	34.2	20.6	7.7	22.1	49.5
Austria	8.6	3.2	3.5	13.5	10.0	2.3	5.4	17.1
Hungary	5.8	10.0	6.1	15.1	7.5	7.0	9.0	20.0
Roumania	2.5	5.0	0.9	4.5	2.6	6.0	2.0	6.1
Bulgaria	1.7	6.8	0.5	3.5	2.2	7.0	0.4	3.9
Servia	0.8	3.0	0.9	2.4	0.9	3.1	0.9	2.6
Switzerland	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.6	2.3
Italy	5.0	6.9	1.8	8.4	6.2	11.2	2.5	11.2
Spain	2.2	13.4	1.9	6.9	2.4	13.7	2.0	7.4
Portugal	0.6	3.0	1.0	2.4	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.5
Total	114.2	200.4	53.9	215.8	134.5	181.4	74.7	259.1
North America—								
British North America	4.1	2.6	1.7	6.7	7.7	2.8	3.4	12.4
United States	66.2	56.7	57.4	147.7	71.3	54.6	56.1	150.8
Mexico	5.0	3.0	0.5	6.1	5.2	3.5	0.6	6.6
Total	75.3	62.3	59.6	160.5	84.2	60.9	60.1	169.8
Southern Hemisphere—								
Australia	10.0	94.3	0.9	27.3	9.7	87.5	0.7	25.7
New Zealand	0.8	16.2	0.3	4.0	1.8	22.4	0.2	5.9
Cape Colony and Natal	2.2	17.6	0.2	5.5	2.8	15.8	0.5	6.2
Uruguay	5.5	17.0	...	8.4	6.5	14.0	...	8.9
Argentina	22.0	71.0	0.4	34.7	29.1	67.2	1.4	42.4
Chile, &c.	0.8	2.0	0.1	1.2	0.8	2.0	0.1	1.2
Total	41.3	218.1	1.9	81.1	50.7	208.9	2.9	90.3
Grand total	230.8	480.8	115.4	457.4	269.4	451.2	137.7	519.2

(*a*) Including goats.

China, India, and parts of Africa and South America are not included in this table, partly because their stock is not at present drawn upon by the rest of the world.

The columns in the above table headed "total equivalent of cattle" have been compiled by reckoning the meat value of 1 sheep to be 0.172 of that of 1 "cattle," and the meat value (actual and potential) of 1 pig to be equivalent to that of 1.25 "cattle." Mr. Hooker arrived at these relative values by considering the meat production of the United Kingdom in relation to the numbers of live stock.

It is pointed out, however, that these two columns should not be used for comparing the meat animals of one country with those of another, since "ripe beasts are not of the same weight in each country, nor is the proportion of males to females" the same. Further, the use of the equivalents above only gives the potential meat supply, which was not so nearly reached in fact in the earlier period as it was in the later.

The most noteworthy feature of this table is the almost universal falling-off in the number of sheep.

United Kingdom

The production of wheat, barley, and oats in the United Kingdom in recent years has averaged as follows [28]:—

Period	Average Annual Production		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
1893–5	53.3	73.1	178.0
1896–8	63.1	75.0	166.3
1899–1901	58.5	70.6	164.1
1902–4	48.3	67.4	178.0
1905–7	59.2	66.5	174.9
1908 [22]	53.9	61.6	176.0

The principal countries from which the United Kingdom imported grain in certain periods are shown as follows [22]:—

Country	Average Annual Imports		
	1893–5	1899–1901	1905–7
	Wheat (including Flour in equivalent of Grain)		
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
United States	90	113	52
Russian Empire	30	6	31
Argentine Republic	19.5	24	40
Roumania	1.3	0.8	5.5
British North America	8.6	15	23
British India	12.5	7	33
Australia and New Zealand	6	9	17
Other countries	12.1	7.2	8.5
Total	80	182	210

Country	Average Annual Imports		
	1893–5	1899–1901	1905–7
	Barley		
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
Russia	31	14	15
Turkey	7	8	7
Roumania	4	4	5.5
United States	2.5	6	5.5
All British possessions	0.2	1	2.5
Other countries	6.3	3	4.5
Total	51	36	40
	Oats		
Russia	30	26	19
Sweden	4.5	1	0.2
Germany	1.6	4.4	5.5
United States	1.1	16	5.5
British North America	0.7	3.6	3
Other countries	4.1	3	6.8
Total	42	54	40
	Maize		
Argentine Republic	5	16.5	40
United States	23	69	34
Roumania	22	13	8
Russia	11	4	5
British North America	3.5	8	5.5
Other countries	3.5	1.5	3.5
Total	68	112	96

For this table, a bushel of wheat has been taken as equal to 60 lbs.; a bushel of barley, 56 lbs.; of oats, 40 lbs.; and of maize, 56 lbs. [28].

The total consumption of these grains, and maize, and their products (reduced to grain equivalents), and the proportion of the home production to the total consumption, averaged as follows [28]:—

Period	Average Annual Consumption				Home Production expressed as a Percentage of Total Consumption		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1893–5	233	124	220	68	23	59	85
1896–8	236	118	214	109	27	64	77
1899–1901	240	106	221	116	24	67	74
1902–4	259	119	223	92	19	57	79
1905–7	268	106	217	96	22	63	81

No maize is produced in the United Kingdom.

The total consumption of alcoholic liquors and tea averaged as follows [28]:—

Period	Average Annual Consumption			
	Beer	Spirits	Wine	Tea
	Mill. Gals.	Mill. Pf. Gals.	Mill. Gals.	Mill. lbs.
1893–5	1,148	38	14.1	215
1896–8	1,253	41	16.0	231
1899–1901	1,303	45	15.9	249
1902–4	1,255	42	13.7	255
1905–7	1,213	39.5	12.1	267

The principal sources whence the United Kingdom draws its imports of meat are shown as follows [133]:—

Country	Average Annual Quantities Imported into United Kingdom							
	1890–9				1900–8			
	Beef	Mutton	Pig Meat	All Meat (*a*)	Beef	Mutton	Pig Meat	All Meat (*a*)
	Thous. Cwts.	Thous. Cwts.	Thous. Cwts.	Thous. Cwts.	Thous. Cwts.	Thous. Cwts.	Thous. Cwts.	Thous. Cwts.
United States	4,940	81	4,572	9,701	5,198	107	4,482	10,058
Canada	678	44	431	1,160	853	28	1,077	1,978
Argentina	298	829	1	1,149	1,947	1,409	0.3	3,485
Uruguay	15	0.7	...	24	42	21	...	76
Australia	429	512	...	975	184	494	3	716
New Zealand	66	1,087	...	1,171	254	1,712	1	1,987
Germany	2	19	7	33	6	0.7	12	23
Belgium	9	27	31	79	32	4	36	87
Holland	12	216	196	574	10	275	443	965
Denmark	60	36	940	1,059	36	13	1,622	1,729
Others	10	16	87	140	3	20	39	106
Total	6,519	2,868	6,265	16,065	8,565	4,084	7,715	21,210

(*a*) Inclusive of unenumerated meat.

The annual supply or consumption (=home production+imports−exports) of meat in the United Kingdom has averaged as follows [133], [134]:—

Period	Average Annual Consumption			
	Beef and Veal	Mutton and Lamb	Pig Meat	Total (*a*)
	Mill. Cwts.	Mill. Cwts.	Mill. Cwts.	Mill. Cwts.
1890–1 to 1892–3	18.9	8.2	11.3	38.4
1893–4 ,, 1895–6	19.2	8.9	10.6	38.8
1896–7 ,, 1898–9	19.0	9.6	13.6	43.1
1899–1900 ,, 1901–2	21.6	10.2	14.0	46.0
1902–3 ,, 1904–5	21.4	10.1	13.1	45.1
1905–6 ,, 1907–8	23.3	10.1	12.7	46.6

(*a*) Inclusive of unenumerated meat.

The percentage of the home production of meat to the total supply is given as follows [133], [134]:—

Period	Home Production expressed as a Percentage of Total Supply			
	Beef and Veal	Mutton and Lamb	Pig Meat	Total
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1890–1 to 1892–3	67.3	76.7	54.7	66.5
1893–4 ,, 1895–6	69.6	66.9	48.3	63.4
1896–7 ,, 1898–9	63.0	62.1	42.5	56.5
1899–1900 ,, 1901–2	62.6	62.8	39.5	55.3
1902–3 ,, 1904–5	61.6	60.4	44.3	55.6
1905–6 ,, 1907–8	59.9	57.2	41.4	53.7

The quantities of certain food-stuffs imported into the United Kingdom, per head of the population, are given as follows [25]:—

Food Product	Quantities Imported into United Kingdom per Head of Population					
	Annual Averages				1906	1907
	1866-75	1876-85	1886-95	1896-1905		
Wheat (grain) . . . . lbs.	134	180	187	207	239	247
,, (flour) . . . . ,,	18	37	52	52	36	34
Maize and maize meal . . . ,,	59	105	99	142	126	137
Oats and oat meal . . . . ,,	37	43	46	48	41	28
Other grains and meals (except rice) ,,	47	59	78	77	62	59
Total of above . . ,,	295	424	462	526	504	505
Rice . . . . . ,,	18	22	17	18	22	21
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	10	19	8	17	10	21
Sugar . . . . . ,,	51	69	79	85	86	88
Fresh beef, mutton, and pork . ,,	0.2	2.6	9.7	21.3	25.9	27.6
Bacon and hams . . . . ,,	5.1	12.7	13.5	18.9	17.5	16.5
Other meat (*a*) . . . . ,,	2.3	3.8	3.6	4.6	3.9	3.5
Total dead meat (*a*) . ,,	7.6	19.1	26.8	44.8	47.3	47.6
Butter and margarine . . . ,,	4.6	6.7	9.6	12.4	13.9	12.9
Cheese . . . . . ,,	4.1	5.7	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.0
Lard . . . . . ,,	1.4	2.5	3.5	5.2	5.3	5.0
Eggs . . . . . No.	17	24	34	49	52	51

(*a*) Excluding rabbits, poultry, and game.

The average annual quantity of raw cocoa imported and retained for home consumption amounted, during the period 1903–7, to 1.02 lbs. per head of the population; of coffee, to 0.67 lb. per head; of currants and raisins, to 4.65 lbs. per head; of tea, to 6.08 lbs. per head; of tobacco, to 1.97 lbs. per head; and of wine, to 0.29 gallon per head [22].

The average annual value per head of population of the imports of certain food products are given as follows for the periods named, the values being the cost at the place of import, and excluding, therefore, inland carriage to market, the cost of distribution, and the profits after landing [25]:—

Food Product	Average Annual Value per Head of Population of Imported Food-stuffs		
	1859-65	1880-6	1901-7
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Wheat	12 4	20 10	18 5
Meat	3 10	13 10	22 7
Butter	3 2	6 7	11 2
Cheese	1 2	2 8	3 1
Eggs	0 5	1 6	3 1
Fruit, nuts, and vegetables . . .	1 3	3 8	6 7
Totals . . .	22 2	49 1	64 11

The consumption of certain food-stuffs per head of population is given as follows [28], [133], [134]:—

Food-stuff	Average Annual Consumption per Head of Population				
	1893-5	1896-8	1899-1901	1902-4	1905-7
Wheat and wheat products . Bush.	6.00	5.91	5.84	6.12	6.14
Barley and barley products . ,,	3.20	2.94	2.58	2.81	2.43
Oats and oat products . . ,,	5.66	5.36	5.37	5.27	4.96
Maize and maize products . ,,	1.76	2.74	2.82	2.18	2.20
Alcoholic liquors—					
Beer . . . . Imp. Gals.	29.5	31.3	31.7	29.6	27.8
Spirits . . . . Proof Gals.	0.98	1.03	1.10	1.0	0.91
Wine . . . . Imp. Gals.	0.36	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.28
Tea . . . . . lbs.	5.32	5.79	6.06	6.03	6.12
Meat—					
Beef and veal	55	56	59	56	53
Mutton and lamb	26	27	28	27	29
Pig meat	31	38	38	35	32
All meat	112	121	125	118	117

A committee of the Royal Statistical Society of London estimated the annual and weekly consumption of meat by different classes in the community to be as follows, the estimates being based on data relating to the years 1899 to 1903 [138]:—

Class of Persons	Consumption of Meat per Head	
	Per Annum	Per Week
	lbs.	lbs.
Labourers	86	1.65
Artisans and labourers	107	2.06
Lower middle class	122	2.35
Middle class	182	3.50
Upper class	300	5.77
Average (weighted)	119	2.29

The consumption of milk, butter, and cheese in the United Kingdom was estimated by the same committee of the Royal Statistical Society to be as follows [138]:—

Class	Consumption per Head per Annum		
	Milk	Butter	Cheese
	Gallons	lbs.	lbs.
Labourers	5	15	9
Artisans, mechanics, and labourers	12		11
Lower middle class	25	23	10
Middle class	39	29	8½
Upper class	31	41	10½
Average (weighted)	15	18⅛	10½

Of the quantities given in this table, the imports of cheese, less exports, amounted to 6.8 lbs. per head, and the imports of butter, less exports, to 9.8 lbs. per head [138].

The average annual consumption of food by working-class families in towns in the United Kingdom may be estimated to be approximately as follows, on the basis of 1944 weekly budgets collected by the British Board of Trade [83]:—

Number of families on which estimate is based	261	289	416	382	596	1,944
Average annual family income (*a*)	£55	£70	£83	£95	£135	£96
Average number of persons in family living at home	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.4	5.6
Article	Average Annual Consumption per Head (*a*)					
Bread and flour lbs.	290	294	294	285	306	298
Meat (bought by weight) ,,	45	52	63	62	66	60
Bacon ,,	9.5	11	12	13	15	13
Cheese ,,	7	7	8	7.5	8	8
Butter ,,	11	13	17	18	23	18
Potatoes ,,	143	155	161	153	162	157
Currants and raisins ,,	4	5	6	8	7.5	6.4
Rice, tapioca, and oatmeal ,,	26	26	29	24	27.5	27
Tea ,,	5	5.5	6	6	6	5.5
Coffee and cocoa ,,	1.5	1.8	2	2.2	2.3	2
Sugar ,,	39	45	48	50	54	49
Milk, fresh Pints	56	76	98	99	103	92

(*a*) Annual income is obtained by multiplying the weekly income by 52. The quantities consumed per head per year are obtained by multiplying the weekly quantities given in the budgets by 52, and dividing the products by the average number of persons in the families.

Results deduced from such limited data as the above should be accepted as only rough approximations to the true annual consumption, especially as no allowance is made for unemployment and consequent shortage of food consumption.

The quantity of meat, poultry, and provisions which passed through the London Central Markets at Smithfield in 1907 was 417,060 tons, as against 421,900 tons in 1906. The quantity of fish was 1980 tons in 1907 (1970 tons in 1906). The quantity of fish brought into Billingsgate Market amounted to 165,600 tons in 1906 and 174,300 tons in 1907 [113].

Only about 20 per cent. of the above quantities was home produce [113].

The supply of live stock in 1907 at the London cattle markets was 58,740 cattle and 357,950 sheep [113].

About 13,030 churns of milk are stated to be delivered daily at London railway stations by the several railway companies. A churn contains 17 gallons [113].

An interesting estimate of the quantity of provisions which entered the London markets from midsummer 1759 to midsummer 1760 is given by Henry Chamberlain as follows [139]:—

Wheat flour	369,635 quarters
Cattle	98,244 ,,
Sheep and lambs	711,123 ,,
Calves	194,760 ,,
Hogs	186,932 ,,
Sucking pigs	52,000 ,,
Oysters	115,536 bushels
Mackerel	14,740,000
Butter	16,366,700 lbs.
Cheese	21,066,000 ,,

The quantity of beer brewed in the city and suburbs during the same period was estimated to have been 975,200 barrels [139].

France

The production and consumption of wheat in France is given as follows [9] :—

Period	Average Annual Quantities		
	Production	Consumption (*a*)	
		Total	Per Head
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Bush.
1873-77	280	284	7.8
1878-82	274	330	8.8
1883-87	302	333	8.8
1888-92	280	335	8.8
1893-97	300	326	8.5
1898-1902	328	348	8.9
1903-6	322	330	8.6

(*a*) Grain and flour.

The differences between the production and total consumption columns of this table represent the net imports into France. In recent years the imports have been very small, so that France is at present almost self-sufficing in the matter of wheat.

The production and consumption of other grains have averaged approximately as follows [10] :—

Period	Average Annual Quantities		
	Production	Consumption	
		Total	Per Head
	Rye		
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Bush.
1886-90	63	64	1.68
1891-95	66	65	1.69
1896-1900	60	61	1.58
1901-5	53	53.3	1.36
	Barley		
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Bush.
1886-90	47.5	51	1.34
1891-95	50	55.5	1.45
1896-1900	44	49	1.28
1901-5	41	45.5	1.17
	Oats		
1886-90	271	286	7.5
1891-95	273	288	7.5
1896-1900	284	298	7.7
1901-5	294	308	7.9
	Maize		
1886-90	26	43	1.14
1891-95	26	33	0.87
1896-1900	26	42	1.09
1901-5	24	34	0.87

In this table a bushel of rye represents 56 lbs. ; barley, 48 lbs. ; oats, 32 lbs. ; and maize, 56 lbs.

It will be noticed that, as with wheat, so with rye and barley, France is almost self-sufficing. The imports of oats equal only 5 per cent. of the total consumption for all purposes. The imports of maize, however, are considerable, varying from 20 to 40 per cent. of the total supply.

The consumption of sugar, tea, coffee, and cocoa has averaged as follows [9] :—

Period	Average Annual Consumption			
	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	Cocoa
	Thous. Tons	Thous. lbs.	Thous. lbs.	Thous. lbs.
1873-7	250 (*a*)	680	102,430	18,930
1883-7	420 (*a*)	1,130	150,320	27,670
1893-7	425 (*b*)	1,590	160,060	34,210
1903-7	555 (*b*)	2,380	210,400	48,710
	Per Head of Population			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1873-7	17.4	0.02	2.8	0.51
1883-7	24.6	0.03	3.9	0.73
1893-7	24.6	0.04	4.2	0.87
1903-7	31.7	0.06	5.4	1.24

(*a*) Raw sugar. (*b*) Refined sugar.

France exports rather more sugar than she imports, so that she is self-sufficing as regards this food-stuff.

The production and consumption of wine and beer have averaged as follows [9]:—

Period	Average Annual Quantities					
	Wine			Beer		
	Production	Consumption		Production	Consumption	
		Total	Per Head		Total	Per Head
	Mill. Imp. Gals.	Mill. Imp. Gals.	Gals.	Mill. Imp. Gals.	Mill. Imp. Gals.	Gals.
1873–7 . . .	1,250	1,180	32.3	169 (*a*)	175 (*a*)	4.8 (*a*)
1883–7 . . .	740	900	23.5	182	188	4.9
1893–7 . . .	850	950	24.9	196	198	5.1
1903–7 . . .	1,210	1,300	33.0	308	309	7.9

(*a*) Average of 1876 and 1877.

The average annual consumption of food by working-class families in French towns may be estimated to be approximately as follows, on the basis of 5605 weekly budgets collected by the British Board of Trade [86]:—

Number of families on which estimate is based	223	614	931	1,065	821	1,951
Average annual income per family (*a*) .	£46	£59	£72	£84	£97	£138
Average number of persons in family living at home	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.9
Article	Average Annual Consumption per Head (*a*)					
Bread . . . . . lbs.	330	329	337	349	350	382
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	210	168	189	195	200	218
Meat—						
Beef . . . . . ,,	25	29	33	37	37	42
Veal . . . . . ,,	4.5	8	12	14	16	17
Mutton . . . . . ,,	3	8	10	13	14	16
Fresh pork . . . . . ,,	6	7	9	9	10	11.5
Horse flesh . . . . . ,,	14	12	12	12	11	12
Poultry . . . . . ,,	1.4	3	5	8	10	13
Bacon, sausage, &c. . . . ,,	7	8	9	10	10	11
Total meat . . . ,,	60.9	75	90	103	108	122.5
Butter . . . . . ,,	10.5	12	13	13	14	16
Lard, suet, and dripping . . ,,	11	10	10	10	11	11
Olive oil and substitutes . . ,,	7	9	9	10	11	11
Cheese . . . . . ,,	5	6	8	9	9.5	11
Coffee . . . . . ,,	5	6	6	7	7	9
Sugar . . . . . ,,	18	20	21	23	23	23.5
Milk . . . . . Pints	65	81	94	101	103	103
Eggs . . . . . No.	62	94	111	124	129	142

(*a*) The annual income is obtained by multiplying the average weekly income by 52, and the quantities annually consumed are obtained by multiplying the weekly quantities given in the budgets by 52 and dividing the products by the number of persons in the families. See note to similar table for the United Kingdom above.

The average annual consumption of meat in Paris per head of the population is given as follows [86]:—

Kind of Meat	Average Consumption per Head in Paris					
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Beef, veal, and mutton . . .	138	137	133	130	130	134
Horse-flesh	5.8	6.4	7.5	8.8	10.2	11.0
Pork	24	24	25.5	27	27	25.5
Sausage, prepared meat, &c. . .	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Poultry, rabbits, and game . .	24	25	25	26	24.5	24
Total . . .	194.4	195	193.6	194.4	194.4	197.2

A notable feature of this table is the steady increase in the consumption of horse-flesh. During the period 1881–90 the annual consumption per head averaged only 2½ lbs. In 1908 there were estimated to be about 600 horse-meat shops in Paris. The total weight of horse-flesh (including small quantities of the flesh of donkeys and mules) consumed in Paris in recent years has been [86]:—

1901	137,200 cwts.
1902	152,100 ,,
1903	180,100 ,,
1904	212,500 ,,
1905	246,900 ,,
1908	265,600 ,,

The per capita consumption of meat in Paris as given above is much greater than the estimates given in the preceding table, which cover a number of towns, both large and small.

Another estimate of the per capita consumption of meat in France is given by M. Imbart de la Tour, namely, 78.9 lbs. per year [137].

Germany

The production of certain food-stuffs in Germany in recent years has averaged as follows [16]:—

Period	Average Annual Production (Imperial Bushels)			
	Wheat	Rye	Spring Barley	Oats
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
1886–90	106	265	117	370
1891–95	115	296	125	390
1896–1900	129	328	127	430
1901–5	125	360	140	470

The total consumption for all purposes is given as follows [16]:—

Period	Average Annual Consumption				
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
1886–90	121	285	143	380	10
1891–95	152	314	166	400	21
1896–1900	172	350	177	455	51
1901–5	195	375	202	496	36
	Per Head of Population				
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1886–90	2.6	6.0	3.0	8.0	0.20
1891–95	3.0	6.2	3.3	7.9	0.42
1896–1900	3.2	6.5	3.3	8.4	0.94
1901–5	3.3	6.4	3.5	8.6	0.62

In these tables the bushel of wheat represents 60 lbs.; rye, 56 lbs.; barley, 48 lbs.; and oats, 32 lbs.

Throughout the period given in the above tables, Germany became more and more dependent on foreign supplies for wheat and barley. The percentage of home production to total consumption has varied as follows [16]:—

Grain	Home Production as a Percentage of Total Consumption			
	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Wheat	87	76	75	65
Rye	93	94	94	96
Barley	82	75	72	69
Oats	97	97	94	95

The consumption of sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tea is given as follows [12]:—

Period	Average Annual Consumption			
	Sugar (a)	Coffee	Cocoa	Tea
	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons
1871–5	245	92	1.9	1.0
1881–5	314	109	2.8	1.5
1891–5	534	121	8.0	2.6
1901–5	845	173	22.0	2.9
1906–7	1,024	184	32.8	3.5
	Per Head of Population			
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1871–5	13.2	5.0	0.11	0.04
1881–5	15.4	5.4	0.13	0.07
1891–5	23.3	5.3	0.35	0.11
1901–5	31.9	6.6	0.84	0.11
1906–7	37.0	6.6	1.17	0.13

(a) The periods for sugar are 1871–6, 1881–6, 1891 6, 1901/2–1905/6, and 1906–7.

Germany produces far more than her requirement of sugar, since she exports on the average some 900,000 tons per year [1].

The annual consumption of beer has averaged as follows [12]:—

Years	Total Consumption	Consumption per Head
	Mill. Imp. Gals.	Gals.
1874–8	852	20.0
1884–8	964	20.8
1894–8	1,371	25.7
1904–6	1,578	26.0

The average annual production and consumption of meat in Germany during the three years 1904–6 was as follows [137] :—

Kind of Meat	Average Home Production	Average Net Imports (*a*)	Average Annual Consumption	
			Total	Per Head of Population
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Beef	1,980,000,000	160,000,000	2,140,000,000	35.5
Mutton and lamb	130,000,000	400,000	130,400,000	2.1
Pork, including lard	3,530,000,000	285,000,000	3,795,000,000	63.0
Goat	50,000,000	...	50,000,000	0.9
Horse	70,000,000	...	70,000,000	1.2
Total all kinds	5,740,000,000	445,400,000	6,185,400,000	102.7

(*a*) Excluding the free ports.

During 1906–8 the per capita consumption of meat averaged 114 lbs. 94 per cent. of this amount represented home production [158].

The average annual consumption of food by working-class families in German towns may be estimated to be approximately as follows, on the basis of 5046 weekly budgets collected by the British Board of Trade [88] :—

Number of families on which estimate is based	193	872	1,329	1,223	692	737
Average annual income per family (*a*)	£46	£59	£70	£83	£95	£126
Average number of persons in family living at home	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.8
Article	Average Annual Consumption per Head (*a*)					
Bread and flour lbs.	259	281	289	304	323	343
Beef, pork, mutton, and veal ,,	37	40	44	52	56	61
Sausage ,,	15	19	19	24	24	26
Bacon ,,	7	8	8	9	9	9
Cheese ,,	4	5	5	7	6.5	7
Butter ,,	7	11	13	16	16	17
Potatoes ,,	332	309	267	267	267	302
Coffee ,,	6	8	8.5	9	9	10
Sugar ,,	21	22	22.5	23	23	24
Milk, fresh Pints	102	134	142	148	156	144
Eggs No.	50	90	106	117	126	129

(*a*) The annual income is obtained by multiplying the average weekly income by 52, while the consumption per head is obtained by multiplying the weekly quantities given in the budgets by 52 and dividing the products by the number of persons in the families. See note to similar table for the United Kingdom above.

Of the total quantity of meat consumed per family, 30 per cent. is beef, 27 per cent. sausage, 21 per cent. pork, 10 per cent. bacon, 6 per cent. veal, and 3.5 per cent. mutton [88].

The per capita consumption of fresh meat in Berlin is given as follows for a few years down to 1903 [88] :—

	lbs. per Head		lbs. per Head
1898	165.1	1901	176.8
1899	168.6	1902	165.2
1900	178.2	1903	166.2

United States of America

The production and consumption of wheat and wheat flour (in equivalent of wheat) in the United States have averaged as follows [1]:—

Period	Average Annual Quantities (Imperial Bushels)		
	Production	Consumption	
		Total	Per Head
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Bush.
1883–87	428	309	5.4
1888–92	472	332	5.2
1893–97	443	288	4.1
1898–1902	614	408	5.3
1903–7	650	521	6.2

The net exports (total exports less total imports) of wheat, and the percentage of domestic produce exported, have averaged as follows [3]:—

Period	Average Net Exports	Percentage of Domestic Produce Exported
	Mill. Bush.	Per Cent.
1883–87	119	28
1888–92	140	29
1893–97	155	35
1898–1902	206	34
1903–7	129	17

The production and consumption of maize and maize meal have averaged as follows [1]:—

Period	Average Annual Quantities (Imperial Bushels)		
	Production	Consumption	
		Total	Per Head
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Bush.
1883–87	1,630	1,585	27.7
1888–92	1,800	1,740	27.3
1893–97	1,780	1,670	23.7
1898–1902	1,970	1,840	23.7
1903–7	2,510	2,430	28.8

The balance between the consumption and the production of maize represents exports, which have varied, on the average, from 3 to 7 per cent. of the production.

The production of oats, barley, and rye has averaged as follows [18]:—

Period	Average Annual Production (Imperial Bushels)		
	Oats	Barley	Rye
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
1883–87	595	56	24
1888–92	655	73	28
1893–97	685	69	26
1898–1902	790	84	27
1903–7	845	144	29

The production of these grains suffices to meet the home consumption. Oats are exported in varying quantities, having ranged from about 450,000 bushels in 1887 to 47,000,000 bushels in 1905. The average net export, including oatmeal, throughout the period 1883–1907, was some 16,000,000 bushels per annum. During the ten years 1883–92, there was a net import of barley of about 7,000,000 bushels per year. Since then, exports have exceeded imports, the net export having been about 9,000,000 bushels per annum. The domestic export of rye and rye flour has averaged about 3,000,000 bushels per annum, but the yearly quantity has varied from about 30,000 bushels to 15,000,000 bushels [18].

The consumption of coffee, tea, and sugar has averaged as follows [3]:—

Period	Average Annual Consumption					
	Total			Per Capita		
	Coffee	Tea	Sugar	Coffee	Tea	Sugar
	Mill. lbs.	Mill. lbs.	Thous. Tons	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1883–87	513	73	1,335	9.1	1.29	53
1888–92	520	84	1,620	8.3	1.34	58
1893–97	608	97	1,980	8.8	1.40	64
1898–1902	854	78	2,250	11.2	1.02	66
1903–7	931	99	2,760	11.3	1.19	74

All the coffee and tea and the bulk of the sugar are imported. The consumption of domestic sugar averaged about 200,000 tons per annum in 1883–87, and 580,000 tons per annum in 1903–7 [3].

The consumption of distilled spirits, of wines, and malt liquors averaged as follows [3]:—

Period	Average Annual Consumption					
	Total			Per Capita		
	Distilled Spirits	Wines	Malt Liquors	Distilled Spirits	Wines	Malt Liquors
	Mill. Proof Gals.	Mill. Gals.	Mill. Gals.	Proof Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
1885–87	72	27	652	1.25	0.46	11.35
1888–92	87	31	874	1.38	0.50	13.93
1893–97	83	26	1,067	1.21	0.38	15.49
1898–1902	96	31	1,232	1.25	0.40	17.85
1903–7	125	44	1,602	1.51	0.53	19.25

The total and per capita consumption of dressed meat in the United States of America in the year 1900 has been estimated to have been as follows [137]:—

Kind of Meat	Consumption in 1900	
	Total	Per Head of Population
	lbs.	lbs.
Beef	6,610,000,000	87.0
Mutton and lamb	1,080,000,000	14.3
Pork and lard	6,420,000,000	84.5
Total	14,110,000,000	185.8

The percentage of bones and trimmings in dressed meat has been estimated to be [137]:—

Beef	25 per cent.
Mutton	25 ,,
Pork	15 ,,

Allowing for these percentages, the consumption of edible meat in the United States was estimated to have been in 1900 as follows [137]:—

Kind of Meat	Total	Per Capita
	lbs.	lbs.
Beef	4,970,000,000	65.5
Mutton (and lamb)	810,000,000	10.6
Pork	5,460,000,000	71.8
Total	11,240,000,000	147.9

The national retail meat bill of the United States is estimated by Mr. G. K. Holmes to have been about £420,000,000 in 1900, and about £480,000,000 in 1906 [137].

The average annual consumption of various articles of food by American wage-earners, as deduced from the budgets of 2567 families, whose bread-winners earned no more than £240 per year, is given as follows. The data relate to the period 1900–2, mainly to 1901 [89].

	Annual per Capita Consumption
Fresh beef	66 lbs.
Salt beef	9 ,,
Fresh pig products	21.5 ,,
Salt pig products	21 ,,
Other meat	15 ,,
Total of above	132.5 ,,
Poultry	13 ,,
Fish	15 ,,
Butter	22 ,,
Cheese	3 ,,
Lard	16 ,,
Tea	2 ,,
Coffee	9 ,,
Sugar	51 ,,
Molasses	0.7 gallon
Flour and meal	128 lbs.
Bread	48 loaves
Rice	5 lbs.
Potatoes	180 ,,
Eggs	16 dozen
Milk	67 quarts

Australian Commonwealth

The production and consumption of grain in Australia are given approximately as follows [28]:—

Period	Average Annual Quantities			
	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Maize
	Production			
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.
1893–97	26.5	1.45	6.8	9.1
1898–1902	36.1	1.65	9.1	7.7
1903–7	61.7	2.16	11.9	8.9
	Total Consumption			
1893–97	23.5	1.9 (*a*)	8.4 (*a*)	8.8
1898–1902	27.1	2.46	9.1	9.6
1903–7	27.5	2.35	11.4	8.5
	Consumption per Head			
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1893–97	6.7	0.54 (*a*)	2.40 (*a*)	2.50
1898–1902	7.2	0.65	2.40	2.53
1903–7	6.7	0.58	2.82	2.10

(*a*) Average of 1893, 1894, and 1897.

The consumption of beer, spirits, wine, and tea is given as follows [28]:—

Period	Average Annual Consumption			
	Beer	Spirits	Wine	Tea
	Mill. Imp. Gals.	Mill. Proof Gals.	Mill. Imp. Gals.	Mill. lbs.
1893–97	35.4	2.63	4.18	25.4
1898–1902	45.8	3.25	4.10	26.8
1903–7	45.2	3.42	4.98	27.7
	Per Head of Population			
	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	lbs.
1893–97	10.1	0.75	1.20	7.3
1898–1902	12.2	0.86	1.09	7.1
1903–7	11.2	0.85	1.25	6.9

New Zealand

The production and consumption of grain in New Zealand are given as follows [28]:—

Grain	Average Annual Quantities					
	Production		Consumption			
			Total		Per Capita	
	1893–7	1903–7	1893–7	1903–7	1893–7	1903–7
	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Mill. Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	5.4	7.0	5.1	7.1	7.3	8.1
Barley	0.86	1.1	0.73	1.02	1.04	1.17
Oats	11.1	13.7	9.1	13.2	13.0	15.2
Maize	0.45	0.51	0.35	0.57	0.49	0.66

The consumption of beer, spirits, wine, and tea is shown as follows [28]:—

Article		Average Annual Consumption			
		Total		Per Capita	
		1893–7	1903–7	1893–7	1903–7
Beer	Imp. Gals.	5,350,000	8,330,000	7.7	9.6
Spirits	Proof Gals.	467,000	667,000	0.66	0.76
Wine	Imp. Gals.	101,000	126,000	0.15	0.14
Tea	lbs.	4,340,000	5,950,000	6.26	6.82

FORESTS

The wood and forest area of various countries in or about 1906 is given as follows [1], [5], [12], [15, [22], [142]:—

Country	Total Area	Forest Area	Forest Area as per Cent. of Total Area
	Sq. Miles	Sq. Miles	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	121,400	4,810	4.0
Belgium	11,400	1,970	17.3
France	207,100	34,730	16.7
Germany	208,800	54,010	26.0
Switzerland	16,000	3,300	20.6
Italy	110,700	15,800	14.3
Spain	194,700	92,800	47 7
Austria	115,800	37,760	32.6
Hungary	125,400	34,700	27.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19,800	10,100	51.0
Russia in Europe	2,052,500	860,780	41.9
Denmark	15,050	1,070	7.1
Norway	124,100	26,330	21.2
Sweden	172,900	82,400	47.7
Netherlands	12,800	990	7.8
Roumania	50,700	10,640	21.0
Bulgaria	37,200	10,100	27.2
Servia	18,600	3,500	18.8
Algeria	184,900	10,870	5.9
Cape of Good Hope [15]	277,000	540	0.2
British India (*a*)	1,179,600	127,740	18.3
Japan	147,500	109,000	74.0
Canada [15]	3,745,600	1,248,800	33.3
United States (including Alaska)	3,026,800	1,000,000	33.4
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,600	167,250	5.6
New South Wales	310,400	31,250	10.1
Victoria	87,900	18,430	21.0
Queensland	670,500	62,500	9.3
South Australia	903,700	6,000	0.7
Western Australia	975,900	31,880	3.3
Tasmania	26,200	17,190	65.6
New Zealand	104,750	32,150	30.7

(*a*) Exclusive of the native states.

France spends annually on her state forests over £500,000, and realises from them over £850,000. Prussia spends on 7,000,000 acres over £2,200,000 per year, and realises about £3,500,000. Saxony spends on 400,000 acres about £190,000, and realises about £340,000. The total expenditure of the United States upon the national forests (150,000,000 acres in 1908) amounted during 1907–8 to £300,000, while the income from them amounted to £310,000. The total expenditure of the Forest Service for all purposes was, however, £370,000 [18]. France spends annually on the state forests about 4s. per acre; Switzerland, 5s. 6d.; Prussia, 6s. 7d.; Saxony, 9s. 8d. In 1908–9 the United States proposed to spend on the national forests only 1d. per acre [18].

FREIGHTS

The course of ocean freight-rates between the United Kingdom and certain ports abroad, over a period of twenty years, has been calculated by the British Board of Trade. The following table shows the average annual percentage fluctuations in these rates, the level of rates in 1900 being represented by 100 [83]:—

Period	Mean Ocean Freight-rates (1900=100)		
	Inward	Outward	Average of two preceding Columns
1886–88	100	108.2	104.1
1889–91	110.9	108.4	109.7
1892–94	83.4	83.3	83.4
1895–97	79.8	78.6	79.2
1898–1900	93.4	93.5	93.5
1901–3	67.0	78.6	72.8

Representative steam freight-rates, according to Messrs. Angier Brothers, quoted in *The Statist*, are given as follows [143]:—

	1908		1909	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Homewards—				
Alexandria to London or Hull	5	0	5	6
Australia to United Kingdom or the Continent	19	6	23	0
Bombay to picked port	8	0	12	3
Calcutta to picked port	15	0	17	6
Odessa to London, Hull, Antwerp, and Rotterdam	5	6	6	3
River Plate to United Kingdom or Continent	13	0	15	6
United States Atlantic ports to London, Hamburg, Bremen (cotton)	23	9	25	0
United States to United Kingdom or Continent (grain)	2	0	1	3
Outwards—				
Cardiff to Bombay	12	7½	8	0
,, Colombo	13	0	7	6
,, Port Said	5	6	5	9
,, River Plate	10	3	11	6
,, St. Vincent	6	6	6	6

The average freight-rates during 1905–7 for coal, from Cardiff to certain ports, is given by Mr. H. Stanley Jevons as follows [178]:—

From Cardiff to	Distance in Nautical Miles	Average Freight-rate 1905–7 per Ton of Coal	Rate per Ton per Mile	From Cardiff to	Distance in Nautical Miles	Average Freight-rate 1905–7 per Ton of Coal	Rate per Ton per Mile
		s. d.	*d.*			*s. d.*	*d.*
Hamburg	822	4 9½	0.0700	Singapore (via Suez)	8,188	10 6	0.0154
Stockholm	1,500	5 3	0.0420	Hong-Kong ,,	9,718	14 8	0.0181
Bordeaux	540	4 4	0.1034	Japan ,,	10,670	18 0	0.0202
Marseilles	1,846	5 11	0.0385	Cape Town	6,000	11 9	0.0235
Gibraltar	1,155	5 11	0.0615	Rio de Janeiro	5,030	12 9	0.0304
Malta	2,135	5 5	0.0304	Monte Video	6,140	11 10	0.0231
Alexandria	2,945	6 9	0.0275	Buenos Ayres	6,250	12 6	0.0240
Constantinople	2,929	6 4	0.0259	Valparaiso	8,870	19 9	0.0267
Aden (via Suez)	4,490	9 0	0.0241	San Francisco	13,000	23 0	0.0203
Bombay ,,	6,755	9 9	0.0190				

It is pointed out by Mr. Jevons that the rate per mile is influenced by (1) the length of the voyage, in short voyages the port charges being proportionally high; (2) the profitableness of return cargoes; and (3) the cost of labour in working the vessels, the low rates to the East being due to a certain extent to the cheap Lascar and other Eastern labour.

The mean ocean freights from New York and New Orleans to Liverpool for wheat, maize, and rye, and for cotton, have been as follows [144]:—

Period	Mean Ocean Freight-rates			
	New York to Liverpool		New Orleans to Liverpool	
	Wheat, &c.	Cotton	Wheat, &c.	Cotton
	Pence per **100** lbs.	Pence per **100** lbs.	Pence per **100** lbs.	Pence per **100** lbs.
Average of 1886–90	5.19	15.7	7.75	30.35
,, 1891–95	4.42	12.85	6.09	20.1
,, 1896–1900	5.34	11.75	7.41	20.8
,, 1901–5	2.41	7.1	4.37	16.1
Year 1906	2.52	8.5	5.72	17.1

These freight-rates are the rates asked by the steamship lines or forwarding agents, and may differ more or less from the rates actually paid. Owing to competition, the difference in the case of grain would be very small.

The average freights for cotton about the year 1907 are stated as follows [90]:—

Ports	Distance in Nautical Miles	Freight-charge for Bales		Average Freight-charge per **100** lbs. per **1000** Nautical Miles
		Weight of Bales	Freight	
		lbs.	*s. d.*	*d.*
From New Orleans to Liverpool	4,600	510	6 4	3.2
,, Bombay ,, ,,	6,260	400	4 0	1.9
,, Alexandria ,, ,,	3,080	750	5 6	2.9
,, Togo ,, Bremen	4,600	500	11 10	6.2
,, German E. Africa to Bremen	6,700	440	10 3	4.2

The mean annual quotations for various products, from New York to certain European ports, in 1903 and 1906 are given as follows [144]:—

From New York to	Mean Annual Quotations of Freight-rates (in Pence per **100** lbs.)									
	Bacon		Butter		Cheese		Flour (in Sacks)		Canned Meats	
	1903	**1906**	**1903**	**1906**	**1903**	**1906**	**1903**	**1906**	**1903**	**1906**
Antwerp	9.8	9.7	19.7	19.7	16.9	16.9	5.6	5.6	9.8	9.5
Bremen	8.4	10.4	29.4	23.5	23.5	23.5	6.0	6.7	8.2	10.4
Copenhagen	9.8	11.6	28.1	27.2	28.1	25.3	5.7	6.5	9.8	11.6
Hamburg	8.2	11.0	23.5	23.5	23.5	23.5	5.9	6.4	8.2	11.0
Havre	9.1	12.2	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	5.1	6.7	9.0	12.2
Leith	8.6	11.2	14.0	14.0	11.2	13.3	5.4	7.2	8.6	11.2
Liverpool	6.3	5.9	11.9	14.4	11.4	11.6	4.2	4.4	6.1	5.9
London	7.0	8.8	14.0	15.8	11.2	13.0	4.2	4.5	7.0	8.8
Manchester	6.3	5.9	...	...	10.7	10.0	4.2	4.6	5.9	5.9
Marseilles	8.4	13.7	16.9	17.6	16.9	17.6	4.8	7.4	8.4	13.7
Rotterdam	7.6	10.5	20.0	22.5	20.0	22.5	5.0	5.5	7.6	10.5
Mean of above rates	8.1	10.1	20.0	20.1	17.8	18.1	5.1	5.9	8.1	10.1

The average freight-rates on provisions per 100 lbs., through from Chicago to European ports, by all rail to seaboard and thence by steamers, are given as follows [3]:—

Through from Chicago to	Average Freight-rates on Provisions (Pence per **100** lbs.)									
	1898	**1899**	**1900**	**1901**	**1902**	**1903**	**1904**	**1905**	**1906**	**1907**
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Liverpool	23.6	20.3	24.4	18.0	18.1	22.0	18.3	19.2	20.5	20.4
Glasgow	26.2	22.3	27.7	22.6	20.9	23.4	22.0	21.7	22.9	23.4
London	24.8	22.1	27.9	22.4	19.5	22.0	22.0	20.4	23.1	23.1
Antwerp	26.3	23.8	25.5	23.1	20.8	24.8	24.1	21.9	23.8	22.8
Hamburg	26.0	23.0	25.0	22.0	19.5	23.5	23.0	22.9	24.5	23.0
Amsterdam	26.3	23.5	25.5	22.5	20.0	21.0	21.0	22.7	23.0	22.5
Rotterdam	26.3	23.5	25.5	22.5	20.0	21.0	21.0	22.3	23.0	22.5
Copenhagen	29.1	25.9	27.7	23.9	21.0	24.8	23.4	24.3	25.5	25.5
Stockholm	34.6	31.5	32.2	26.6	22.5	26.3	24.8	25.7	26.8	26.5
Stettin	29.1	25.9	27.7	23.9	21.0	24.8	23.4	24.1	25.0	24.5
Bordeaux	32.9	29.6	32.1	27.1	25.6	28.1	28.1	25.7	26.5	27.5

Rates on wheat from St. Louis to Liverpool via New York averaged 9.7d. per bushel (60 lbs.) during 1895–7; 8d. during 1900–2; and 7.8d. during 1905–7. Via New Orleans the rates were 6.4d. during 1895–7; 5.4d. during 1900–2; and 5d. in 1903 [3].

The following table shows minimum quotations for typical rates of freight from Calcutta and Bombay to London (or Liverpool) in March of the years stated [98]:—

Port and Commodity	Freight-rates per Ship Ton (*a*) in March				
	1904	**1905**	**1906**	**1907**	**1908**
Calcutta to London (*a*)—	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Rice and wheat	0 17 6	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 17 6	0 15 0
Jute and linseed	1 0 0	1 2 6	0 17 6	1 0 0	0 17 6
Tea	1 11 3	1 16 3	1 13 9	1 15 0	1 12 6
Bombay to London (*a*)—					
Wheat and seeds	0 16 0	0 15 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 13 0
Cotton (to Liverpool)	0 16 6	0 15 6	0 14 6	0 15 0	0 12 0

(*a*) In Calcutta a ship ton is equivalent to 50 cubic feet, and in Bombay to 40 cubic feet.

The average railway receipts in 1905 per passenger per mile and per ton of freight per mile were approximately as follows [12]:—

Country	Average Receipts in 1905		Country	Average Receipts in 1905	
	Per Passenger per Mile	Per Ton of Freight per Mile		Per Passenger per Mile	Per Ton of Freight per Mile
	d.	*d.*		*d.*	*d.*
France (*b*)	0.56	0.70	Norway	0.56	0.86
Germany	0.49	0.70	Switzerland	0.67	1.33
Belgium	0.38	...	Russia	0.35	0.50
Netherlands (*a*)	0.56	0.60	Austria (*a*)	0.44	0.66
Denmark (*a*)	0.53	0.97	Hungary (*a*)	0.47	0.68
Sweden (*a*)	0.66	0.66	United States	0.97	0.38

(*a*) State lines. (*b*) Chemins de fer d'intérêt général.

The statistics of twenty leading railways in India showed the average charge for railway freight to be 1.32 pies per ton-mile (a pie is equal to $\frac{1}{12}$ of a penny) [98].

Groceries, aerated waters, beer, mining machinery, oils, tobacco, and tools, were carried (1907) from Cape Town to Kimberley, a distance of 647 miles, at the rate of 9s. 5d. per 100 lbs., equal to about 0.17d. per 100 lbs. per mile [29].

The average receipts of American railways per passenger and per ton of freight carried 1 mile are shown as follows for a series of years [3]:—

Year	Average Receipts per Passenger per Mile	Average Receipts per Ton of Freight per Mile
	d.	*d.*
1895	1.03	0.42
1896	1.01	0.41
1897	1.01	0.40
1898	1.00	0.38
1899	1.00	0.36
1900	1.01	0.37
1901	1.01	0.38
1902	1.02	0.38
1903	1.02	0.39
1904	1.03	0.39
1905	1.01	0.39
1906	1.00	0.38

The average freight-rates on wheat from Chicago to New York by lake and canal, by lake and rail, and by all rail, and from New York to Liverpool, are given as follows [3]:—

Period	Average Freight-rates on Wheat from Chicago to New York (Pence per Bushel)			Average Rates per Bushel from New York to Liverpool
	By Lake and Canal	By Lake and Rail	By all Rail	
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1893–5	2.5	3.7	6.6	2.3
1896–8	2.4	3.3	6.0	3.1
1899–1901	2.5	2.9	5.2 (*a*)	2.4
1902–4	2.6	2.8	5.5 (*a*)	1.3
1905–7	3.0	3.3	5.3 (*a*)	1.6

(*a*) Rates for domestic consumption. Rates for export only were ¼d. to 1¼d. lower. A bushel of wheat is equal to 60 lbs.

For receipts from passenger and goods traffic on railways, and numbers of passengers and amount of goods carried, see article on *Railways* (infra).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

United Kingdom

The membership and funds of all classes of registered friendly societies making returns in the United Kingdom are given as follows for recent years [2]:—

Year (*a*)	Registered Friendly Societies		
	Number making Returns	Membership	Funds
			£
1897	29,381	10,934,000	35,736,000
1898	29,985	11,425,000	37,918,000
1899	27,785	11,750,000	39,488,000
1901	28,520	12,807,000	43,233,000
1902	29,141	13,344,000	44,849,000
1903	29,537	13,404,000	47,665,000
1904	29,581	13,968,000	50,458,000
1905	28,954	14,596,000	52,619,000

(*a*) Figures for 1900 cannot be given.

The membership and funds of the different classes of friendly societies in 1897 and 1905 are given as follows [2]:—

Class of Society	Registered Friendly Societies		
	Number making Returns	Member-ship	Funds
	Year 1897		
			£
Ordinary friendly societies	28,189	5,108,000	29,935,000
Collecting ,, ,,	43	5,289,000	4,492,000
Benevolent societies, working men's clubs, and other special societies	1,149	537,000	1,309,000
Total all classes	29,381	10,934,000	35,736,000
	Year 1905		
			£
Ordinary friendly societies	26,917	5,900,000	41,945,000
Collecting ,, ,,	45	7,885,000	8,470,000
Benevolent societies, &c.	1,992	811,000	2,204,000
Total all classes	28,954	14,596,000	52,619,000

The adult male membership, annual income, and accumulated funds of particular friendly societies in 1897 and 1907 are given as follows [2]:—

Friendly Society	Adult Male Membership (a)		Annual Income (b)		Accumulated Funds (b)	
	1897	1907	1897	1907	1897	1907
			£	£	£	£
Manchester Unity Oddfellows	736,200	753,700	1,294,200	1,643,000	8,256,500	11,718,600
Ancient Order of Foresters	656,900	630,000	1,240,600	1,244,200	5,327,500	7,679,100
Hearts of Oak	220,500	294,700	491,200	703,500	1,876,700	3,515,000
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity	119,200	192,500	182,800	298,800	790,800	1,166,600
National Deposit Friendly Society (c)	25,400	169,100	43,300	256,900	128,100	871,300
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity	115,400	121,600	168,400	208,100	527,900	1,003,300
Rational Association	84,400	100,900	115,900	156,800	301,100	542,000
The Sons of Temperance (d)	40,500	88,400	55,300	109,800	169,400	378,700
The Order of Druids	50,600	70,800	67,400	118,200	124,700	188,400
National Independent Oddfellows	57,700	60,700	54,200	83,400	264,100	369,400

(a) Exclusive of foreign branches.
(b) Exclusive of foreign branches and of "female" and "juvenile" funds.
(c) Figures given for the National Deposit Friendly Society include male and female adults and juveniles.
(d) Figures given for the Sons of Temperance Friendly Society cover both males and females.

The total benefits, and sick and funeral benefits separately, paid by the above societies, were as follows [2]:—

Society	Total Benefits of all Kinds (Male Adults) (a)		Sick Benefits (Male Adults) (a)		Funeral Benefit (a)	
	1897	1907	1897	1907	1897	1907
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Manchester Unity Oddfellows	746,500 (b)	955,100 (b)	590,500	749,400	116,900	139,000
Ancient Order of Foresters	773,400	898,300	545,200	617,900	117,700	139,600
Hearts of Oak	328,300	505,300	231,700	386,100	44,900	64,900
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity	106,800	235,000	77,900	185,200	10,900	16,300
National Deposit Friendly Society (d)	16,300 (c)	142,100 (c)	7,200	64,300	300	1,700
Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity	111,100	132,400	77,700	94,700	18,100	20,400
Rational Association	85,300	122,100	58,400	87,800	12,500	14,600
The Sons of Temperance (d)	31,100	67,300	26,700	48,300	3,800	7,900
The Order of Druids	49,100 (b)	86,300 (b)	38,200	70,500	11,000	11,800
National Independent Oddfellows	42,200	55,000	34,400	40,900	11,700	12,300

(a) Excluding foreign branches.
(b) Excluding medical aid benefits.
(c) Including withdrawals from deposit.
(d) Figures cover both males and females.

AUSTRALIA

The number of friendly societies registered in Australia, the number of lodges, and the membership and funds in or about 1906, are shown as follows [15]:—

State and Year to which Figures refer	Number of Registered Societies in each State	Number of Lodges	Members at End of Year	Funds on December 31
				£
New South Wales (1906)	45	1,299	106,220	1,069,970
Victoria (1906)	26	1,351	116,560	1,708,350
Queensland (1906)	21	416	33,720	392,320
South Australia (average 1900–4)	17	493	49,240	676,040
Western Australia (1906)	16	237	14,630	103,320
Tasmania (1905)	16	152	17,040	143,580
Commonwealth	(a)	3,948	337,410	4,093,580

(a) No total is given, since a society may be registered in two or more states.

The income and expenditure of the societies are shown as follows [15]:—

State	Total Revenue	Expenditure			Members who Received Sick Pay during Year
		Total	Sick Pay	Medical Attendance and Medicine	
	£	£	£	£	
New South Wales (1906)	410,810	311,730	84,190	90,700	18,660
Victoria (1906)	436,160	354,370	124,360	120,650	22,390
Queensland (1906)	123,560	89,630	24,730	38,770	6,200
South Australia (average 1900–4)	(a)	(a)	43,440	24,690	8,610
Western Australia (1906)	70,130	59,140	7,720	2,550	1,760
Tasmania (1905)	64,620	55,050	14,490	4,730	3,180

(a) Not given.

NEW ZEALAND

In 1907 returns were received from 552 central bodies, lodges, courts, &c., in New Zealand, having a membership at the end of the year of 56,820. The total funds of these societies were £1,118,220, of which the sick and funeral benefit funds accounted for £1,033,480. The sick pay in 1907 amounted to £58,940, and the expenditure on account of medical attendance and medicine to £51,480 [33].

See also articles on *Building Societies*, *Co-operation*, and *Trade Unions*.

FRUIT

See articles on *Agriculture* and *Commerce* (passim).

G

GAS

See article on *Lighting*.

GOATS

See articles on *Agriculture* and *Cattle*.

GOLD

The production of gold in the principal producing countries in recent years is given approximately as follows [3], [12], [28], [49], [190]:—

Country	Production (in Thousands of Fine Ounces)										
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Europe—											
Russia and Finland	1,125	1,230	1,070	975	1,105	1,090	1,190	1,200	1,080	945	1,290
Austria-Hungary	110	90	95	105	105	100	110	100	120	125	120
America—											
United States	2,775	3,120	3,435	3,830	3,805	3,870	3,560	3,890	4,265	4,565	4,375
Mexico	360	410	410	435	500	490	515	610	780	895	905
Canada	295	670	1,030	1,350	1,165	1,030	915	795	705	580	405
Colombia	110	105	90	60	135	120	130	95	125	105	155
Brazil	60	75	105	135	135	100	110	100	100	115	100
Chile	15	40	65	75	50	30	30	30	45	10	20
British Guiana	100	100	100	100	85	85	80	80	80	80	65
Dutch Guiana	30	28	22	20	20	15	18	20	30	35	30
French Guiana	75	80	80	75	95	115	100	85	90	90	90
Peru	30	30	40	55	25	115	28	65	25	40	25
Ecuador	6	2	2	5	5	10	13	6	9	15	15
Venezuela	50	50	28	15	15	20	15	15	8	1	1
Central America	23	23	28	25	30	95	90	60	75	90	100
Asia—											
British India and Native States [28]	390	420	455	515	530	520	605	620	630	580	555
British East Indies	35	25	20	30	40	50	65	70	70	70	75
Dutch East Indies	5	5	5	20	25	25	70	70	70	60	80
China	300	260	270	270	440	420	355	220	220	220	220
Japan	30	35	45	60	60	95	140	145	150	135	135
Korea	50	55	70	215	145	145	145	145	125	110	105

Country	Production (in Thousands of Fine Ounces)										
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Africa—											
Transvaal [190]	2,745	3,825	3,640	350	260	1,720	2,975	3,775	4,910	5,795	6,450
Southern Rhodesia [28]	...	16	55	85	170	195	230	270	410	550	610
Gold Coast [28]	24	18	14	11	6	27	70	95	160	215	290
Madagascar [190]	2	3	10	35	30	40	55	70	65	65	...
Australasia [190]—											
Australia	2,330	2,750	3,420	3,195	3,295	3,485	3,835	3,745	3,660	3,445	3,185
New Zealand	230	255	355	340	415	460	480	470	495	535	510
Total for World (*a*)	11,400	13,900	15,000	12,400	12,700	14,500	16,000	16,900	18,500	19,500	19,900
Total value . Mill. £	49	59	63	52.5	54	61	67	71	78	82	84

(*a*) Includes production of countries not separately mentioned in the table.

The value of the average annual production since 1881 is given as follows [82]:—

Average of 1881–85	£21,000,000
,, 1886–90	23,000,000
,, 1891–95	33,000,000
,, 1896–1900	53,000,000
,, 1901–5	66,000,000
,, 1906–8	85,000,000

The values of the production of the chief producing countries in 1907 and 1908 were as follows [51]:—

Country	1907	1908
	£	£
Transvaal	27,400,000	29,950,000
United States	18,100,000	19,300,000
Australasia	15,200,000	14,850,000
Russia	5,300,000	5,500,000
Mexico	3,600,000	3,750,000
Rhodesia	2,250,000	2,650,000
British India	2,200,000	2,200,000
Canada	1,650,000	1,900,000
Other countries	7,800,000	8,000,000
Total	83,500,000	88,100,000

The average price of an ounce of gold in London since 1870, and the percentage premium above the Bank of England's minimum rate, are given as follows [49]:—

Year	Average London Price per Ounce	Per Cent. Premium above Bank of England's Minimum Rate
	£ s. d.	Per Cent.
1870	3 17 9.01	0.00106
1871	3 17 9.01	0.00106
1872	3 17 9.24	0.02571
1873	3 17 9.28	0.03200
1874	3 17 9.00	...
1875	3 17 9.23	0.02431
1876	3 17 9.30	0.03215
1877	3 17 9.42	0.04501
1878	3 17 9.41	0.04394
1879	3 17 9.11	0.01178
1880	3 17 9.15	0.01607
1881	3 17 9.35	0.03751
1882	3 17 9.43	0.04607
1883	3 17 9.18	0.01920
1884	3 17 9.32	0.03429
1885	3 17 9.17	0.01821
1886	3 17 9.10	0.01071
1887	3 17 9.01	0.00106
1888	3 17 9.21	0.01804
1889	3 17 9.04	0.00428
1890	3 17 9.44	0.04715
1891	3 17 10.29	0.13826
1892	3 17 10.17	0.12542
1893	3 17 10.57	0.16826
1894	3 17 9.33	0.03747
1895	3 17 9.03	0.00324
1896	3 17 10.16	0.12433
1897	3 17 11.23	0.23901
1898	3 17 10.46	0.15648
1899	3 17 9.27	0.02936
1900	3 17 9.91	0.09870
1901	3 17 9.83	0.09078
1902	3 17 9.55	0.05951
1903	3 17 10.06	0.11570
1904	3 17 9.94	0.10337
1905	3 17 9.42	0.04639
1906	3 17 9.82	0.09008
1907	3 17 9.954	0.10359
Mint price	3 17 10.50	0.16208
Bank price	3 17 9.00	...

The United States Mint Bureau estimated the value of new gold consumed in industrial arts during 1907 at about £28,000,000, the quantity being about 6,533,000 fine ounces [49].

See also articles on *Bullion* and *Commerce* (passim).

GRAIN

See articles on *Agriculture*, *Barley*, *Food*, *Hops*, *Maize*, *Oats*, *Rye*, and *Wheat*.

H

HEMP

The acreage and production of hemp in certain countries are given as follows [1]:—

Country and Year	Acreage	Production	
		Seed	Fibre
	Acres	Tons	Tons
Russia in Europe (exclusive of Poland) (1902)	1,885,000	423,600	300,600
Poland (1902)	23,700	5,000	5,500
Caucasia (1902)	63,300	6,600	9,900
Total	1,972,000	435,200	316,000
France (average 1903–5)	51,500	9,000	16,600
Italy (1895)	259,000	...	74,500
Austria (average 1904–6)	71,000	14,100	18,700
Hungary (average 1903–5)	165,700	21,200	58,000
Roumania (average 1904–6)	12,800	1,500	1,500

The exports of hemp from the Philippine Islands to the United Kingdom were over 50,000 tons in 1907 [95]. The exports to the United States in 1907 also exceeded that quantity [3].

HOPS

The average acreage under hops in 1885–7 and 1905–7 (or 1904–6) in certain countries is given as follows [17]:—

Country	Average Annual Acreage	
	1885–7	1905–7
	Acres	Acres
United Kingdom (England)	68,390	46,880
Austria	34,530	56,650
Hungary	940 (*a*)	1,950 (*b*)
Belgium	10,340 (*a*)	6,030 (*b*)
France	8,580	7,380 (*b*)
Germany	116,680	96,060
Netherlands	500	140
United States of America	46,800 (*a*)	55,610
Canada—		
Ontario	1,340 (*a*)	1,990 (*b*)
Other provinces	570 (*a*)	500
Australia—		
Victoria	770	300
Tasmania	600	840
New Zealand	590	960

(*a*) Acreage is for the year nearest to 1885–7 for which information is available.

(*b*) Average of 1904–6.

The production of hops in certain countries in recent years is given as follows [17], [18]:—

Country	Production in		
	1905	1906	1907
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom (England)	695,940	245,690	374,130
Austria	350,840	134,000	267,560
Hungary	6,920	14,700	28,000
Belgium	100,700	68,770	48,000
France	98,770	81,720	55,000
Germany	575,730	414,020	475,360
Russia	129,500	78,300	112,800
The Netherlands	1,410 (*a*)	1,410 (*a*)	1,410 (*a*)
United States of America	495,900	538,900	510,000
Australian Commonwealth—			
Victoria	1,400	1,900	2,800
Tasmania	8,820	12,110	12,520
New Zealand	10,000	9,240 (*b*)	9,240 (*b*)

(*a*) Average of 1900–3. (*b*) Average of 1902–5.

The chief hop-exporting countries, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18]:—

Exporting Country	Quantities Exported		
	1904	1905	1906
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Germany	217,500	204,100	239,000
United States	132,700	116,300	150,100
Austria-Hungary	89,600	167,700	110,000
Belgium	86,300	23,100	28,400
Netherlands	18,800	11,200	13,700
United Kingdom	13,900	16,300	11,600
Russia	10,000	10,200	16,800

The principal importing countries, and the quantities imported, are given as follows [18]:—

Importing Country	Quantities Imported		
	1904	1905	1906
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United Kingdom	307,500	99,500	229,500
Germany	47,700	80,800	43,400
United States	38,700	90,300	55,500
Belgium	41,300	59,100	48,500
France	39,500	34,600	39,200
Netherlands	35,900	30,100	31,200
Austria-Hungary	18,800	10,600	12,000
Russia	12,200	10,700	11,300

HORSES

See articles on *Agriculture and Live Stock* and *Cattle* (supra).

HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES

United Kingdom

The income and expenditure of hospitals and other charitable institutions in the United Kingdom in the year 1906 are given in Burdett's *Hospitals and Charities* for 1909 as follows [146]:—

Institution	Number for which Figures are given	Income				Expenditure		
		Ordinary	Legacies	Special Donations, &c.	Total	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Total
		Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Hospitals	796	2,558	564	551	3,673	2,801	520	3,321
Dispensaries	206	198	24	12	234	197	9	206
Convalescent homes	242	320	13	21	354	307	19	326
Missions	164	3,030	314	26	3,370	3,331	20	3,351
Orphanages, homes, and charities	490	3,038	334	71	3,443	2,991	120	3,111
Blind institutions (*a*)	73	233	34	5	272	227	5	232
Deaf and dumb institutions	29	88	15	0.4	103	94	6	100
Chronic and incurable institutions	43	124	91	24	239	143	15	158
Administrative and collecting societies	9	285	20	21	326	338	...	338
Total	2,052	9,874	1,409	731	12,014	10,429	714	11,143

(*a*) Figures are exclusive of trading accounts.

Statistics of 360 institutions in addition to the above were not available.

The receipts of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London increased from £227,600 in 1897 to £484,100 in 1907, and the expenditure from £60,500 to £127,900 respectively. The total receipts during the eleven years 1897–1907 were £2,183,600, and the total expenditure £877,500 [146].

The number of beds in poor-law infirmaries and in voluntary hospitals in certain towns in or about the year 1906 is given as follows [72]:—

	Number of Beds *c.* 1906		
	Voluntary Hospitals	Poor-law Infirmaries (*a*)	Total
London	10,220	16,300	26,520
Liverpool	1,170	2,000	3,170
Manchester and Salford	1,270	3,250	4,520
Birmingham	840	2,200	3,040
Leeds	450	1,000	1,450
Sheffield	560	800	1,360
Newcastle	420	350	770
Cardiff	235	500	735
Leicester	200	500	700

(*a*) The number of beds in poor-law infirmaries given in this table is exclusive of beds in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. These were—

In fever hospitals	7,880
In small-pox hospitals	2,040
Ringworm and ophthalmia schools for children	1,020

The estimated number of patients provided by the voluntary hospitals with medical assistance in England and Wales in 1906 was [72]:—

	In-Patients	Out-Patients	Total
In London	114,260	1,607,950	1,722,210
In the provinces	131,290	884,480	1,015,770
Total England and Wales	245,550	2,492,430	2,737,980

The figures for out-patients are considered to be an over-statement of the facts, since duplicates are probably included in the numbers.

The numbers of beds, patients, &c., in 123 hospitals in Greater London in 1906 are given by Mr. Percy E. Braun as follows [145]:—

Number of beds	10,947
Average daily number occupied	8,977
Total number of in-patients	132,670
Total number of new out-patients, including renewals	1,871,500
Total number of out-patient attendances	5,200,710

The income of these 123 hospitals in 1906 is given as £846,820, of which £265,090 came from invested property, £161,830 from annual subscriptions, and £142,100 from the King's, Metropolitan Sunday, and the Hospital Saturday Funds.

The total expenditure was £999,980 ordinary, and £270,400 extraordinary. Provisions accounted for £227,280; surgery and dispensary for £118,010; domestic expenses for £195,970; salaries, wages, and pensions for £266,100; and rents, rates, taxes, repairs, &c., for £96,790 [145].

France

Statistics of hospital establishments in France are given as follows [73]:—

	Average Annual Numbers	
	1871–1880	1901–1905
Establishments	1,524	1,807
Doctors and surgeons	2,736	3,748
Priests, &c.	11,050	12,286
Servants, &c.	14,456	21,757
Number of beds—		
For sick persons	70,840	92,440
For old, infirm, and incurable	53,650	69,810
For others (including personnel)	39,240	44,690
Total beds	163,730	206,940
Number of beds occupied—		
By sick persons	29,250	33,320
By old, infirm, and incurable	6,310	6,360
Sick persons at 1st January	47,240	57,940
Sick persons admitted during year	390,740	584,200
Total treated	437,980	642,140
Mean number of sick under treatment	41,590	59,110
Aggregate stay of sick persons in hospital (Days)	15,179,600	21,576,400
Mean stay per person (Days)	34.6	33.0
Old, infirm, and incurable persons—		
Number at end of year	49,500	67,850
Number admitted during year	19,170	33,000
Total	68,670	100,850
Mean number during year	47,350	63,450
Aggregate stay in hospital (Days)	17,281,400	23,159,400
Mean stay per person (Days)	252	237

The death-rate of sick persons averaged 9.2 per 100 persons treated during 1871–1880, and 9.1 per 100 treated during 1901–5.

The death-rate among the old, infirm, and incurable averaged 17.4 per 100 during 1871–80, and 17.8 per 100 during 1901–5.

The average annual receipts and expenses of hospital establishments were as follows [73]:—

Receipts and Expenses	Average Annual Amounts	
	1871–80	1901–5
Receipts—	£	£
From property and investments, &c.	1,430,000	1,800,000
Communal subventions	720,000	1,230,000
Gifts and legacies	180,000	380,000
Other receipts	1,500,000	3,030,000
Total	3,820,000	6,440,000
Total expenditure	3,740,000	6,220,000

Germany

The number of general hospitals in Germany, and number of beds and patients, are given as follows [12]:—

	1882	1891	1901
Number of general hospitals—			
Public	1,630	1,871	2,076
Private	394	690	1,264
Total	2,024	2,561	3,340
Number of beds—			
Public	68,080	92,440	119,520
Private	14,930	29,780	56,960
Total	83,010	122,220	176,480
Patients—			
Public	473,270	665,490	896,270
Private	71,510	154,950	357,050
Total	544,780	820,440	1,253,320

The number of admissions averaged per year 518,700 during 1880–2; 747,800 during 1889–91; and 1,140,800 during 1898–1901 [12].

There were also, in 1901, 78 public and 127 private lying-in hospitals, with 2837 and 459 beds respectively. The average number of cases during 1898–1901 was 30,710 per year [12]. There were also, in 1901, 40 public and 143 private eye hospitals, with 2057 and 2527 beds respectively. The number of cases averaged, during 1890–1901, 44,700 per year [12].

Hungary

In the kingdom of Hungary there are (*c.* 1908) 449 general hospitals, containing 37,545 beds. The number of patients in 1906 was 366,200, and the number of nursing days 11 millions. There are also fever hospitals in 3030 parishes. In 1906 the number of patients was only 4027, and the nursing days 97,000 [26].

Australia

Statistics of hospitals in Australia are given as follows for 1901 and 1906 [15]:—

	1901	1906
Number of hospitals	285	313
Number of beds	10,526	12,108
Admissions during year	84,990	99,310
Indoor patients treated	91,150	106,490
Deaths	7,114	7,627
Expenditure	£538,920	£612,630

The number of distinct cases of out-patients in 1906 was estimated to be 217,000.

All hospitals in Australia are included in the above figures, except that in 1901 the details include only the Adelaide Hospital among South Australian institutions.

The total expenditure in the Commonwealth in money on hospitals, charities, and all forms of relief publicly given, but excluding old age pensions, was estimated to be £1,700,000 in 1906 [15].

New Zealand

There are (1908) 53 public hospitals in New Zealand. The admissions during 1907 numbered 11,182 males and 5835 females, while the number of inmates at the end of the year was 1011 male and 525 female patients, a total of 1536. The revenue of these hospitals in 1906–7 was £183,860 [33].

Canada

The number of hospitals in Canada and their inmates in census years are given as follows [32]:—

Year	Hospitals	Inmates
1871	28	1,820
1881	83	5,120
1891	124	4,780
1901	152	7,010

India

Statistics of civil hospitals and dispensaries in British India are given as follows for 1897 and 1906 [5]:—

	1897	1906
Number of institutions	2,291	2,464
Number of patients treated—		
Indoor	368,120	404,600
Outdoor	19,153,390	24,343,320
Total	19,521,510	24,747,920
Number of indoor patients died	38,695	30,520
Deaths per 1000 indoor patients	105	75

The income (excluding balances) was as follows [5]:—

	1897	1906
Income from—	£	£
Government funds	153,380	240,160
Local and municipal funds	194,380	308,730
Subscriptions	36,320	55,040
Other sources	49,360	48,640
Total	434,040	652,570

Expenditure was as follows [5]:—

	1897	1906
	£	£
On establishment	203,020	277,650
On other objects	229,740	364,710
Total	432,760	642,360

With the exception of the number of institutions, indoor patients, deaths, and income from "other sources," all the above items increased fairly regularly throughout the period.

See also articles on *Charities* and *Infirm.*

HOUSES AND HOUSING

United Kingdom

The numbers of houses in the United Kingdom enumerated at the census of 1901 were as follows:—

	Number of Houses at Census of 1901			
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building	Total
England and Wales	6,260,852	448,932	61,909	6,771,693
Scotland	926,914	59,420	9,062	995,396
Ireland	858,158	74,321	2,536	935,015
United Kingdom	8,045,924	582,673	73,507	8,702,104

Further statistics for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately are given in the following tables.

The numbers of houses in England and Wales as enumerated at the censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901, are given as follows [147]:—

	1881	1891	1901
Inhabited houses	4,831,519	5,451,497	6,260,852
Uninhabited houses	386,676	372,184	448,932
Houses building	46,414	38,387	61,909
Total	5,264,609	5,862,068	6,771,693

Houses described as "uninhabited" are not necessarily empty houses, but include houses unoccupied on the census night. In 1901, 189,137 of the "uninhabited" houses were occupied for business or other purposes during the day, while the balance of 259,795 were practically empty houses.

Certain proportional statistics are given as follows [147]:—

	1881	1891	1901
Inhabited houses per square mile	83	93·5	107·3
Families or separate occupiers per inhabited house	1.17	1.12	1.12
Persons per inhabited house	5.38	5.32	5.20
Persons per family	4.61	4.73	4.62

The numbers of separate tenements and occupiers recorded at the census of 1901, and the average number of occupants per room, &c., in 1891 and 1901, are given as follows [147]:—

Number of Rooms in Tenement	Number of Tenements	Occupants of Tenements	Percentage of Total Tenements		Percentage of Total Population in each Group of Tenements		Average Number of Occupants per Room	
	1901	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901	1891	1901
1 room	251,667	507,763	4.7	3.6	2.2	1.6	2.23	2.02
2 rooms	658,203	2,158,644	11.4	9.4	8.3	6.6	1.73	1.64
3 ,,	779,992	3,186,640	12.3	11.1	9.8	1.42	1.36	
4 ,,	1,596,664	7,130,062	23.9	22.7	23.5	21.9	1.16	1.12
5 or more rooms	3,750,342	19,544,734	47.7	53.2	54.9	60.1	...	...
Total	7,036,868	32,527,843	100	100	100	100	...	...

The condition of housing in urban and rural districts in 1901 is shown as follows [147]:—

Number of Rooms in Tenement	Percentage of Total Tenements			Percentage of Total Population in each Group of Tenements			Average Occupants per Room		
	England and Wales	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	England and Wales	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	England and Wales	Urban Districts	Rural Districts
1 room	3.6	4.5	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.2	2.02	2.03	1.77
2 rooms	9.4	10.4	6.0	6.6	7.4	3.9	1.64	1.67	1.47
3 ,,	11.1	11.5	9.7	9.8	10.3	8.1	1.36	1.39	1.26
4 ,,	22.7	21.7	25.8	21.9	21.2	24.0	1.12	1.14	1.05
5 or more rooms	53.2	51.9	57.9	60.1	59.1	63.8	...	...	...
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...

From the penultimate table it is seen that between 1891 and 1901 there was a relative shifting of the population from the smaller to the larger tenements. The last table shows that, so far as the number of rooms is concerned, the population of urban districts is much more crowded than that of rural districts. The differences would probably not be so striking if allowance could be made for all housing factors, *e.g.* size of rooms, sanitary arrangements, &c.

The numbers of inhabited houses in Scotland at the census of 1901 are given as follows [225]:—

Groups	Numbers at Census, 1901				
	Inhabited Houses	Rooms	Total Population	Families	Persons per Room
Towns (2000 inhabitants and upwards)	647,616	1,968,263	3,120,241	678,786	1.6
Villages (300 to 2000 inhabitants)	99,542	322,813	466,053	104,403	1.4
Rural districts	179,756	731,522	885,809	184,011	1.2
Total: Scotland	926,914	3,022,598	4,472,103	967,200	1.5

In addition to the above 926,914 inhabited houses, there were 59,420 uninhabited houses, and 9062 houses building, making a total of 995,396 houses built and building [225].

At the census of 1901 the number of houses in Ireland comprised 858,158 inhabited houses, 74,321 uninhabited, and 2536 building, giving a total of 935,015 houses. In 1891 the total number was 942,500. There were also in 1901, 2,438,665 out-offices and farm-steadings [150]. In 1881 there were 33,693 mud cabins in Ireland. By 1891 these had been reduced to 16,891, and by 1901 to 7683 [150].

The total valuation of houses, land, &c., in Ireland in 1901 was £14,815,500, excluding a valuation of £117,300 for the telegraph, gas and water mains, for fisheries, mines, &c. [150].

Inhabited houses in England and Scotland of a full annual value of £20 and upwards are charged with inhabited house duty. The collection of this tax permits of the following information being obtained as to the numbers and annual values of houses in those two countries [22], [37]:—

Years ended March 31	Premises Exempt from Tax	Premises Charged to Tax	Total Numbers and Values	Total Percentages of 1897–8	Years ended March 31	Premises Exempt from Tax	Premises Charged to Tax	Total Numbers and Values	Total Percentages of 1897–8
	Numbers					Annual Values			
						£	£	£	
1897–8 .	5,895,300	1,444,800	7,340,100	100	1897–8 .	85,047,900	73,317,100	158,365,000	100
1902–3 .	6,396,400	1,712,300	8,108,700	110	1902–3 .	99,485,600	85,083,700	184,569,300	117
1906–7 .	6,811,800	1,906,100	8,717,900	119	1906–7 .	113,316,200	92,950,100	206,266,300	130
1907–8 (*a*) .	6,875,600	1,911,900	8,787,500	120	1907–8 (*a*) .	114,719,100	92,534,800	207,253,900	131

(*a*) The statistics for 1907–8 are incomplete owing to a change in practice following legislation.

The numbers and annual values of particular classes of houses in England and Scotland compares as follows for the years 1897–8 and 1906–7 [37]:—

Class of Building	Numbers		Annual Values	
	1897–8	1906–7	1897–8	1906–7
			£	£
Hospitals, schools, royal residences, &c.	27,340	33,510	2,516,400	4,017,700
Houses used solely for trade, &c.	503,550	650,260	34,576,300	49,237,700
Dwelling-houses of annual value—				
Under £10 (*a*)	3,269,320	3,155,920	19,818,400	20,079,800
£10 and under £20 (*a*)	2,068,800	2,909,300	27,743,700	39,166,000
£20 and under £50	779,480	1,120,240	23,133,100	32,933,200
£50 and under £100	177,600	222,720	11,362,400	14,190,900
£100 and upwards	77,540	86,970	15,710,200	18,005,300
Shops, hotels, farmhouses, &c., of annual value—				
£20 and under £50	280,550	309,330	8,342,900	9,341,280
£50 and under £100	87,190	102,440	5,680,800	6,732,600
£100 and upwards	41,110	47,820	9,057,000	11,194,600

(*a*) Include residential shops, hotels, &c., under £20 annual value.

The distribution of houses in 1906–7 over the two kingdoms is shown as follows [37]:—

	Number	Annual Value
		£
London	742,800	47,909,800
Rest of England	6,843,000	138,341,100
Scotland	1,132,100	20,015,400
Total . . .	8,717,900	206,266,300

In London there were in 1906–7, 503,800 houses, residential shops, &c., of an annual value of less than £20; 320,500 private dwelling-houses of annual values between £20 and £50; 67,600 between £50 and £100; and 30,700 of annual value of £100 and upwards. There were also 2857 lodging-houses of an aggregate annual value of £347,400 [37].

The Netherlands

The numbers of houses enumerated at the censuses of 1879, 1889, and 1899 were as follows [35]:—

	1879	1889	1899
Inhabited houses . .	729,098	811,353	890,157
Uninhabited houses .	22,578	36,480	30,708
Houses building . .	2,391	2,264	4,346
Total . . .	754,067	850,097	925,211

The numbers of families were 818,805 in 1879, 910,930 in 1889, and 1,024,277 in 1899, equal to 1.12, 1.12, and 1.15 respectively per inhabited house. The number of persons per inhabited house was 5.50 in 1879, 5.56 in 1889, and 5.73 in 1899 [35].

Belgium

The number of houses in Belgium as enumerated at the census of 1900 is given as follows [14]:—

Dwelling-houses (inhabited and uninhabited)	1,329,504
Other houses and buildings	47,057
Total	1,376,561

The number of inhabitants to every dwelling-house was 5.03 [14].

In 1890 the number of dwelling-houses, inhabited or not, was 1,198,058, and of other buildings, 31,749. The population per dwelling-house was 5.06 [14].

In 1880 there were 1,062,082 inhabited, and 65,240 uninhabited houses [14].

France

The number of houses and factories in France assessed to tax, and their rental value in 1897 and 1907, are given as follows [9]:—

	Numbers		Rental Value	
	1897	1907	1897	1907
			£	£
Houses	9,081,100	9,302,800	109,410,000	122,240,000
Factories	141,800	134,300	8,610,000	11,390,000
Total	9,222,900	9,437,100	118,020,000	133,630,000

The number of dwelling-houses, according to the census of 1901, is given as follows [9]:—

	Dwelling-houses at Census of 1901		
	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total
Paris	69,219	773	69,992
Other towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants	225,837	5,586	231,423
Towns with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants	145,155	5,420	150,575
Districts with 2000 to 50,000 inhabitants	2,009,371	57,040	2,066,411
Districts with less than 2000 inhabitants	4,556,551	222,902	4,779,453
Total	7,006,133	291,721	7,297,854

The number of households in dwelling-houses, and the size of the tenements occupied, at the census of 1901, are given as follows [9]:—

Number of Persons per Household	Total Number of Tenements or Households	Number of Families or Households in Tenements of			
		1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms
1	1,458,377	636,100	461,472	187,124	101,184
2	2,203,895	409,352	811,565	452,213	280,106
3	1,983,718	253,332	664,866	473,389	297,839
4	1,574,147	173,959	479,268	375,311	269,564
5	1,095,128	110,663	293,606	245,725	188,470
6	640,093	65,929	168,016	140,824	115,883
7 or more	829,677 (a)	71,833	186,555	155,214	134,338
Total	9,785,085	1,721,168	3,065,348	2,029,800	1,387,384

(a) Includes 95,300 for which detailed information was not available.

Germany

The number of households in Germany at different censuses is shown as follows [227]:—

1871	8,731,900
1880	9,652,000
1890	10,617,900
1900	12,260,000
1905	13,274,500

In 1905, 12,247,700 of the households were families; 965,800 consisted of individuals living alone; and 61,000 were institutions, &c. The family households were distributed as follows, according to the numbers in the families [227]:—

Size of Household	Households	Persons
2 persons	1,977,700	3,955,400
3 ,,	2,270,600	6,811,800
4 ,,	2,246,800	8,987,200
5 ,,	1,915,100	9,575,500
6 ,,	1,451,000	8,706,000
7 persons and upwards	2,386,500	19,775,400
Total	12,247,700	57,811,300

United States of America

The United States Census defines a dwelling as "a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep." Hence a dwelling may be not merely a house in the ordinary sense of the word, but also "a room in a factory, store, or office building, a loft over a stable, a canal boat, a tent, or a wigwam." According to this definition, the numbers of dwellings at the last three censuses are given as follows [244]:—

Year	Total Population	Total Dwellings	Persons per Dwelling
1880 . . .	50,000,000	8,960,000	5.6
1890 . . .	63,000,000	11,480,000	5.5
1900 . . .	76,000,000	14,430,000	5.3

Canada

The number of houses, and number of families occupying different numbers of rooms, according to the census of 1901, are given as follows [32]:—

	Numbers at Census of 1901
Houses in construction, vacant, and occupied	1,068,951
Families	1,070,747
Families occupying 1 room	46,154
" " 2 rooms	74,715
" " 3 "	97,674
" " 4 "	143,874
" " 5 "	131,781
" " 6 to 10 rooms . . .	488,786
" " 11 rooms and over . .	73,632

767,404 of the houses were constructed of wood;
167,384 of brick;
29,922 of stone;
43,923 of composite; and
60,318 of other materials [32].

Egypt

The number of houses in Egypt returned at the census of 1907 was 1,927,352, compared with 1,418,891 in 1897 [192].

Cape of Good Hope

The number of buildings in Cape Colony enumerated at the census of 1904 was as follows [29]:—

Dwelling-houses—	
Inhabited	455,565
Uninhabited	156,410
Under construction	1,731
Buildings not intended for dwelling-houses—	
Inhabited	434
Occupied	106,781
Unoccupied	3,798
Under construction	515
Total . . .	725,234

Of the inhabited "houses" included in these figures, over 296,000 were huts, and 5380 were tents, wagons, or had canvas roofs.

Australia

The number of dwellings in Australia, as recorded at the census of 1901, are given as follows [71]:—

State	Number of Dwellings, 1901			
	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Building	Total
New South Wales	252,502	14,831	1,438	268,771
Victoria .	241,410	11,629	617	253,656
Queensland	98,737	1,670	(a)	100,407 (a)
South Australia	69,856	5,640	358	75,854
Western Australia	48,506	2,263	201	50,970
Tasmania .	34,165	2,187	118	36,470
Total .	745,176	38,220	2,732 (a)	786,128(a)

(a) The number of houses being built in Queensland was not ascertained, and the totals are therefore incomplete.

So far as ascertained at the census, about 265,000 houses were built of stone, brick, or concrete; 452,000 of wood, metal, lath and plaster, or mud; 43,000 of canvas; while the rest were unspecified [71].

On the average, there were over 5 persons to every occupied house.

New Zealand

At the census of 1906, there were enumerated 197,003 dwellings, of which 179,076 were occupied, 11,279 unoccupied, and 1267 were building. There were also 5381 tents or buildings with canvas roofs. In 1886 the number of inhabited dwellings (including tents) was 111,971; of uninhabited, 9146; and of houses building, 834 [148].

According to number of rooms, the inhabited dwellings were distributed as follows [148]:—

	1886	1906
One room (including tents) . .	10,257	12,558
Two rooms	12,110	9,651
Three and four rooms . . .	40,090	47,098
Five and six rooms . . .	27,218	68,390
More than six rooms . . .	21,037	45,185
Number of rooms unstated . .	1,259	1,575
Total . . .	111,971	184,457

The average number of persons per inhabited dwelling decreased from 5.17 in 1886 to 4.82 in 1906 [148].

INDIA

The number of occupied houses and population per house in India, as given at the census of 1901, was as follows [5]:—

	Occupied Houses	Population per House		Occupied Houses	Population per House
British territory—			Punjab	3,212,700	6.3
Bengal	9,935,200	5.1	Burma	2,092,800	5.0
Eastern Bengal and Assam	5,870,800	5.3	Other parts	3,060,500	4.9
Madras	7,127,000	5.4	Total	43,474,700	5.3
Bombay	2,896,100	5.3	Native states	12,366,600	5.0
Sind	587,800	5.6			
Aden	6,900	6.4	Grand Total	55,841,300	5.3
Agra and Oudh	8,684,900	5.5			

I

ILLITERACY

A rough measure of the diminution of illiteracy in the population may be furnished by statistics of the numbers of persons marrying who cannot sign their own name, either putting a cross against their name or making no sign at all. The following table shows the average number of such illiterate persons among 1000 persons who married in three successive quinquennial periods [58]:—

State	Number of Illiterates per 1000 Persons who Married					
	Males			Females		
	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900
England and Wales	84	51	32	98	60	37
Scotland	43	30	21	75	48	31
Ireland	217	180	143	232	176	125
Prussia	23	14	8	37	23	13
France	100	70	50	160	110	70
Italy	422	394	357	618	566	506
Servia	...	732	661	...	935	921
Holland	...	...	16	...	...	29
Bulgaria	...	592	506	...	877	859
Australia—						
New South Wales	34	26	18	35	23	16
Victoria	17	10	8	18	11	7
Queensland	34	27	18	49	32	26
South Australia	24	18	11	25	18	14
Western Australia	...	20	13	...	21	16
Tasmania	...	51	43	...	42	35
New Zealand	18	12	7	26	16	8

The proportions quoted for Prussia, Servia, and Bulgaria represent persons who cannot read or write, and are therefore not strictly comparable with the figures for other countries. The proportion in England and Wales in the period 1901–5 fell to 20 for males and 24 for females [58]; in Scotland, to 18 for males and 24 for females [61]; and in Ireland, to 112 for males and 88 for females [58]. In all cases there is steady progress, and in most instances rapid progress, towards the entire elimination of illiterates as above defined.

UNITED KINGDOM

The decrease of illiteracy in the United Kingdom since 1865 is indicated in the following table, which gives the proportion of married persons who signed the marriage registers by mark [118]:—

Year	Number of Persons who Signed the Marriage Registers by Mark					
	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland	
	Per 1000 Men Married	Per 1000 Women Married	Per 1000 Men Married	Per 1000 Women Married	Per 1000 Men Married	Per 1000 Women Married
1865	225	312	114	222	404	517
1870	198	273	103	195	372	465
1875	172	232	86	169	303	367
1880	140	186	74	132	262	303
1885	107	129	54	97	235	262
1890	72	83	39	64	204	209
1895	40	48	26	43	170	157
1900	28	32	22	28	132	107
1905	17	20	16	22	100	76
1906	15	19	15	21	86	62

Ireland

The proportions per cent. of the population, aged five years and upwards, who could read only, and who could neither read nor write, at the time of the last five censuses, and classified according to religious profession, are given as follows [150]:—

Religious Professions	Proportion per Cent. of Population aged 5 Years and upwards at Census in				
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	Read Only				
Roman Catholics	19.1	16.9	15.8	11.3	7.1
Protestant Episcopalians	20.2	16.8	14.2	9.9	6.2
Presbyterians	28.8	22.0	16.7	11.0	6.7
Methodists	17.9	12.4	9.9	7.2	4.4
All other denominations	16.7	12.9	10.2	7.4	4.8
Total population	20.0	17.3	15.5	11.0	6.9
	Neither Read nor Write				
Roman Catholics	45.8	39.9	30.1	22.0	16.4
Protestant Episcopalians	16.0	14.2	10.9	8.6	7.3
Presbyterians	11.1	9.6	7.1	5.6	4.9
Methodists	9.0	6.7	5.5	4.4	4.1
All other denominations	9.6	8.1	5.3	5.0	4.7
Total population	38.7	33.4	25.2	18.4	13.7

Belgium

The numbers of persons in Belgium between the ages of 15 and 60 who were unable to read and write, as recorded at the censuses of 1880, 1890, and 1900, were as follows [9]:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Total aged 15 to 59	
				Males	Females
1880	407,000	499,000	906,000	26	32
1890	359,000	441,000	800,000	21	25
1900	275,000	341,000	616,000	14	17

The percentage of recruits unable to read and write was 44 in 1850, 39 in 1860, 29 in 1870, 22 in 1880, 16 in 1890, 12 in 1900, 10 in 1905, and 9 in 1907 [14].

The Netherlands

The percentage of conscripts in the national militia unable to read or write has diminished as follows [35]:—

1865	18.2
1875	12.3
1885	10.5
1895	5.4
1905	2.4
1907	1.9

France

The proportion of married persons who signed the marriage document by a cross instead of their names diminished as follows [9]:—

Year	Percentage of Persons Married who Signed by a Cross	
	Males	Females
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1855	32	48
1860	30	45
1865	27	41
1870	27	40
1875	20	31
1880	16	25
1885	13	20
1890	8	14
1895	6	10
1900	5	6
1905	3	4
1906	3	4

The proportion of conscripts who could not read and write is given as follows [9]:—

	Percentage of Illiterate Conscripts
1855	36
1865	27
1875	18
1885	14
1895	7
1905	5

These percentages were determined by ascertaining the proportion who could not read *and* write, among those whose state of education was known.

Germany

The percentage of uneducated recruits in Germany (recruits *ohne Schulbildung*) is given as follows for a series of years [9]:—

1875	2.37
1880	1.59
1885	1.08
1890	0.54
1895	0.15
1900	0.07
1905	0.05

Italy

About 40 per cent. of the males, and 53 per cent. of the females, between 15 and 60 years of age, at the census of 1901, were unable to read and write. In 1882, the percentages were 52 and 69 respectively [9].

The percentage of recruits unable to read and write averaged [54]:—

1871–5	53.5
1881–5	47.3
1891–5	39.4
1901–5	31.6

Spain

Over 40 per cent. of the males, and over 65 per cent. of the females, between 16 and 60 years of age, at the census of 1900, were unable to read and write [9].

Portugal

Over 60 per cent of the males, and 80 per cent. of the females, aged between 15 and 60, at the census of 1900, were unable to read *or* write [9].

Russia

The percentage of recruits in the Russian Empire unable to read *or* write diminished as follows [9]:—

1875	78.8
1880	77.9
1885	73.4
1890	68.5
1894	62.4

United States of America

In the United States, illiteracy is defined so as to include "all persons at least 10 years of age unable to write their own language, the majority of them being also unable to read" [149].

The percentage of illiterates, so defined, at the last three censuses, is given as follows [149]:—

Year	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1880	15.83	18.16	16.97
1890	12.35	14.38	13.34
1900	10.14	11.22	10.66

According to race or nativity, the percentages illiterate were [149]:—

	1880	1890	1900
Native whites	8.75	6.23	4.64
Foreign-born whites	11.98	13.06	12.85
Negroes, Indians, and Mongolians	70.00	56.76	44.47
Total all races	16.97	13.34	10.66

Canada

The numbers of persons enumerated at the censuses of 1891 and 1901 who could read and write, read only, and who could not read, are given as follows [32]:—

	1891		1901	
	Number aged 5 and over	Per Cent. of Population aged 5 and over	Number aged 5 and over	Per Cent. of Population aged 5 and over
Population aged 5 and upwards	4,230,000	100	4,728,000	100
Read only	207,000	5	129,000	3
Read and write	3,177,000	75	3,919,000	83
Cannot read	846,000	20	680,000	14

Australia

The proportions of educated and illiterate persons per 10,000 of the total population, as enumerated at the censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901, are shown as follows [15]:—

	Proportions per 10,000 of Total Population		
	1881	1891	1901
Persons who could—			
Read and write	7,673	7,543	8,004
Read only	615	343	208
Not read	2,312	2,114	1,788

These figures relate to the whole population.

Considering only children of school age, *i.e.* children aged over 5 and under 15, the proportions were [15]:—

	1881	1891	1901
Children who could—			
Read and write	7,061	7,588	7,984
Read only	1,266	734	481
Not read	1,673	1,678	1,535

The percentage of persons married who signed with a mark diminished as follows [15]:—

Year	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1861	18.5	30.7	24.6
1871	10.6	16.4	13.5
1881	4.3	6.8	5.6
1891	2.3	2.4	2.34
1901	1.35	1.3	1.32
1906	0.92	0.86	0.89

New Zealand

The percentage of the population able to read and write, read only, or unable to read, is given as follows for three censuses [148]:—

Condition	Percentage of Population at Censuses		
	1886	1896	1906
Read and write	74.0	80.6	83.5
Read only	4.8	2.9	1.6
Cannot read	21.2	16.5	14.9

Between the ages of 10 and 40 years, over 99 per cent. of the population enumerated at the census of 1906 could read and write; between 50 and 55 years, 96 per cent.; between 60 and 65, 94 per cent.; between 70 and 75 years, 89 per cent.; 80 years and upwards, 86 per cent. [148].

The percentages of males and females, separately, who could read only and who could not read were [148]:—

Census Year	Read Only		Could not Read	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1886	4.36	5.31	20.24	22.28
1896	2.71	3.08	16.23	16.83
1906	1.48	1.73	14.49	15.36

The percentages of children aged 5 to 15 who could read and write, read only, or not read, are shown as follows for certain census years [15]:—

	1881	1891	1901
Percentage of children who could—			
Read and write	68.5	74.7	81.4
Read only	14.0	9.9	5.6
Not read	17.5	15.4	13.0

The following table shows the proportion of persons per 1000 marriages, by various religious denominations, who affixed marks to the marriage register, instead of signing their names [33]:—

Denomination	Proportion per 1000 Married who Signed by Mark							
	1881		1891		1901		1907	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Church of England	16.6	27.2	8.3	10.7	1.3	3.3	1.5	...
Presbyterians	10.3	29.6	5.8	8.7	2.7	4.7	0.9	1.9
Wesleyans and other Methodists	32.4	41.8	8.9	10.7	3.7	3.7	...	2.5
Roman Catholics	117.8	133.3	31.3	18.3	6.2	7.8	1.1	1.1
Other denominations	10.4	20.7	9.3	...	1.6	3.2	...	1.5
Marriages by registrars	39.2	93.5	27.4	43.1	13.8	15.7	4.8	12.8
Total marriages	32.0	58.0	13.9	16.8	4.6	6.2	1.5	3.1

Too much stress should not be laid on these percentages, since they fluctuate considerably from year to year. They merely serve to indicate in a general way the decline of illiteracy. See the table at the beginning of this article.

Cape Colony

The census of 1904 gave the following results respecting the proportion of persons who could read and write, or read only, or neither read nor write [27]:—

Capability	Percentages					
	Of Total Males		Of Total Females		Of Total Persons	
	European or White Races	Other Races	European or White Races	Other Races	European or White Races	Other Races
Read and write	76	10	74	10	75	10
Read only	2	2	2	2	2	2
Neither read nor write	22	88	24	88	23	88
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total numbers of persons	319,000	900,000	261,000	930,000	580,000	1,830,000

Among the persons who married during the years 1905–7, 27 per cent. of the brides and 27.6 per cent. of the bridegrooms were unable to write [29].

Egypt

The number of persons in Egypt able to read and write, as enumerated at the census of 1907, was 609,400, comprising 548,700 males and 60,700 females. The numbers of literates per 1000 of the population in 1897 and 1907 are given thus [192]:—

Nationality	1897		1907	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Egyptians	80	2	85	3
Foreigners	728	516	691	445

INCOME

See articles on *Income Tax* and *Wealth* (infra).

INCOME TAX

United Kingdom

The net receipt of income tax and produce per penny of tax in each year from 1897–8 is given as follows [37]:—

Year ended March 31	Net Receipt of Income Tax (*a*)				Produce for each Penny of the Tax (*b*)
	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	
	£	£	£	£	£
1897–8 (*a*)	14,898,851	1,601,784	670,742	17,171,377	2,188,380
1898–9 (*a*)	15,669,806	1,669,211	687,294	18,042,311	2,284,290
1899–1900	16,406,858	1,766,033	694,445	18,867,336	2,353,620
1900–1	23,772,051	2,839,835	949,274	27,561,160	2,475,440
1901–2	30,825,249	3,410,097	1,143,354	35,378,700	2,531,460
1902–3	33,720,346	3,696,186	1,243,314	38,659,846	2,535,860
1903–4	26,786,535	2,675,694	1,038,221	30,500,450	2,562,550
1904–5	27,389,732	2,860,782	1,013,140	31,263,654	2,580,530
1905–6	27,423,061	2,888,330	983,361	31,294,752	2,633,440
1906–7	28,024,957	2,857,746	999,246	31,891,949	2,666,870
1907–8 (*a*)	28,005,740	2,858,549	996,091	31,860,380	2,622,810

(*a*) In every year incomes not exceeding £160 a year were exempt. Further, in 1897–8 incomes not exceeding £400 were allowed an abatement of £160; and those between £400 and £500 were allowed an abatement of £100. From 1898–9 onwards the following abatements were allowed:—

£160 on incomes not exceeding £400
£150 on incomes from £400 to £500
£120 ,, ,, £500 ,, £600
£70 ,, ,, £600 ,, £700

In 1907–8 earned and unearned incomes below £2000 per annum were differentiated, and the former charged at 9d. in the £, while the latter were charged 1s. [37].

The rate of tax in the £ was 8d. from 1897–8 to 1899–1900; 1s. in 1900–1; 1s. 2d. in 1901–2; 1s. 3d. in 1902–3; 1s. 1d. in 1903–4; and 1s. in 1904–5 and subsequent years, subject to the above abatements.

(*b*) The produce per penny is based on the net produce of the tax, which differs slightly from the net receipt.

The receipt from income tax in 1908–9 amounted to about £33,930,000, and the estimated receipt for 1909–10 to £37,400,000 [129]. Owing, however, to the rejection of the Finance Bill by the House of Lords in December 1909, only about £13,300,000 of this latter sum was collected in 1909–10.

The gross amounts of income, classified in classes, brought under the review of the Inland Revenue authorities in each year from 1895-6 onwards, together with the amounts on which income tax was received, are given as follows [22], [37]:—

Year ended March 31	Gross Amounts of Income Assessed to Tax						Total Income on which Tax was Received
	Profits from Ownership of Lands, Houses, &c.	Profits from Occupation of Lands, &c.	Profits from British and other Government Securities	Profits from Business, Professions, Employments, &c.	Salaries of Government, Corporation, and Public Company Officials	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1895-6	210,626,500	18,642,900	38,583,900	356,619,800	53,306,800	677,769,900	487,958,900
1896-7	214,199,300	18,496,700	38,497,500	377,098,800	56,449,300	704,741,600	503,664,600
1897-8	216,457,400	18,290,800	38,609,300	401,312,900	59,790,800	734,461,200	525,211,200
1898-9	223,832,200	17,632,000	39,409,200	416,505,900	65,288,000	762,667,300	548,229,500
1899-1900	228,383,900	17,596,200	39,408,700	436,253,100	70,093,500	791,735,400	564,868,700
1900-1	232,810,200	17,628,800	41,364,000	466,189,800	75,381,800	833,355,500	594,106,300
1901-2	238,231,900	17,589,800	44,288,700	487,731,700	79,151,400	866,993,500	607,550,900
1902-3	241,887,400	17,541,700	46,121,400	491,646,200	82,441,800	879,638,500	608,606,900
1903-4	251,784,500	17,544,500	44,947,900	502,402,500	86,079,200	902,758,600	615,012,400
1904-5	255,127,400	17,479,600	45,580,600	504,567,800	89,374,300	912,129,700	619,328,100
1905-6	258,948,700	17,460,100	46,925,700	508,664,300	93,185,800	925,184,600	632,024,700
1906-7	263,741,600	17,436,800	46,722,300	518,669,800	97,131,500	943,702,000	640,048,200
1907-8 (a)	264,487,800	17,380,200	48,215,300	518,761,300	97,734,400	946,579,000	652,886,600
Income on which tax was received in 1907-8 (a)	156,825,800	4,025,900	43,185,100	394,498,300	54,351,500	652,886,600	...

(a) The statistics for 1907-8 are somewhat incomplete owing to a change in practice following legislation.

Gross income in the year 1906-7 is shown in greater detail in the next table for the several parts of the United Kingdom, it being understood, however, that the amounts of income stated under each part of the kingdom represent the amounts assessed to the income tax in that part, and not necessarily the amounts earned there. Figures for 1896-7 are also given for comparison [22], [37]:—

Class of Income	Gross Income in the Year 1906-7						Gross Income in the Year 1896-7
	England			Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	
	London	Rest of England	Total				United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Profits from ownership of—							
Lands	103,300	36,411,700	36,515,000	5,811,200	9,726,900	52,053,100	54,800,900
Houses	47,885,500	137,566,200	185,451,700	19,934,600	5,010,600	210,396,900	158,774,500
Other property	97,200	791,800	889,000	400,800	1,700	1,291,500	623,900
Profits from occupation of lands (a)	25,400	12,233,400	12,258,800	1,936,000	3,242,000	17,436,800	18,496,700
Profits from British and other Government securities	...	...	...	...	...	46,722,300	38,497,500
Profits from business, &c.—							
Railways in the U.K.	20,717,200	14,167,200	34,884,400	5,526,200	1,659,700	42,070,300	37,541,300
,, out of the U.K.	18,590,400	116,000	18,706,400	25,600	4,200	18,736,200	12,833,100
Mines	59,200	14,296,600	14,355,800	1,992,000	23,900	16,371,700	10,509,300
Gasworks	1,656,600	4,888,900	6,545,500	537,900	234,500	7,317,900	5,589,500
Waterworks	1,510,900	3,626,800	5,137,700	482,500	74,400	5,694,600	4,015,300
Canals, &c.	786,600	2,286,800	3,073,400	545,800	191,700	3,810,900	3,433,900
Ironworks	9,500	1,970,100	1,979,600	1,050,900	...	3,030,500	1,840,400
Other businesses, professions, &c.	186,145,800	179,783,300	365,929,100	42,881,000	12,827,600	421,637,700	301,396,000
Total: Businesses, &c.	229,476,200	221,135,700	450,611,900	53,041,900	15,016,000	518,669,800	377,098,800
Salaries of officials—							
Government	21,850,100	...	21,850,100	315,200	1,435,300	23,600,600	17,854,800
Corporations and public companies	27,024,400	36,261,000	63,285,400	7,309,400	2,936,200	73,531,000	38,594,500
Total gross income (b)	326,462,100	444,399,800	770,861,900	88,749,100	37,368,700	943,702,000	704,741,600

(a) Mainly farmers' profits. Profits of nurseries and market-gardens are also included.

(b) The amount of profits from Government securities is included only in the total for the United Kingdom. The amount includes profits from [37]—

British Government securities	£15,683,200
Indian ,, ,,	8,768,300
Colonial ,, ,,	13,932,700
Foreign ,, ,,	8,338,100
	£46,722,300

The gross amount of income brought under the review of the Inland Revenue in 1907–8 was £990,000,000, and in 1908–9 it was £1,040,000,000 [38].

The total income which was identified by the Inland Revenue authorities as derived by this country from abroad amounted in the year 1886–7 to £44,508,000; 1896–7 to £56,319,000; 1906–7 to £79,560,000 [37].

These amounts, of course, are not, and cannot be, exhaustive of all the income received from abroad. This could be ascertained only from complete declarations made by all those persons who receive it, and such full declarations do not at present exist. Mr. George Paish has estimated that the annual income derived from companies trading abroad is about £140,000,000. Even this sum is exclusive of interest on money deposited in banks abroad by persons resident in the United Kingdom, and is also exclusive of income from capital privately placed abroad [70].

The total amount of income in 1906–7 represented by assessments on employés was £120,882,700, comprising the amount of £97,131,600 given in the above table as salaries of government and other officials, and £23,751,100 received by other employés. The number of assessments was 519,189, made up of 417,845 in respect of salaries of officials of the government, &c., and 101,344 on other employés. In 1901–2 the total number of assessments on employés was 437,589, and the total amount of income, £101,692,300. The class of officials of public companies tends to increase rather rapidly by the conversion of private concerns into public companies [37].

It is possible to classify, according to amounts, the profits from businesses, professions, employments, &c. (Schedule D of the income tax), and the salaries of government, corporation, and public company officials (Schedule E), and such a classification is given in the next table. These profits and salaries do not, however, represent the whole of the income of those persons, &c., assessed under Schedules D and E, since one person may be liable to tax under all five Schedules A, B, C, D, and E in respect of different parts of his income. Also, the number of assessments does not represent the number of separate persons or firms, &c., paying tax, since, as just stated, a single person may be taxed under more than one schedule, and so be counted more than once, or may form part of a firm under one schedule, and be assessed as a single individual under another. These remarks should be borne in mind in using the following table [37]:—

Assessments to Income Tax, **1906–7**, under Schedules D and E

Amount of Profit or Income	Number of Assessments				Gross Amount of Income			
	Employés	Persons not Employés	Firms and Public Companies	Local Authorities	Employés	Persons not Employés	Firms and Public Companies	Local Authorities
				ENGLAND	£	£	£	£
Not exceeding £160 (*a*)	148,151	93,833	14,083	4,195	9,505,400	8,490,600	1,006,600	189,300
£160 to £200	109,613	89,150	4,800	261	19,996,900	16,739,400	907,500	47,600
£200 ,, £500	166,935	98,268	19,309	938	49,495,500	30,987,500	6,933,500	311,400
£500 ,, £1,000	24,063	18,434	11,929	559	16,789,800	12,947,600	8,770,700	495,100
£1,000 ,, £5,000	5,659	7,653	17,240	898	9,350,700	14,527,400	40,103,400	2,070,600
£5,000 and upwards	107	716	7,360	504	1,068,200	9,277,800	231,362,600	15,795,800
Total	454,528	308,054	74,721	7,355	106,206,500	92,770,300	289,084,300	18,819,800
				SCOTLAND				
Not exceeding £160 (*a*)	15,605	24,415	2,380	2,403	1,080,300	1,498,900	149,300	70,100
£160 to £200	11,181	10,060	1,093	73	2,047,900	1,860,000	203,200	13,600
£200 ,, £500	15,117	11,559	3,898	198	4,454,500	3,487,500	1,343,600	64,100
£500 ,, £1,000	1,883	1,695	2,955	104	1,326,600	1,114,000	1,624,600	72,300
£1,000 ,, £5,000	455	645	2,777	150	799,100	1,170,800	6,211,100	329,400
£5,000 and upwards	5	51	908	62	55,700	557,400	28,649,700	2,143,600
Total	44,246	48,355	13,311	2,992	9,764,100	9,688,600	38,181,500	2,693,100
				IRELAND				
Not exceeding £160 (*a*)	6,735	5,997	619	154	466,000	531,800	45,200	7,700
£160 to £200	4,610	6,529	394	9	849,600	1,204,800	74,400	1,700
£200 ,, £500	7,699	5,144	1,047	37	2,286,700	1,549,500	364,700	11,800
£500 ,, £1,000	1,150	671	552	23	794,200	474,500	406,100	16,700
£1,000 ,, £5,000	255	299	700	44	456,800	583,800	1,578,000	106,300
£5,000 and upwards	6	11	213	25	58,800	78,400	5,861,700	1,447,700
Total	20,415	18,651	3,525	292	4,912,100	4,422,800	8,330,100	1,591,900
				UNITED KINGDOM				
Not exceeding £160 (*a*)	170,491	124,245	17,082	6,752	11,051,700	10,321,300	1,201,100	267,100
£160 to £200	125,404	105,739	6,287	345	22,894,400	19,804,200	1,185,100	62,900
£200 ,, £500	189,711	114,971	24,254	1,173	56,236,700	36,024,500	8,641,800	387,300
£500 ,, £1,000	27,096	20,730	14,736	686	18,910,600	14,530,100	10,801,400	494,100
£1,000 ,, £5,000	6,369	8,597	20,717	1,092	10,606,600	16,282,000	47,892,500	2,506,300
£5,000 and upwards	118	778	8,481	591	1,182,700	9,913,600	265,874,000	19,387,100
Total	519,189	375,060	91,557	10,639	120,882,700	106,881,700	335,595,900	23,104,800

(*a*) But not exempt from tax.

In addition to the above amounts there were also assessed under Schedule D the following amounts of income declared by agents, bankers, and coupon dealers who deduct tax on behalf of the revenue, namely: England, £28,866,500; Scotland, £339,200; Ireland, £130,500; United Kingdom, £29,336,200. This income cannot be classified.

Having regard to the remarks preceding the above table, the numbers of assessments of "employés" and "persons not employés" do represent the same numbers of separate individuals, though the income assessed is not to be taken as their total income. Under the remaining heads the numbers of individuals affected cannot be stated.

Persons whose incomes are between £160 and £700 per year are allowed certain abatements from their incomes, and are taxed on the remainder. The numbers of such persons who claim these abatements approximately represent the numbers of all persons possessing incomes between the stated limits, although some more or less small addition should be made for those persons who do not claim abatement, though entitled to it, and for those who escape assessment altogether, though liable to it. The numbers of abatements allowed in recent years are given as follows [37]:—

Year	Rate of Tax in the £	Number of Abatements on Incomes between				
		£160 and £400	£400 and £500	£500 and £600	£600 and £700	Total (£160 to £700)
	s. d.					
1897-8	0 8	481,306	26,056	...	...	507,362
1898-9	0 8	495,791	31,669	11,115	3,940	542,515
1899-1900	0 8	515,680	38,055	16,861	6,714	577,310
1900-1	1 0	530,014	42,123	20,520	8,647	601,304
1901-2	1 2	554,727	46,967	23,899	10,490	636,083
1902-3	1 3	575,444	49,610	26,737	11,982	663,773
1903-4	0 11	603,338	51,922	27,777	12,879	695,916
1904-5	1 0	612,548	53,384	29,227	13,483	708,642
1905-6	1 0	622,437	56,305	31,100	14,886	724,728
1906-7	1 0	628,818	58,704	33,150	16,607	737,279

The numbers in the earlier years are likely to differ more from the numbers of persons actually receiving the incomes stated than is the case in the later years, since the higher rate of income tax in the later years would probably induce an increasing number of persons to avail themselves of the concession of abatement.

Prussia

In Prussia, incomes of £45 a year and upwards are subject to income tax. It is a progressive tax, starting at about 6s. on incomes of £45, and rising by numerous steps to 4 per cent. on incomes of £5000 and upwards [180].

The number of taxpayers increased from 2,440,000 in 1892 to 5,880,000 in 1908. The income assessed to the tax increased in the same period from about £290,000,000 to about £660,000,000, and the amount of tax from over £6,000,000 to over £13,000,000 [177].

There is also in Prussia a supplementary tax to the income tax, devised principally to subject to taxation that part of an estate which yields no income. This property tax is progressive, starting at a rate of about 3s. on properties valued at between £300 and £400, and rising to £5 on properties between £10,000 and £11,000 in value, and an additional 10s. for every £1000 above a value of £11,000 [278]. The number of payers of this tax, value assessed to tax, and amount of tax, increased as follows [177]:—

	1895	1908
Taxpayers	1,152,000	1,503,000
Value of property taxed	£3,150,000,000	£4,500,000,000
Amount of tax	£1,530,000	£2,210,000

Australia

An income tax is levied in all the Australian states. The amounts paid in 1901-2 and 1906-7 were as follows [15]:—

	1901-2	1906-7
	£	£
New South Wales	211,900	283,400
Victoria	220,600	355,100
Queensland (*a*)	66,200	284,500
South Australia	80,900	166,600
Western Australia (*a*)	85,900	116,900
Tasmania (*a*)	20,200	116,900
Commonwealth	685,700	1,323,400

(*a*) Inclusive of allied taxes.

The rates of tax were (1908) as follows [15]:—

In New South Wales, 6d. in the pound on incomes above £200 per annum.

In Victoria, 3d. in the pound on incomes up to £500, 4d. from £500 to £1000; 5d. on incomes from £1000 to £1500, and 6d. on incomes over £1500; with double these rates if the income is derived from property ("unearned"). Incomes under £200 are exempt.

In QUEENSLAND, incomes of £200 are exempt. Earned incomes from £200 to £500 pay 6d. in the pound. Incomes from £500 to £1000 pay 6d. on the first £500, and 7d. on every pound over this amount. Incomes from £1000 to £1500 pay 7d. in the pound for the first £1000, and 8d. thereafter. Incomes over £1500 pay 8d. in the pound. Incomes from property pay 9d. for every pound.

In SOUTH AUSTRALIA, incomes under £150 are exempt. Earned incomes from £150 to £800 pay 4½d. in the pound. Above £800, 7d. in the pound is payable on all over £800. Incomes from property are subject to 9d. in the pound up to £800, and 13½d. for every pound above that amount.

In WESTERN AUSTRALIA, incomes under £200 are exempt. On incomes above this amount 4d. in the pound is payable.

In TASMANIA, incomes under £100 are exempt, and above that amount pay 1s. in the pound.

In all the states various abatements and deductions are allowed besides those mentioned above.

NEW ZEALAND

An income tax is levied in New Zealand on incomes above £300. The tax is not levied, however, in respect of rents and profits derived from the direct use of land, as these sources of income are subject to the land tax (*q.v.*). In 1907–8 the tax rate was 6d. in the pound on the first taxable £1000, and 1s. thereafter. The amount of income tax paid, and the numbers of taxpayers, increased as follows [33]:—

Year	Taxpayers	Income Tax
		£
1897–8	4,588	115,210
1902–3	7,589	200,683
1907–8	10,420	304,905

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

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See also articles on *Agriculture*, *Coal*, *Factories*, *Iron and Steel*, *Mining*, *Occupations*, *Shipbuilding*, &c.

UNITED KINGDOM

A census of production in the United Kingdom was taken in 1907, but only a few preliminary results are yet available. These will be found at the end of this volume. A general idea of the position of some important industries in this country may, meanwhile, be obtained by considering the numbers employed, or the production and consumption of the materials used or manufactured in them. Such statistics of the coal-mining, iron-ore, pig-iron, shipbuilding, cotton, woollen, and worsted industries are here given.

The progress of coal-mining may be shown by the following figures. The numbers of persons employed increased from 681,700 in 1895 [83] to 759,900 in 1900 [83] and to 918,400 in 1907 [75]. The production averaged per year 181 million tons of coal during the three years 1893–5; 221 million tons during 1899–1901; and 252 million tons during 1905–7 [28]. The value at the pit's mouth during these three periods averaged £58,600,000, £102,500,000, and £98,000,000 respectively [28]. The average annual consumption of coal was 140 million tons during 1893–5; 164 million tons during 1899–1901; and 176 million tons during 1905–7; equivalent to 3.6, 4, and 4 tons per capita respectively [28]. The balance between production and consumption represents exports.

The production and consumption of iron ore are shown as follows [28]:—

Period	Average Annual Quantities		
	Production	Consumption	Consumption per Capita
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1893–5	12,060,000	16,370,000	0.42
1899–1901	13,580,000	19,880,000	0.48
1905–7	15,270,000	22,860,000	0.52

The difference between production and consumption represents practically the consumption by the United Kingdom of foreign ore, which increased from about 4 million tons per year in the first period to about 7½ million tons per year in the last.

The production and consumption of pig-iron are similarly shown as follows [28]:—

Period	Average Annual Quantities		
	Production	Consumption	Consumption per Capita
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1893–5	7,370,000	6,590,000	0.17
1899–1901	8,770,000	7,730,000	0.19
1905–7	9,940,000	8,450,000	0.19

The balance between production and consumption represents exports, which increased from about 800,000 tons per year in the first period to 1,500,000 tons per year in the last.

The progress of shipbuilding is shown as follows (vessels for the Royal Navy are excluded) [22]:—

	Average Annual Tonnage		
	1893–5	1899–1901	1905–7
Vessels built for British owners	530,000	750,000	840,000
Vessels built for foreigners, including war vessels	100,000	200,000	240,000
Total	630,000	950,000	1,080,000

The earnings of the carrying trade of the United Kingdom have been estimated by the British Board of Trade to be about £90,000,000 per annum [80].

The total value of the iron and steel goods of all sorts, including ships, machinery, tools, hardware, &c., produced in the United Kingdom in 1907 is given by Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money as about £170,000,000. Ships, machinery, tools, and hardware alone accounted for £80,000,000 [152].

The consumption of cotton in Great Britain increased from 3,384,000 bales of 500 lbs. in 1890–1 to 3,690,000 bales in 1907–8 [91]. The number of spindles at work in 1908 was nearly 53 millions [90]. In the cotton factories in 1907 were employed 576,800 persons [7], as compared with 522,600 in 1901 and 532,900 in 1896 [22]. The amount of wages paid in the cotton industry in a year is probably over £26,000,000 [156]. The value of the output of the cotton industry in 1907 is given by Mr. Chiozza Money as about £135,000,000 [152].

The production and consumption of wool are given as follows [153]:—

Period	Average Annual Quantities	
	Production	Consumption
	lbs.	lbs.
1891–5	146,000,000	491,000,000
1896–1900	139,000,000	522,000,000
1901–5	134,000,000	477,000,000
1906–8	132,000,000	543,000,000

Including pulled wool, wool from imported sheep-skins, &c., the average annual consumption of wool was [153], [154]:—

1891–5	646,000,000 lbs.
1896–1900	683,000,000 ,,
1901–5	663,000,000 ,,
1906–8	771,000,000 ,,

The numbers of spindles and power-looms in woollen and worsted factories in the United Kingdom in 1890 and 1904 were as follows [155]:—

	1890		1904	
	Spindles	Power-looms	Spindles	Power-looms
Woollen & shoddy factories	3,450,000	62,900	2,900,000	51,800
Worsted factories	3,070,000	67,400	3,780,000	52,700
Totals	6,520,000	130,300	6,680,000	104,500

The numbers of persons employed in factories in the woollen and worsted industries varied from 284,400 in 1896 to 259,900 in 1901 [22], and to 261,200 in 1907 [7].

The amount of wages paid in the woollen and worsted industries (including carpet, flock, and shoddy) is probably over £10,000,000 per annum [156]. The value of the output in 1907 is given by Mr. Chiozza Money as about £85,000,000 [152].

The annual value of British building and repair contracts of all kinds is given by Mr. Money as probably over £100,000,000 [152].

The Netherlands

From statistics of excise revenue it is found that there were in Holland in 1897 and 1907 [35]:—

	1897	1907
Distilleries	544	551
Sugar refineries	10	11
Beet-sugar factories	30	28
Salt-works	47	37
Breweries	498	453
Vinegar manufactories	92	82

The production of sugar averaged 159,000 tons per annum during 1898 to 1902, and 148,000 tons during 1903–7 [1].

The number of manufactories using steam-engines increased from 3236 in 1886 to 4198 in 1896, to 4936 in 1906, and 4946 in 1907. The number of steam-boilers in these establishments was 4242, 5678, 7160, and 7226 respectively [35].

Relatively small quantities of coal are produced. The production in 1898 and 1907 was as follows [35]:—

	[illegible]	1907
Production . Tons	148,000	711,000
Value . . . £	54,000	410,000

The number of persons employed at coal mines was 489 in 1898, and 4017 in 1907 [35].

Between the two dates given the production of coal showed a continuous increase.

Belgium

The Belgian industrial census of October 1896 gave the following general results [14]:—

Industries	Number of Undertakings, &c.		Total Personnel			Mean Horse-power Employed (Steam, Gas, and Oil)
	Total	In Activity	Males	Females	Total	
Textiles	61,153	60,518	71,090	98,690	169,780	67,480
Clothing	88,495	86,964	28,640	109,330	137,970	850
Metals	21,439	21,185	130,220	4,110	134,330	75,600
Mining	798	665	118,620	9,690	128,310	134,420
Quarrying	2,326	2,153	37,970	1,000	38,970	20,300
Building, &c.	28,569	24,881	92,770	810	93,580	5,780
Food products	23,600	23,385	84,940	5,510	90,450	64,590
Wood-working, furnishing, &c. .	40,212	38,813	86,460	1,990	88,450	7,430
Leather and skins	33,845	33,372	49,760	7,980	57,710	3,090
Transport	18,895	18,286	40,080	1,790	41,870	195,110
Others	18,133	15,867	96,670	24,150	120,820	53,600
Total . . .	337,395	326,089	837,220	265,020	1,102,240	628,250

The personnel comprised [14]:—

	Males	Females	Total
Directing and salaried staff . . .	206,540	71,780	278,320
Members of the families of directing staff (*membres de la famille*) . .	33,180	17,470	50,650
Wage-earners, excluding home-workers	561,270	110,330	671,600
Wage-earners, home-workers . .	36,230	65,440	101,670
Total . . .	837,220	265,020	1,102,240

The numbers of steam-engines and total horse-power employed in Belgium in 1900 and 1906 are given as follows [14]:—

Service	Number		Horse-power	
	1900	1906	1900	1906
Railways—				
State . .	3,040	3,780	540,200	818,300
Companies .	1,300	1,690	125,500	192,800
Navigation—				
State . .	40	50	10,800	66,500
Private . .	640	1,100	63,100	114,700
Industry, including agriculture, mining, &c.	17,970	19,750	669,300	870,400
Total . .	22,990	26,370	1,408,900	2,062,700

Comparative statistics of quarrying, coal-mining, iron and steel, and zinc industries are given in the following tables.

The number of quarries in Belgium increased from 1409 in 1895 to 1680 in 1906; the number of workmen from 31,800 to 37,900; and the value of the products from £1,640,000 to £2,490,000 [14].

Coal-mining production is given as follows [14]:—

	1895	1900	1906
Production Mill. Tons	20.1	23.0	23.1
Value . Mill. £	7.7	10.3	14.1
Persons employed .	119,000	132,700	139,400
Mean annual wages per person . £	38	50	54

There were in these years, respectively, 223, 219, and 219 coal-mines, of which 122, 118, and 122, respectively, were worked. The persons employed in 1906 comprised 5040 women above 16 years of age, and 9970 boys and 2015 girls under 16 years. 95,370 men, 31 women, and 6830 boys were working underground [14].

The production of pig iron is shown as follows [14]:—

	1895	1900	1906
Production . Tons	815,000	1,000,000	1,340,000
Value . . . £	1,610,000	3,660,000	3,900,000
Number of wage-earners	2,950	3,640	4,180
Pig-iron works in activity . .	17	17	16
Pig-iron works inactive	3	1	1
Furnaces in activity .	29	38	38
Furnaces inactive .	11	4	4

The production of finished iron is shown as follows [14]:—

	1895	1900	1906
Production . Tons	438,000	352,000	352,000
Value . . . £	2,230,000	2,800,000	2,130,000
Number of wage-earners	13,590	14,130	12,310

The production of steel ingots (blooms) and of finished products, such as rails, is shown as follows [14]:—

	Steel Ingots		Rails, &c.	
	1895	1906	1895	1906
Production Tons	46,000	638,000	360,000	1,145,000
Value . £	180,000	2,700,000	1,700,000	6,760,000

4690 workmen were employed in the manufacture of steel ingots, &c., in 1895, and 16,240 in 1906 [14].

The production of zinc is given as follows [14]:—

	1895	1906
Production . . . Tons	106,000	146,000
Value . . . . . £	1,540,000	3,940,000
Wage-earners	4,780	6,440

DENMARK

The results of an industrial census taken in June 1906, compared with the results of a similar census taken in 1897, are shown as follows [157], [209]:—

Trade or Industry	Number of Undertakings		Total Personnel		Number of Wage-earners or Operatives only (*Ouvriers industriels propres*)					
					1897			1906		
	1897	1906	1897	1906	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Manufacture of food and other articles of consumption . . .	11,300	12,050	47,000	55,000	23,100	7,400	30,500	23,200	10,100	33,300
Textiles	4,360	3,010	18,000	19,000	4,800	7,800	12,600	5,000	9,300	14,300
Clothing, dressmaking, &c. .	23,550	28,880	55,000	63,000	13,500	14,800	28,300	12,200	19,400	31,600
Building, construction, cabinetmaking, &c. . .	19,780	22,490	63,000	76,000	42,100	300	42,400	51,600	400	52,000
Wood-working, &c. . . .	4,900	4,450	13,000	13,000	7,600	500	8,100	7,300	500	7,800
Leather and leather goods .	230	180	1,500	1,000	1,200	40	1,240	900	40	940
Stone, pottery, and glass-work, &c.	1,760	1,750	16,000	17,000	12,600	1,100	13,700	13,500	1,100	14,600
Working in metals and metal goods; machine and instrument making .	9,380	9,880	39,000	49,000	26,200	1,100	27,300	34,000	1,700	35,700
Chemical, electrical, gas industries, &c. . . .	670	720	7,000	9,000	3,700	1,400	5,100	5,200	1,900	7,100
Paper-making, &c. . . .	80	110	2,500	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,100	1,100	2,200
Bookbinding, printing, and other industries connected with literature and art	1,250	1,670	8,000	10,000	4,000	1,400	5,400	5,000	2,100	7,100
Total of above . .	77,260	85,190	270,000	315,000	139,800	36,840	176,640	159,000	47,640	206,640

The total personnel in 1906 comprised 85,000 proprietors, directors, managers, &c.; 12,000 overseers, clerks, shopmen, &c.; 11,000 shop boys, &c.; and 207,000 other workers and operatives. The number of undertakings was 77,256 in 1897, and 85,242 in 1906. The total horse-power employed was 49,200 in 1897, and 125,400 in 1906 [157].

The total numbers occupied in 1906, and the numbers of wage-earners (*ouvriers industriels propres*) only, per 10,000 inhabitants, are shown as follows [157]:—

Group of Industries	Numbers Occupied per 10,000 Population in							
	The Capital		Provincial Towns		Rural Communes		Whole Country	
	Total Personnel	Wage-earners only	Total Personnel	Wage-earners only	Total Personnel	Wage-earners only	Total Personnel	Wage-earners only
Manufacture of foodstuffs, &c.	311	205	366	238	132	67	213	128
Textiles	105	94	161	142	34	18	73	57
Clothing, dressmaking, &c. .	476	336	345	178	134	34	244	122
Building, &c.	417	343	437	341	207	108	294	200
Metal industries, &c. . .	386	314	318	254	83	42	190	138
Other industries . . .	329	261	296	230	136	98	207	157
Total in all industries .	2,024	1,553	1,923	1,383	726	367	1,221	802

Of the male wage-earners in 1906, 51 per cent. were bachelors; 48 per cent. married; and 1 per cent. widowed. Of the female operatives, 66 per cent. were single; 26 per cent. married; and 8 per cent. widowed. The percentage distribution, according to age, was as follows [157]:—

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Females
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 14 years	1.2	1.5	22 to 60 years	66.7	65.4
14 to 18 ,,	14.8	8.5	Over 60 ,,	2.0	2.1
18 ,, 22 ,,	15.3	22.5		100	100

The mechanical power, other than wind and water, employed in industrial undertakings at the last two censuses is given as follows [209]:—

Industry	Motor-power (exclusive of Wind and Water) in Undertakings reporting Power			
	1897		1906	
	Number of Undertakings	Horse-power	Number of Undertakings	Horse-power
Foodstuffs, &c.	1,841	19,150	2,478	35,940
Textiles	216	4,960	235	11,090
Clothing, &c.	45	300	170	1,160
Building, &c.	176	3,290	501	9,820
Wood-working, &c.	402	3,720	724	9,070
Leather and leather goods	55	310	61	850
Stone, pottery, &c.	273	5,830	428	13,500
Metal-working, &c.	436	4,670	892	12,930
Chemicals, &c.	181	4,600	324	23,350
Paper, &c.	32	1,690	45	4,020
Printing, &c.	199	670	393	2,580
Total of above	3,856	49,190	6,251	124,310

FRANCE

The number of mines and quarries, farms, manufactories, and other industrial establishments, &c., in France, as enumerated at the census of 1901, is given as follows [9]:—

Industries	Establishments, &c.
Fishing	11,762
Agriculture and forestry	2,086,374
Mining and quarrying	7,500
Manufactures	658,819
Transport, &c.	22,448
Commercial	338,490
Liberal professions	44,495
Others	14,521
Total	3,184,409

In 928,393 of these establishments, including 756,190 agricultural and forestry concerns, no *employés* were engaged; 2,029,478 establishments had from 1 to 4 employés each; 153,920 from 5 to 10; 33,890 from 11 to 20; 23,446 from 21 to 100; 2627 from 101 to 200; 1430 from 201 to 500; 346 from 501 to 1000; 151 from 1001 to 2000; 50 from 2001 to 5000; and 19 had over 5000 employés each. Details were not available for 10,659 concerns [9].

The number of establishments using steam or other motive power was returned as 78,325, distributed as follows [9]:—

	Establishments with Motors	Horse-power	
		Steam	Water
Agriculture	19,751	90,735	50,349
Mines, &c.	227	208,338	798
Food products	29,322	189,501	215,774
Textiles	4,534	408,104	49,259
Metallurgy	123	137,192	19,483
Forges, foundries, &c.	6,028	185,361	28,535
Others	18,340	562,068	159,832
Total	78,325	1,781,299	524,030

The number of establishments using steam machines, and the horse-power employed in 1896 and 1907, are shown as follows [9]:—

	1896	1907
Number of industrial establishments using steam-power	52,971	61,773
Number of steam-power machines in the above establishments	67,300	79,800
Horse-power used in—		
Mines and quarries	179,700	421,300
Metallurgical industries	226,700	442,600
Alimentary industries	136,100	221,200
Textiles and clothing	279,500	493,000
Agriculture	111,100	162,100
Other industries	329,900	733,600
Total	1,263,000	2,473,800

The horse-power employed on railways and tramways and on merchant vessels is given as follows [9]:—

	1896	1907
Railways and tramways	4,206,700	7,564,400
Vessels other than war vessels	813,100	1,255,700

The production and value of certain minerals and metals in France in 1897 and 1907 are given as follows [9]:—

	Production in 1897		Production in 1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Mill. Tons	£	Mill. Tons	£
Coal, &c.	30.3	13,360,000	36.1	22,010,000
Iron ore	4.5	600,000	9.9	1,900,000
Other mining products	1.3	920,000	1.8	1,490,000
Pig-iron	2.4	5,820,000	3.5	8,530,000
Wrought iron and steel	1.7	14,170,000	2.4	22,290,000
Other metals	...	1,750,000	...	3,300,000
Total value of above	...	36,620,000	...	59,520,000

The number of persons employed at mines increased from 156,500 in 1897 to 208,100 in 1907, and the number of workers in the metals increased from 72,100 in the former year to 89,800 in the latter [9].

The construction of ships has varied considerably. The average annual net tonnage built during 1895–7 was 32,800 in respect of sailing ships, and 6400 in respect of steam ships, or a total net tonnage of 39,200. During 1905–7 the average annual net tonnage built was 12,700 for sailing ships, and 24,800 for steam vessels, or a total of 37,500 tons [9].

In the sugar industry there were 367 factories in 1896–7, and 255 in 1907–8. The quantity of sugar beets used in the factories and the production of refined sugar were [9]:—

Year	Sugar Beets used in Factories	Refined Sugar Produced
	Tons	Tons
1896–7	6,100,000	660,000
1901–2	9,200,000	1,030,000
1904–5	4,600,000	550,000
1905 6	8,300,000	970,000
1906–7	5,400,000	670,000
1907–8	5,400,000	650,000

The numbers of persons employed in the sugar industry were [9]:—

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total
1896–7	43,654	3,597	2,556	49,807
1901–2	42,774	3,196	2,415	48,385
1904–5	42,047	2,890	1,791	46,728
1905–6	44,885	2,934	1,771	49,590
1906–7	41,531	2,618	1,590	45,739
1907–8	34,128	1,957	1,140	37,225

Germany

An industrial census of the German Empire was taken in June 1907, which ascertained the number of undertakings or industrial concerns and their personnel. Undertakings which employed persons who obtained therein the main part of their earnings or livelihood were described as principal undertakings (*Hauptbetriebe*). Other undertakings, which employed persons who found therein merely a supplementary source of income, were described as subordinate undertakings (*Nebenbetriebe*).

The numbers of undertakings enumerated at the last two censuses in the principal groups of industries (exclusive of agriculture and forestry, railways, and post and telegraph concerns) were as follows [158]:—

Groups of Industries	Number of Undertakings		Number of *Hauptbetriebe* only	
	1895	1907	1895	1907
Gardening, &c.	27,944	36,595	24,768	34,696
Cattle-breeding, &c., and fishing	25,603	27,111	17,553	18,620
Mining, blasting, &c.	6,446	6,079	4,164	5,266
Quarrying, &c.	53,047	52,435	48,229	47,626
Metal-working	174,069	166,663	158,457	152,583
Engineering, &c.	102,559	108,477	87,879	94,502
Chemical industries	11,541	11,133	10,385	10,562
Textiles	248,617	161,218	205,292	136,364
Wood-working, &c.	262,252	241,375	219,914	205,418
Foods, &c.	314,473	359,924	269,971	309,836
Clothing	802,673	732,650	742,564	683,543
Cleaning	118,289	138,285	106,281	125,738
Building	230,837	232,654	198,985	208,418
Commercial	777,495	1,088,298	635,209	842,140
Transport (excluding railways, post and telegraph concerns)	100,646	113,733	78,696	88,310
Hotels, restaurants, &c.	278,689	374,195	234,437	329,577
Others	122,915	174,766	101,673	130,506
Total	3,658,088	4,025,591	3,144,457	3,423,645

The numbers of persons employed in the *Hauptbetrieben* are given as follows [158]:—

Group of Industries	Persons Employed in Undertakings					
	1895			1907		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Gardening, &c.	57,860	17,130	74,990	86,150	33,610	119,760
Cattle-breeding, &c., and fishing	26,560	1,580	28,140	31,050	3,310	34,360
Mining, &c.	519,610	16,680	536,290	840,200	20,700	860,900
Quarrying, &c.	505,970	52,380	558,350	686,130	84,430	770,560
Metal-working	595,720	44,040	639,760	853,840	83,180	937,020
Engineering, &c.	568,390	14,280	582,670	1,066,510	53,810	1,120,320
Chemical industries	98,930	16,300	115,230	144,030	28,410	172,440
Textiles	532,040	461,220	993,260	529,900	558,380	1,088,280
Wood-working, &c.	564,070	34,430	598,500	707,600	63,460	771,060
Foods, &c.	815,540	205,950	1,021,490	904,390	335,550	1,239,940
Clothing	710,270	514,350	1,224,620	684,250	619,600	1,303,850
Cleaning	65,840	100,140	165,980	115,560	139,430	254,990
Building	1,034,880	10,640	1,045,520	1,543,220	20,370	1,563,590
Commercial	932,030	400,960	1,332,990	1,271,780	791,860	2,063,640
Transport (excluding railways, &c.)	220,300	10,130	230,430	389,040	16,060	405,100
Hotels, restaurants, &c.	229,210	350,750	579,960	315,240	488,360	803,600
Others	452,720	88,430	541,150	669,030	169,950	838,980
Totals	7,929,940	2,339,330	10,269,270	10,837,920	3,510,470	14,348,390

From these two tables it will be noticed that although in some cases, *e.g.* quarrying, &c., metal-working, textiles, wood-working, &c., and clothing, the number of industrial concerns diminished between the two censuses, yet the numbers of persons employed increased in every instance. In 1895, on the average, there were, taking all the above industries together, 2.5 men and 0.7 woman to every undertaking; in 1907 the proportion had risen to 3.2 men and 1 woman. It will be also noticed that the women employed increased 50 per cent. in number, and the men 37 per cent.

The production of coal (excluding lignite) in Germany and Luxemburg increased as follows [12]:—

		Coal Production		
		1887	1897	1906
Number of undertakings		431	333	322
Average number of persons employed		217,400	336,200	511,100
Production	Mill. Tons	59	90	135
Value at places of production	Mill. £	15	32	60

The production of iron ore is similarly shown [12]:—

	Iron-ore Production		
	1887	1897	1906
Number of undertakings chiefly engaged in producing iron ore	672	708	577
Average number of persons employed in these undertakings	33,000	38,000	47,700
Undertakings partly engaged in producing iron ore	47	32	23
Total production . . . . . Mill. Tons	9	15	26
Value at places of production . . . . . Mill. £	1.7	3	5

The production of pig-iron is shown as follows [12]:—

	Pig-iron Production		
	1887	1897	1906
Average number of persons engaged in foundries mainly producing pig iron	21,400	30,500	41,800
Ores, &c., smelted . . . . . Mill. Tons	12	19	34
Pig iron produced . . . . . ,,	4	6.8	12
Value at places of production . . . . . Mill. £	8	17	35

SWITZERLAND

An industrial census of undertakings was taken on August 9, 1905, and gave the following results as to the number of undertakings, and of the persons employed in them [159]:—

Industrial Groups	Number of Undertakings	Number of Persons Actively Engaged		
		Males	Females	Total
Mining and quarrying	2,102	13,220	260	13,480
Agriculture, gardening, &c.	252,422	431,600	331,910	763,510
Silviculture, hunting, and fishing	5,022	19,220	320	19,540
Food products	16,878	42,020	22,680	64,700
Clothing, &c.	59,084	38,070	72,100	110,170
Textiles	55,821	60,330	120,690	181,020
Commercial	53,269	69,860	46,290	116,150
Hotels, restaurants, &c.	29,834	32,220	69,530	101,750
Transport	14,209	75,950	10,850	86,800
Public administration, science, arts, &c.	14,023	21,090	12,290	33,380
Building, furnishing, &c.	40,398	191,780	5,640	197,420
Metals, machines, and tools	24,001	98,410	22,370	120,780
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	2,346	13,940	4,750	18,690
Others	2,089	20,890	3,320	24,210
Total	571,498	1,128,600	723,000	1,851,600

Of the total number of undertakings given in this table, 160,118 were concerns in each of which only one person was employed. Of these, agriculture accounted for about 20,000; clothing for about 39,000; and textiles for about 33,000 [159].

Also included in the above table were 70,874 undertakings carried on at home, which employed 25,000 males and 67,100 females. Most of these domestic undertakings were connected with the textile industries, there being in this group of industries nearly 52,000 such undertakings, employing 16,100 males and 53,000 females. There were nearly 8500 domestic undertakings connected with the clothing industries, employing 1700 males and 7600 females. Watch and clock making gave employment at home to 6300 males and 5800 females, a total of 12,100 persons out of a total number of 32,200 males and 18,500 females engaged in the whole industry [159].

The results of the industrial census of 1905, as recorded in the above table, are not comparable with the occupation statistics as given by the general census of 1900. (See article on *Occupations*, infra.) The industrial census enumerated the persons employed in particular *undertakings* without regard to the kind of work done by (or the trade followed by) each person. The clerical staff, for example, would be included with all branches of the manual or technical staff employed in any one undertaking, so that the total number employed in that undertaking might represent many different trades or professions. On the other hand, the general census classifies *persons* according to their trade, or the kind of work done by them.

Another source of incomparability is to be found in the fact that the population census was taken in the winter, and the industrial census in summer, so that it is not unlikely that a person engaged in one occupation in the one season might be following an entirely different trade in the other.

Austria

The principal results of the Austrian industrial census of 1902 are shown approximately thus [209]:—

Industries	Undertakings other than Home Undertakings			Home Undertakings	
	Principal Undertakings	Subordinate Undertakings	Personnel	Number	Personnel
Earthenware, stone, glass	20,420	370	214,900	13,790	20,200
Metals	51,680	570	245,300	12,340	15,400
Machine construction, apparatus, &c.	24,610	470	137,800	6,130	6,800
Wood-working, carving, &c.	62,180	2,690	193,800	34,630	46,600
Leather, &c.	11,180	210	41,900	2,400	2,800
Textiles	21,360	480	337,500	151,670	211,500
Clothing, &c.	171,690	1,040	397,100	119,670	140,300
Paper	3,830	130	53,900	1,530	2,100
Food products	91,520	7,290	329,300	2,170	3,000
Chemicals	7,480	420	55,700	500	700
Building	34,420	1,900	309,400	11,240	12,800
Printing, &c.	3,720	170	36,200	450	500
Others	2,830	260	15,200	330	500
Total of above	506,920	16,000	2,368,000	356,850	463,200

The number of undertakings using their own mechanical power in 1902, and the horse-power employed, are given as follows [209]:—

Industries	Undertakings using their own Power	Horse-power
Stone, glass, &c.	1,745	54,390
Metals	3,740	225,100
Machines, instruments	1,485	52,830
Wood-working, &c.	11,578	95,990
Textiles	2,639	251,220
Clothing, &c.	360	4,850
Paper	578	96,630
Food products	25,696	318,160
Chemicals	1,058	46,800
Building	196	13,780
Power, lighting, &c., undertakings	355	163,870
Others	1,527	20,130
Total of above	50,957	1,343,750

The horse-power includes 782,100 steam, 115,900 electricity, and 428,000 water-power. The electric power was mainly in the metal industries (29,600 horse-power), machine construction, &c. (13,000 horse-power), textiles (10,300 horse-power), foods (11,000 horse-power), and heating, lighting, &c., concerns (28,600 horse-power). The water-power was mainly in foods (155,900 horse-power), paper (63,100 horse-power), wood-working, &c. (57,200 horse-power), and textiles (49,300 horse-power), metals (35,300 horse-power), heating, lighting, &c., concerns (38,300 horse-power) [209].

Mining, trade, and transport are not included in these tables.

Hungary

The number of industrial undertakings, and their personnel, in the chief groups of industry in Hungary, according to the census of 1900, are shown approximately as follows [209]:—

Industries	Undertakings	Personnel
Iron and metals	48,540	128,200
Machine construction, instruments, &c.	21,290	72,400
Earthenware, pottery, glass, &c.	10,460	44,900
Wood and bone industries	33,700	95,800
Leather, brush, feather, &c., industries	6,380	16,600
Textiles	15,400	34,200
Clothing and cleaning	186,190	281,300
Paper	1,020	7,700
Food and drink products	53,970	143,700
Chemical	2,430	14,500
Building	43,020	125,100
Fine arts, &c.	2,360	17,100
Total of above	424,760	981,500

There were also 95,300 persons employed in hotels and restaurants, and 43,100 in "domestic and popular industry" [26].

Mining, trade, and transport are not included in these figures.

Bulgaria

A census of industries in Bulgaria, which receive state "encouragement," was undertaken in December 1904. Only establishments which have invested £1000 in land, buildings, and plant, or which employ not less than 20 persons, can receive this state encouragement, which consists of the grant of certain trading privileges. The census was therefore restricted in its extent, but it is claimed that the greater part of the factory industry of the country was included [160].

The general results of the census are given as follows [160]:—

Industry	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested December 31, 1904	Employés				Horse-power of Mechanical Motors	Value of New Materials	Value of Products
			Salaried	Wage-workers					
				Males	Females	Total			
		Thous. £						Thous. £	Thous. £
Mines	3	31	72	1,347	...	1,347	71	...	55
Metals	8	15	28	238	....	238	43	6	20
Earthen and china ware	6	77	37	170	...	170	218	2	18
Chemical products	15	54	44	128	65	193	103	47	58
Food products	57	573	319	877	106	983	2,420	462	615
Textiles	51	264	270	1,178	1,565	2,743	1,705	277	427
Wood manufactures	8	23	39	185	...	185	268	17	26
Hides and leather	13	26	34	237	...	237	93	57	67
Paper	1	7	4	20	2	22	26	0.4	1
Others	4	152	30	31	...	31	4,030	4	18
Total	166	1,222	877	4,411	1,738	6,149	8,977	872	1,305

0.5 per cent. of the male wage-earners and 4.1 per cent. of the females were aged 12 or under, and 3.9 per cent. of the males and 26.9 per cent. of the females were 13 to 15 years old. Only 16.1 per cent. of the females were over 20 years of age [160].

United States of America

Statistics of industrial establishments in the United States as recorded at the censuses of 1900 and 1905 are given as follows. The figures cover the years 1899 and 1904, and those for 1904 are partly estimated. Government establishments and establishments in Hawaii are not included [161].

		Census Years		Per Cent. Increase 1900 to 1905
		1900	1905	
Number of establishments		512,254	533,769	4
Capital	Mill. £	2,025	2,861	41
Number of salaried officials, clerks, &c.		396,800	566,200	43
Amount of salaries	Mill. £	83.3	125.6	51
Average number of wage-earners—				
Men, 16 years and over		4,110,500	4,792,900	17
Women, 16 years and over		1,029,300	1,194,100	16
Children under 16 years		168,600	167,100	—1 (decrease)
Total wage-earners		5,308,400	6,154,100	16
Wages—				
Men, 16 years and over	Mill. £	416	542	30
Women, 16 years and over	,,	58	74	28
Children under 16 years	,,	5·3	6	14
Total wages	,,	479	622	30
Miscellaneous expenses	,,	212	341	61
Cost of materials used	,,	1,515	1,959	29
Value of production	,,	2,682	3,479	30

The wages given in this table were the total wages paid during the year to which they relate, while the numbers of wage-earners are the average numbers employed, and not the exact numbers which received the wages paid. It is accordingly not permissible to divide the one by the other to arrive at the average amount of wages received by each person. Further, the profits of the establishments cannot be deduced from the table, since no allowance is made for depreciation, bad debts, and other items.

Statistics of factory establishments only (excluding "neighbourhood industries and hand trades," which are included in the previous table) are given in the following table [161]:—

		Census Years		Per Cent. Increase
		1900	1905	
Number of establishments		207,562	216,262	4
Capital	Mill. £	1,852	2,626	41
Number of salaried officials, &c.		364,200	519,800	43
Salaries	Mill. £	78.5	118.5	51
Average number of wage-earners—				
Men, 16 years and over		3,635,200	4,244,500	17
Women, 16 years and over		918,500	1,065,900	16
Children under 16 years		161,300	159,900	−1 (decrease)
Total		4,715,000	5,470,300	16
Total wages—				
Men, 16 years and over	Mill. £	338	467	31
Women, 16 years and over	,,	51	65	28
Children under 16 years	,,	5.1	5.8	14
Total	,,	414	538	30
Miscellaneous expenses	,,	187	300	60
Cost of materials used	,,	1,356	1,754	29
Value of production	,,	2,353	3,053	30

The remarks following the previous table are applicable to this.

A comparison, according to groups of factory industries, between the two last censuses, is given as follows [161]:—

Group of Industries	Census of 1900					Census of 1905				
	Number of Establishments	Capital	Average Number of Wage-earners	Cost of Materials Used	Value of Production	Number of Establishments	Capital	Average Number of Wage-earners	Cost of Materials Used	Value of Production
		Mill. £		Mill. £	Mill. £		Mill. £		Mill. £	Mill. £
Food and kindred products	41,159	186	301,300	367	452	45,790	242	354,000	475	587
Textiles	17,647	277	1,022,100	185	336	17,042	360	1,156,300	257	443
Including—										
Cotton goods	1,055	96	302,900	36	70	1,154	127	315,900	59	93
Woollen goods	1,935	26	68,900	15	24	792	29	72,700	18	29
Worsted goods	186	27	57,000	16	25	226	33	69,300	23	34
Iron and steel and their products	13,874	317	738,000	205	372	14,239	481	857,300	243	449
Other metals and products	5,505	80	172,000	99	147	6,310	123	211,700	133	190
Lumber and products	35,181	151	672,700	99	208	32,726	210	735,900	107	252
Leather and products	5,313	68	241,700	80	118	4,945	91	255,400	97	146
Paper and printing	26,605	115	297,300	44	125	30,787	164	350,200	64	177
Liquors and beverages	5,740	106	55,100	19	79	6,381	136	68,300	29	103
Chemicals and allied products	8,812	235	182,200	90	152	9,680	310	210,200	126	213
Clay, glass, and stone products	11,527	69	231,800	18	56	10,775	114	285,400	25	81
Tobacco	14,959	23	132,500	19	54	16,828	67	159,400	26	68
Vehicles for land transport	8,739	81	314,300	53	104	7,985	92	384,600	69	133
Shipbuilding	1,107	16	46,700	7	15	1,097	25	50,800	8	17
Miscellaneous	11,394	128	307,300	69	135	12,377	201	390,800	95	194
Total	207,562	1,852	4,715,000	1,356	2,353	216,262	2,626	5,470,300	1,754	3,053

(In the above tables the dollar has been converted at the rate of 4s. 1½d.)

The power employed in industries as given at the censuses of 1900 and 1905 is shown as follows. The 1900 figures include certain "hand trades and neighbourhood industries," while the 1905 figures relate only to factory industries [162].

Industries	Horse-power Employed in Industries							
	1900				1905			
	Steam	Water	Other	Total	Steam	Water	Other	Total
Agricultural implements	61,100	6,800	9,300	77,200	75,000	6,300	25,300	106,600
Boots and shoes	34,700	2,200	13,700	50,600	40,200	1,600	20,700	62,500
Cotton goods	531,600	255,900	23,900	811,400	707,600	252,900	79,100	1,039,600
Flour and grist mill products	407,500	242,800	21,800	672,100	473,700	258,400	48,000	780,100
Hosiery and knit goods	39,700	14,800	3,600	58,100	57,500	13,500	12,800	83,800
Iron and steel (blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills)	1,581,700	8,600	80,200	1,670,500	2,373,000	5,500	344,000	2,722,500
Lumber and timber products	1,226,100	146,500	10,400	1,383,000	1,377,700	103,700	23,300	1,504,700
Paper and wood pulp	255,900	504,800	4,200	764,900	370,900	718,000	33,700	1,122,600
Silk and silk goods	45,900	6,700	8,800	61,400	56,300	7,000	15,600	78,900
Woollen goods	82,900	52,400	4,300	139,600	97,000	55,900	10,900	163,800
Worsted goods	73,200	20,500	3,700	97,400	95,100	16,800	18,700	130,600
Others	3,800,200	192,300	630,900	4,623,400	5,104,100	208,400	1,533,300	6,845,800
Total	8,140,500	1,454,300	814,800	10,409,600	10,828,100	1,648,000	2,165,400	14,641,500

The steam and water power given in this table was owned power.

The "other" horse-power shown in the table included [162]:—

	1900	1905
Gas and gasolene: Owned	134,700	289,500
Electric: Owned	310,700	1,150,900
Electric: Rented	182,600	441,600

The amount of steam and water power rented cannot be stated separately.

The number of industrial establishments covered by the above statement was 133,460 in 1900, and 134,540 in 1905 [162].

CANADA

Statistics of the principal industries in Canada are given in the following table for the year 1905 [31]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Industries	Number of Establishments	Capital	Number of Wage-earners	Amount of Wages	Value of Products
		£		£	£
Food products	5,012	18,000,000	45,520	2,500,000	36,000,000
Textiles	2,073	15,000,000	57,420	3,500,000	18,000,000
Iron and steel products	707	13,000,000	30,480	3,000,000	11,000,000
Other metals and metal products	577	22,000,000	20,490	2,000,000	10,000,000
Timber and lumber and their re-manufactures	3,099	31,000,000	80,250	6,000,000	23,000,000
Leather and its finished products	533	6,000,000	17,990	1,500,000	9,000,000
Paper and printing	907	10,000,000	19,960	2,000,000	7,000,000
Vehicles for land transportation	446	6,500,000	22,510	2,000,000	8,000,000
Clay, glass, and stone products	749	5,000,000	13,530	1,000,000	3,000,000
Tobacco and its manufactures	155	2,000,000	7,110	500,000	3,000,000
Other industries	1,538	45,500,000	40,770	4,000,000	20,000,000
Total	15,796	174,000,000	356,030	28,000,000	148,000,000

The wage-earners in the above table comprise 288,030 males, who earned £25,000,000, or an average of £86 per man; and 68,000 females, who earned £3,000,000, or an average of £45 per woman. Besides these wage-earners there were on salaries 31,545 males, who earned £6,000,000, or an average of £190 per man; and 4950 salaried females, who earned £400,000, or an average of £74 per woman [31].

Considering only those manufacturing establishments which employed five or more persons, the following comparison may be made between the years 1905 and 1900 [31]:—

	1900	1905	Percentage Increase 1905 over 1900
Capital . . . . . £	92,000,000	171,000,000	86
Employés . . . . . No.	339,200	383,900	13
Salaries and wages . . . . . £	23,000,000	33,000,000	43
Value of products . . . . . £	99,000,000	145,000,000	46

The largest increases in value of products occurred in the food products, which showed a growth of 37 per cent. between 1900 and 1905; iron and steel products, 51 per cent. increase; timber and lumber, 36 per cent. increase; paper and printing, 59 per cent.; clay, glass, and stone products, 85 per cent.; metals and metal products other than steel, 156 per cent.; vehicles for land transport, 85 per cent.; and liquors and beverages, 51 per cent. The only decrease occurred in the industry concerned with the making of vessels for water transport, in which the value of products in 1905 was 7 per cent. less than in 1900 [31].

Average wages in 1900 were £69 for males and £36 for females, as against £86 for males and £45 for females in 1905. Average salaries for managers, officers, clerks, &c., were, in 1900, £171 for males and £65 for females; and in 1905, £190 for males and £74 for females. These averages refer to establishments employing five persons and over [31].

An interesting comparison is given in the following table, showing the approximate value produced in the years 1880, 1890, 1900, and 1905, in establishments which employed five or more persons [31]:—

Industries	Value Produced			
	1880	1890	1900	1905 (*a*)
	£	£	£	£
Food products	15,000,000	22,000,000	26,000,000	36,000,000
Textiles	8,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	18,000,000
Iron and steel products	3,500,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	11,000,000
Other metals and metal products . . .	2,000,000	3,600,000	4,000,000	10,000,000
Timber and lumber and their re-manufactures .	11,400,000	17,500,000	16,500,000	23,000,000
Leather and its finished products . . .	7,500,000	7,200,000	7,000,000	9,000,000
Paper and printing	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,200,000	7,000,000
Vehicles for land transport	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000
Clay, glass, and stone products	1,000,000	2,500,000	1,600,000	3,000,000
Tobacco and its manufactures	600,000	1,000,000	2,400,000	3,000,000
All industries, including those not specified above	64,000,000	97,000,000	99,000,000	148,000,000

(*a*) The values for 1905 include the products of establishments employing less than five hands, the total value for these being £2,400,000. As this value is spread over several industries, the broad comparisons suggested by the table are not much affected.

The horse-power employed in manufacturing establishments, as given at the census of April 1901, is stated as follows [31]:—

Type of Power	Number	Horse-power	Type of Power	Number	Horse-power
Steam-engines . . .	6,558	380,240	Electric motors . . .	2,206	46,461
Gas and gasolene engines .	244	2,078	Other motors . . .	79	2,232
Water-wheels . . .	2,683	221,642	Totals . . .	11,770	652,653

Ontario had 3319 steam-engines, representing 181,652 horse-power; 1172 water-wheels, of 77,313 horse-power; and 1426 electric motors, of 21,767 horse-power. Quebec had 1580 steam-engines, of 89,455 horse-power; 1031 water-wheels, of 116,455 horse-power; and 572 electric motors, of 21,678 horse-power [31].

Cape Colony

The following particulars relating to the production of certain industries in Cape Colony are given for the census year ended March 31, 1904 [27]:—

Nature of Industry	Production in Census Year		
	Commodity	Measure	Quantity
Flour mills	Flour and meal	Tons	213,600
Breweries	Beer	Gallons	1,715,400
Tobacco manufactories	Tobacco manufactured	lbs.	2,187,000
	Snuff "	"	147,700
	Cigars "	Number	4,161,800
Soap and candle works	Soap	lbs.	1,200,000
	Candles	"	2,191,400
Professed distilleries	Spirits	Gallons	676,100
Brickyards and potteries	Bricks	Number	137,668,200
Fish-curing establishments	Fish cured and canned	"	880,700
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washeries	Hides tanned	"	52,600
	Skins "	"	48,800
	Sheepskins stripped	"	5,700
	Wool washed	lbs.	6,686,000
Wagon and cart works	Wagons	Number	3,500
	Carts	"	5,300
	Other vehicles	"	700

The approximate value of the materials used in these industries is given as £5,840,000; of the machinery and plant, £2,180,000; and of the articles produced, £9,040,000 [27].

Australia

Statistics of factories in operation in the Commonwealth during 1907 are given as follows. A factory is defined as an "industrial establishment in which four or more hands are employed, or in which power other than hand is used" [190].

Class of Industry	Number of Factories in Operation	Average Number of Hands Employed	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid during 1907	Approximate Value of Land and Buildings in connection with Factories	Approximate Value of Plant and Machinery Employed	Number of Establishments Using Machinery Worked by Steam, Gas, Oil, or Electricity	Horse-power of Engines Used	
							Steam	Other
			£	£	£			
Treating products of agricultural and pastoral pursuits, &c.	807	8,960	599,600	780,000	640,000	738	6,800	2,200
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	626	8,910	732,100	820,000	750,000	252	7,430	1,110
Working in wood	1,215	19,460	1,654,300	1,090,000	1,510,000	1,127	19,720	2,510
Metal works, machinery, &c.	1,504	47,060	4,647,200	3,710,000	4,240,000	1,110	23,890	9,440
Connected with food and drink, &c.	2,250	40,230	2,888,900	6,710,000	7,340,000	2,041	49,080	5,210
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	2,661	68,370	3,128,300	3,400,000	1,130,000	638	3,880	3,490
Books, paper, printing, and engraving	964	20,730	1,820,600	2,360,000	1,990,000	759	1,800	4,830
Vehicles, saddlery, &c.	1,071	10,290	710,400	1,080,000	200,000	284	460	730
Ship and boat building and repairing	70	2,050	250,200	990,000	240,000	53	3,380	220
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	470	6,820	515,500	630,000	110,000	209	600	930
Heat, light, and power	309	5,370	639,600	2,200,000	5,210,000	239	60,220	8,190
Others	508	10,590	737,300	1,340,000	870,000	393	2,920	1,600
Total	12,555	248,840	18,324,000	25,110,000	24,230,000	7,843	180,180	40,460

Statistics for the separate states are given as follows [190]:—

State	Number of Factories in Operation	Average Number of Hands Employed	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid	Approximate Value of Land, Buildings, Plant, and Machinery	Value of Materials Used in Factories	Total Value of Output	Establishments Using Steam, Gas, Oil, or Electrical Power	Horse-power of Engines Used
			£	£	£	£		
New South Wales	4,432	86,470	6,650,700	18,560,000	22,750,000	37,230,000	2,761	91,260
Victoria	4,530	90,900	5,982,700	15,150,000	17,930,000	29,690,000	2,717	52,700
Queensland	1,359	27,950	1,923,600	6,250,000	6,490,000	11,210,000	953	30,330
South Australia	1,086	22,700	1,734,400	4,040,000	5,380,000	8,840,000	728	15,570
Western Australia	643	12,610	1,380,700	3,530,000	(a)	(a)	432	21,180
Tasmania	505	8,210	651,900	1,810,000	(a)	(a)	252	9,600
Commonwealth	12,555	248,840	18,324,000	49,340,000	...	...	7,843	220,640

(a) Not given.

The average number of persons employed in the factories during 1907 may be classified as follows [190]:—

	Males	Females	Total
Working proprietors	10,500	1,100	11,600
Managers and overseers	7,300	900	8,200
Accountants and clerks	7,200	1,100	8,300
Engine drivers and firemen	6,100	...	6,100
Skilled and unskilled workers	143,200	60,400	203,600
Carters, messengers, and others	10,600	400	11,000
Total	184,900	63,900	248,800

Details of the power employed are given thus [190]:—

	Horse-power
Steam	180,180
Gas	12,800
Oil	4,110
Electricity	23,550
Total	220,640

The estimated value of all Australian production during 1907 is given as follows [190]:—

State	Estimated Value of Production 1907						
	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee Farming	Forestry and Fisheries	Mining	Manufacturing	Total
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
New South Wales	7,483	22,281	5,275	1,532	10,292	14,485	61,348
Victoria	9,481	9,259	5,912	705	3,087	11,768	40,212
Queensland	3,292	11,438	2,144	920	4,131	4,719	26,644
South Australia	6,447	4,068	1,103	150	906	3,459	16,133
Western Australia	1,750	2,548	369	1,322	7,634	1,904	15,527
Tasmania	2,047	1,066	781	197	2,251	1,240	7,582
Commonwealth	30,500	50,660	15,584	4,826	28,301	37,575	167,446

New Zealand

Comparative statistics relating to the manufactories and works, which include, in the two years considered below, "any concern where two or more persons work together at making articles for disposal, wholesale or retail, and without reference to machinery being used or not," are given as follows for the census years 1901 and 1906.

Mining, quarrying, and fisheries, and government railway workshops and the government printing office are excluded [148].

	1901	1906	Increase per Cent. 1901–6
Number of establishments	3,680	4,186	14
Hands employed—			
Males	36,290	44,950	24
Females	10,560	11,410	8
Total	46,850	56,360	20
Wages paid—			
To males	£2,972,200	£3,979,600	34
To females	330,500	478,000	45
Total	£3,302,700	£4,457,600	35
Total approximate value of—			
Land	£1,980,400	£3,264,900	65
Buildings	2,575,700	3,851,900	49
Machinery and plant	3,852,500	5,392,500	40
Total	£8,408,600	£12,509,300	49
Value of produce (1900 and 1905)	£17,853,100	£23,444,200	31
Horse-power	39,110	60,340	54

The average wage for males was £82 in 1900 and £89 in 1905; and for females was £31 in 1900 and £42 in 1905. These averages, of course, are based on the wages of persons of all ages and of different grades.

Statistics of those industries giving employment, according to the census of 1906, to 1000 hands and upwards, are given in the following table [148]:—

Principal Industries	Number of Hands Employed			Wages Paid			Estimated Value of all Materials Used or Operated on in 1905	Value of Produce (including Repairs) in 1905	Approximate Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant (a)
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
				£	£	£	£	£	£
Meat-freezing and preserving works	3,160	30	3,190	277,270	1,320	278,590	3,672,000	4,891,300	1,476,800
Butter and cheese factories	1,460	30	1,490	130,440	680	131,120	2,062,200	2,581,600	616,300
Sawmills, sash and door factories	9,100	10	9,110	834,370	560	834,930	206,600	2,128,800	1,204,800
Brick, tile, and pottery works	1,250	...	1,250	99,250	...	99,250	...	216,600	273,800
Iron and brass foundries, boiler-making, machinists, &c.	1,810	20	1,830	144,340	700	145,040	173,700	376,500	284,900
Engineering works, excluding government railway workshops	1,850	20	1,870	166,810	1,190	168,000	223,400	437,000	249,900
Printing and bookbinding offices (excluding government printing office)	3,240	660	3,900	374,870	25,940	400,810	272,900	1,067,800	920,000
Coach-building and painting works	1,470	...	1,470	116,200	...	116,200	122,400	294,800	251,700
Tanning, fellmongering, and wool-scouring establishments	1,330	2	1,330	102,420	90	102,510	1,201,300	1,836,300	182,700
Furniture and cabinet-making	1,440	90	1,530	130,760	3,830	134,590	157,500	328,200	239,400
Woollen mills	720	830	1,550	68,810	36,220	105,030	206,800	397,300	307,800
Tailoring establishments	1,230	1,770	3,000	123,510	91,580	215,090	244,200	578,400	372,000
Dressmaking and millinery establishments	20	3,020	3,040	560	112,800	113,360	181,200	331,300	269,000
Clothing and waterproof factories	380	1,540	1,920	38,050	67,520	105,570	154,700	308,900	90,600
Boot and shoe factories	1,520	690	2,210	142,830	28,670	171,500	269,700	501,100	154,000
Flax-mills	4,080	...	4,080	227,460	...	227,460	185,900	557,800	355,800
Totals, all industries, census 1906	44,950	11,410	56,360	3,979,600	478,000	4,457,600	13,163,700	23,444,200	12,509,300
Totals, all industries, census 1901	36,290	10,560	46,850	2,972,200	330,500	3,302,700	7,749,800	17,853,100	8,408,600

(a) Excluding Crown lands.

Statistics of mining and quarrying are given as follows [148]:—

	Statistics given by Census of 1906			
	Number of Works	Persons Employed	Approximate Value of Output	Approximate Value of Machinery and Plant
			£	£
Gold-mining and dredging	320	5,680	1,939,100	1,773,700
Collieries	162	3,330	783,000	310,100
Quarries	17	290	39,400	39,300
Totals, 1906	499	9,300	2,761,500	2,123,100
Totals, 1901	548	8,780	1,771,800	1,849,000

India

Statistics of the cotton industry in India, including the native states and French India, are given as follows [5]:—

	1897–8	1906–7
Number of cotton mills	166	217
Capital employed (so far as known) £	9,940,000	12,600,000
Number of looms	36,950	59,380
,, spindles	4,219,100	5,546,400
Average daily number of persons employed	148,750	211,710
Production of yarn. Mill. lbs.	463	654
,, woven goods ,,	91	166

Statistics of jute mills in British India for the same years are given as follows [5]:—

	1897–8	1906–7
Number of jute mills	34	44
Capital employed (so far as known) £	3,550,000	6,330,000
Persons employed	94,550	166,900
Number of looms	12,835	25,284
,, spindles	273,450	520,500

Statistics of other industries are given as follows for 1901 and 1906 [5]:—

Undertakings	Number		Persons Employed	
	1901	1906	1901	1906
Woollen mills	4	6	2,980	3,400
Paper mills	9	8	4,980	4,690
Breweries	26	26	...	...
Coal mines	333	306	95,320	99,140
Indigo factories	567	196	158,960	102,150
Cotton ginning, cleaning, and pressing mills	486	962	47,080	94,890
Jute presses	83	126	18,740	23,640
Iron and brass foundries	53	74	17,940	26,120
Lace factories	45	62	5,230	5,870
Railway open lines	32	34	306,650	391,870
Railway workshops	77	87	60,290	87,420
Rice mills	75	92	12,620	12,760
Petroleum refineries	6	4	2,270	5,080
Dockyards	11	15 (*a*)	8,890	12,630 (*a*)
Printing works	70	102 (*a*)	11,990	22,350 (*a*)
Silk filatures	61	61	10,790	10,230
Tanneries	13	21 (*a*)	6,890	10,130 (*a*)
Tile factories	37	86	5,770	15,650
Timber mills	57	64 (*a*)	6,970	7,890 (*a*)

(*a*) Including government works. These were not included prior to 1905.

The capital employed in the woollen mills increased from £297,000 in 1901 to £308,000 in 1906. The production varied from 3,980,000 lbs. in 1901 to 2,830,000 lbs. in 1906 [5].

The capital employed in the paper mills was £490,000 in 1901 and £340,000 in 1906. The production was 46,710,000 lbs. in 1901 and 47,480,000 lbs. in 1906 [5].

The production of the breweries was 5,550,000 gallons in 1901 and 5,600,000 gallons in 1906. During the period 1901–6 the average production was over 5,900,000 gallons per annum [5].

The number of factories working and liable to inspection increased from 978 in 1897 to 1732 in 1906. The average daily number of employés increased thus [5]:—

	1897	1906	Per Cent. Increase
Men	335,700	546,690	63
Women	60,270	102,800	70
Children	25,570	41,220	64
Total	421,540	690,710	64

JAPAN

The numbers of manufactories in Japan, and employés therein in 1897, 1902, and 1906, are given as follows [55]:—

Year	Number of Manufactories	Number of Operatives Employed		
		Males	Females	Total
1897	7,287	182,792	254,462	437,254
1902	7,821	185,621	313,269	498,890
1906	10,361	242,944	369,233	612,177

Of the factories shown in this table, 2910 were worked by motor-power in 1897, 2991 in 1902, and 4656 in 1906. The power chiefly employed was steam-power. In 1897 there were 2992 steam-engines, of 55,970 horse-power; in 1902, 4057 engines, of 90,780 horse-power; and in 1906, 5401 engines, of 203,000 horse-power.

The largest numbers of operatives in the above manufactories in Japan in 1906 were employed as follows [55]:—

Chief Employments, &c.	Numbers of Operatives in 1906						
	Under 14 Years		Over 14 Years		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Raw silk	114	11,124	7,028	132,360	7,142	143,484	150,626
Spinning	595	5,250	15,059	65,126	15,654	70,376	86,030
Weaving	1,415	9,860	9,983	63,057	11,398	72,917	84,315
Machine making	431	18	23,904	190	24,335	208	24,543
Shipbuilding	447	3	18,980	105	19,427	108	19,535
Chemical products, &c.—							
Ceramic	1,817	396	14,859	3,260	16,676	3,656	20,332
Explosives	1,371	3,588	6,543	10,846	7,894	14,434	22,328
Breweries	240	28	15,574	381	15,814	409	16,223
Tobacco products	408	1,764	5,384	16,194	5,792	17,958	23,750
Printing and publishing	1,589	419	8,940	1,259	10,529	1,678	12,207
Matting and straw-braids	311	5,032	895	7,351	1,206	12,383	13,589
Metal refineries	840	323	49,085	8,363	49,925	8,686	58,611
Others	3,297	3,069	53,855	19,867	57,152	22,936	80,088
Total	12,875	40,874	230,069	328,359	242,944	369,233	612,177

The production of cotton yarn, the average number of spindles worked daily, and other information, are given in the following table [55]:—

(Yen taken as 2s. 0.6d. and Kwan as 8.27 lbs.)

Year	Number of Cotton Mills	Gross Amount of Capital Invested	Average Number of Spindles Worked Daily	Quantity of Raw and Ginned Cotton Required	Total Production of Cotton Yarn
		£		Mill. lbs.	Mill. lbs.
1896	61	2,334,000	692,400	205	170
1901	81	3,746,000	1,181,800	320	274
1906	83	4,146,000	1,425,400	439	382

The average daily numbers and wages of the operatives employed in these cotton mills, and the annual working days, are given as follows [55]:—

Year	Average Number of Operatives Daily Employed		Annual Working Days	Average Daily Wages	
	Males	Females		Of Male Operatives	Of Female Operatives
				d.	d.
1896	11,390	36,090	294	4 3/4	3
1901	13,480	49,540	317	7 1/8	5
1906	13,030	59,280	327	9 1/4	5 3/4

Statistics of weaving during the periods 1899–1902 and 1903–6 are given in the next table [55]:—

	Annual Averages	
	1899–1902	1903–6
Number of weaving houses	350,000	420,000
Number of machine looms	20,000	20,000
" hand looms	710,000	660,000
Total looms	730,000	680,000
Number of male operatives	40,000	30,000
" female "	770,000	670,000
Total operatives	810,000	700,000
Value of piece goods produced—	£	£
Silk	6,540,000	5,110,000
Cotton	5,080,000	6,210,000
Silk and cotton mixed	1,250,000	1,060,000
Hemp	290,000	240,000
Total piece goods	13,160,000	12,620,000
Value of Japanese sashes produced	1,680,000	780,000
Value of other woven goods	2,090,000	2,790,000
Total value of woven goods	16,930,000	16,190,000

The manufacture of matches occupied 5500 male and 18,700 female operatives in 1906, as against 5000 males and 15,000 females in 1902, and 5400 males and 14,500 females in 1898. The production was 22 million gross in 1898, valued at £660,000; 27 million gross in 1902, valued at £880,000; and 55 million gross in 1906, valued at £1,590,000 [55].

Earthenware and porcelain manufactures occupied 20,600 operatives in 1898, 25,000 in 1902, and 28,300 in 1906. The value produced was £500,000 in 1898, £700,000 in 1902, and £1,370,000 in 1906 [55].

Lacquered wares occupied 20,000 operatives in 1898, 16,800 in 1902, and 16,700 in 1906, the value produced being £500,000, £560,000, and £690,000 respectively [55].

Straw-plaiting occupied 71,300 operatives in 1899, 95,600 in 1902, and 275,400 in 1906, the value produced being £280,000, £240,000, and £480,000 respectively [55].

The values of other manufactured goods in 1906 were: Crude camphor and camphor oil, £70,000; mats and matting, £1,040,000; leathers, £1,110,000; oil, £1,190,000; saké, £420,000; indigo, £330,000; and peppermint, £235,000 [55].

The government employed in their establishments at the end of 1906 a total of 108,000 male and 23,000 female operatives and apprentices, and 62,000 male and 600 female labourers. Of these the military arsenals at Tokio and Osaka accounted for 33,000 male and 6000 female operatives and apprentices, and 200 male labourers. The various naval arsenals employed 50,000 male operatives and apprentices, and 58,000 male labourers. The tobacco manufactories in connection with the tobacco monopoly employed 3300 male and 13,200 female operatives, &c., and 300 male and 30 female labourers. A steel foundry employed 8000 male operatives, &c., and 1800 male and 500 female labourers; while the government railway works employed 8000 male operatives, &c., and about 300 male labourers [55].

INFIRM

Statistics of the numbers of infirm persons should be used with great caution, especially numbers based on census returns. The infirmities of blindness and deafness are not easily defined. Still less so is "mental derangement" or "lunacy" or "insanity." It is practically certain that different persons do not apply these terms to exactly the same degree of infirmity, so that of two equally "mentally deranged" persons one might be returned on a census schedule as insane and the other not, or of two equally deaf persons one might be described on the schedule as deaf and the other not. These considerations should be borne in mind when consulting the statistics in this article.

United Kingdom

The numbers of blind persons in the United Kingdom enumerated at the last three censuses were as follows [147]:—

Country	Blind Persons Enumerated at Censuses					
	Numbers			Per Million of Population		
	1881	1891	1901	1881	1891	1901
England and Wales	22,832	23,467	25,317	879	809	778
Scotland	3,158	2,797	3,253	845	695	727
Ireland	6,111	5,341	4,253	1,181	1,135	954
United Kingdom	32,101	31,605	32,823	920	838	792

The proportions of blind persons per million males and females in 1901 were [147]:—

Country	Number per Million	
	Males	Females
England and Wales	835	725
Scotland	766	690
Ireland	970	939
United Kingdom	842	744

The numbers of deaf and dumb persons enumerated were as follows [147]:—

Country	Deaf and Dumb Persons Enumerated at Censuses					
	Numbers			Per Million of Population		
	1881	1891	1901	1881	1891	1901
England and Wales	13,295	14,192	15,246	512	489	469
Scotland	2,142	2,125	2,638	573	528	590
Ireland	5,136	4,464	3,971	992	949	891
United Kingdom	20,573	20,781	21,855	590	551	527

The proportions of deaf and dumb persons according to sex in 1901 were [147]:—

Country	Number per Million	
	Males	Females
England and Wales	524	417
Scotland	649	534
Ireland	1,000	784
United Kingdom	590	468

The numbers of mentally deranged persons enumerated were as follows [147]:—

Country	Mentally Deranged Persons Enumerated at Censuses					
	Numbers			Per Million of Population		
	1881	1891	1901	1881	1891	1901
England and Wales	84,503	97,383	132,654	3,253	3,358	4,078
Scotland	14,397	15,462	20,291	3,854	3,841	4,537
Ireland	18,413	21,188	25,050	3,558	4,504	5,618
United Kingdom	117,313	134,033	177,995	3,363	3,552	4,293

The apparent increase of insanity shown in England and Wales, and Scotland, from 1891 to 1901, is largely due to the fact that in 1901 the term "feeble-minded" was inserted on the census schedule in place of "idiot" which appeared in the earlier schedules.

The proportions of mentally deranged according to sex in 1901 were [147]:—

Country	Number per Million	
	Males	Females
England and Wales	3,946	4,202
Scotland	4,469	4,602
Ireland	5,981	5,264
United Kingdom	4,225	4,357

The numbers of lunatics in asylums and workhouses in 1901 were [147]:—

England and Wales	105,600
Scotland	13,200
Ireland	21,200
United Kingdom	140,000

England and Wales

The numbers of reported lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales on January 1 in each of several years are given by the Lunacy Commissioners as follows [163]:—

On January 1	Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind								
	Private		Pauper		Criminal		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
	Numbers								
1859	2,456	2,223	13,768	17,633	532	150	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869	3,122	2,689	20,741	25,991	501	133	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879	3,998	3,541	27,144	34,483	541	178	31,683	38,202	69,885
1889	4,052	3,918	33,836	41,796	567	171	38,455	45,885	84,340
1899	4,147	4,526	43,085	52,543	599	186	47,831	57,255	105,086
1904	4,284	5,267	48,780	57,991	661	216	53,725	63,474	117,199
1905	4,295	5,345	50,180	59,097	694	218	55,169	64,660	119,829
1906	4,355	5,447	51,216	60,630	693	228	56,264	65,715	121,979
1907	4,322	5,567	52,118	61,018	736	227	57,176	66,812	123,988
1908	4,427	5,685	53,166	61,823	742	241	58,335	67,749	126,084
	Proportion per 100,000 Population								
1859	25.6	22.1	143.3	174.9	5.5	1.5	174.4	198.5	186.7
1869	28.8	23.6	191.7	227.9	4.6	1.2	225.1	252.7	239.3
1879	32.3	27.2	219.8	264.8	4.4	1.3	256.5	293.4	275.4
1889	29.4	26.7	245.3	285.2	4.1	1.2	278.8	313.1	296.5
1899	26.9	27.5	279.4	319.2	3.9	1.1	310.2	347.8	329.6
1904	26.3	30.2	299.0	332.4	4.0	1.2	329.3	363.8	347.1
1905	26.0	30.3	304.1	334.8	4.2	1.2	334.3	366.3	350.9
1906	26.1	30.5	306.9	336.2	4.1	1.3	337.1	368.0	353.1
1907	25.6	30.8	308.8	337.7	4.3	1.3	338.7	369.8	354.8
1908	25.9	31.1	311.4	338.3	4.4	1.3	341.7	370.7	356.7

The age-distribution of patients admitted into asylums and other institutions for the care and treatment of lunatics, &c., in the period 1902–6, and their condition as to marriage, are given as follows [163]:—

Ages	Average Annual Admissions during the Period 1902–6								
	Single		Married		Widowed		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
	Numbers								
Under 15	170	100	...	...	...	...	170	100	270
15 to 19	509	493	1	11	...	...	510	504	1,014
20 ,, 24	930	773	42	184	1	2	973	959	1,932
25 ,, 34	1,581	1,359	697	1,139	26	43	2,304	2,541	4,845
35 ,, 44	849	869	1,415	1,410	102	182	2,366	2,461	4,827
45 ,, 54	461	584	1,208	1,151	192	358	1,861	2,093	3,954
55 ,, 64	221	288	847	599	250	426	1,318	1,313	2,631
65 and upwards	131	204	563	296	399	722	1,093	1,222	2,315
Total	4,852	4,670	4,773	4,790	970	1,733	10,595	11,193	21,788 (a)
	Ratio per 100,000 Persons of each Age and Civil Condition								
Under 15	3 (b)	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	3
15 to 19	32	31	23	43	...	...	32	31	31
20 ,, 24	76	65	17	41	54	52	66	58	62
25 ,, 34	177	144	44	64	106	90	93	92	93
35 ,, 44	277	227	90	91	175	138	124	119	122
45 ,, 54	299	285	106	108	194	150	135	140	137
55 ,, 64	275	238	122	102	187	131	147	127	136
65 and upwards	267	214	148	113	172	145	167	143	153
Total	51	47	85	84	176	139	68	67	67

(a) Excludes 115 whose condition as to marriage was unknown.

(b) The table reads thus: 3 per 100,000 single males aged less than 15 were admitted annually, on the average, into asylums, &c.; or 150 per 100,000 widowed females aged 45 to 54; and so on.

The chief causes of insanity among those admitted to asylums, &c., during the period 1902–6, are stated as follows [163]:—

Causes of Insanity	Average Annual Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned			
	Private Lunatics		Pauper Lunatics	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Moral—				
Domestic trouble (including bereavements)	50	120	334	836
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties, &c.)	89	40	610	366
Other mental anxiety and "worry," and overwork	165	149	406	489
Religious excitement	14	36	123	160
Love affairs (including seduction)	10	40	43	264
Fright and nervous shock	9	27	75	177
Physical—				
Intemperance, in drink	208	102	2,133	903
Venereal disease	101	6	459	97
Change of life	...	123	...	528
Old age	64	77	751	911
Hereditary influence ascertained	226	343	1,947	2,565
Congenital defect ascertained	51	25	625	469
Parturition and puerperal state	...	55	...	509
Other bodily diseases or disorders	105	145	1,405	1,322
Previous attacks	162	312	1,515	2,170
Other ascertained causes	169	107	1,243	896
Unknown	222	110	1,566	1,529

The number of instances in which the above causes operated to produce insanity is greater than the number of patients, since the insanity of any particular patient may be attributable to more than one cause. The average annual number of *patients* to which the table refers was 1218 private males and 1254 private females, and 9464 pauper males and 9970 pauper females.

The proportions of recoveries to admissions and to total numbers under treatment, and the proportions of deaths, are given as follows [163]:—

Period	Average Annual Percentage of								
	Recoveries to Admissions			Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident			Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1873–77	34.8	42.75	38.8	11.0	12.0	11.5	12.35	8.4	10.3
1878–82	36.1	43.7	40.0	10.6	11.4	11.05	11.5	7.9	9.6
1883–87	35.55	44.5	40.1	9.7	10.6	10.2	11.4	8.1	9.6
1888–92	35.4	42.8	39.2	9.8	10.5	10.2	11.7	8.3	9.9
1893–97	35.2	42.1	38.8	9.7	10.2	10.0	11.3	8.0	9.5
1898–1902	34.7	40.35	37.6	9.2	9.3	9.25	11.4	8.6	9.9
1903–7	33.6	40.6	37.2	8.2	8.9	8.6	11.1	8.8	9.8

The average weekly cost per patient of maintaining patients in the county and borough asylums for the year ended March 31, 1907, was as follows [163]:—

In county asylums	9s. 9¾d.
In borough asylums	10s. 11⅝d.
In both together	10s. 0⅝d.

These amounts exclude cost of repairs, additions, and alterations. In the year 1905 the cost in county asylums was 9s. 11⅜d., and in borough asylums, 10s. 11½d., and for both together, 9s. 11⅜d. [163].

France

The numbers of blind, and deaf and dumb persons in France, as enumerated at the census of 1901, are given as follows [9]:—

	Numbers at Census of 1901					
	Blind Persons			Deaf and Dumb Persons		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
At home	13,220	10,900	24,120	8,780	6,420	15,200
In institutions	1,500	1,550	3,050	1,980	2,330	4,310
Total	14,720	12,450	27,170	10,760	8,750	19,510

The number of asylums for imbeciles, the number of lunatics treated during certain years, and the number at the charge of departments on January 1, are shown as follows [9]:—

Year	Number of Asylums			Imbeciles Treated during the Year			Number of Imbeciles at the Charge of Departments on January 1	Expenditure by Departments
	Public	Private	Total	Males	Females	Total		£
1871	60	43	103	24,290	25,300	49,590	32,360	503,000
1881	59	44	103	30,240	32,330	62,470	40,020	675,000
1891	66	45	111	36,590	38,530	75,120	50,180	896,000
1901	67	48	115	42,170	46,980	89,150	58,550	1,072,000
1906	68	45	113	44,390	50,010	94,400	60,920	1,163,000

The form of insanity described as "folie alcoolique" was assigned to 4910 patients in 1891, 8020 in 1901, and 8730 in 1906 [9].

Germany

The numbers of blind, and deaf and dumb persons in Germany, according to the census of 1900, were [12]:—

	Males	Females	Total
Blind	17,818	16,516	34,334
Deaf and dumb	26,368	22,382	48,750

The number of lunatic asylums, number of beds and patients, are given as follows [12]:—

	1882	1891	1901
Number of asylums—			
Public	107	132	164
Private	126	146	168
Total	233	278	332
Number of beds—			
Public	31,860	46,760	70,770
Private	8,210	13,460	19,390
Total	40,070	60,220	90,160
Number of patients—			
Public	43,710	63,600	98,950
Private	8,980	14,560	21,920
Total	52,690	78,160	120,870

The annual number of admissions to asylums increased as follows [12]:—

	Average Annual Number
1880–82	15,230
1889–91	22,840
1898–1901	34,060

Belgium

The number of imbeciles placed in institutions in Belgium increased as follows [14]:—

Year	Males	Females	Total
1885	4,720	4,610	9,330
1890	5,450	5,320	10,770
1895	6,620	6,180	12,800
1900	7,830	7,140	14,970
1905	8,990	7,950	16,940

The Netherlands

The admissions and patients in lunatic asylums in Holland increased as follows [35]:—

Year	Number of Asylums	Admissions during Year		Inmates at End of Year	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1892	19	730	740	3,270	3,310
1896	21	840	800	3,680	3,640
1900	27	930	850	4,210	4,110
1904	25	940	950	4,690	4,650
1906	26	1,020	1,070	4,950	5,020

United States of America

The number of inmates of institutions for the insane in the United States in 1908 is given as follows [107]:—

	Number of Insane
Foreign-born persons—	
Aliens	25,610
Naturalised citizens	25,130
Native-born persons	121,450
Total	172,190

These figures include 100 insane persons in institutions in Alaska, 210 in Hawaii, and 340 in Porto Rico.

Canada

The numbers of infirm persons, by ages, returned at the census of 1901, are given as follows [32]:—

Age-group	Numbers at Census of 1901			
	Unsound Mind	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Total
Under 5 years	58	161	57	276
5 years and under 10 years	246	518	93	857
10 ,, ,, 20 ,,	1,303	1,269	292	2,864
20 ,, ,, 40 ,,	6,085	2,035	568	8,688
40 ,, ,, 60 ,,	6,043	1,224	701	7,968
60 ,, ,, 80 ,,	2,503	737	1,048	4,288
80 years and over	245	214	502	961
Unspecified	212	16	18	246
Total: Males	8,811	3,331	1,891	14,033
Females	7,884	2,843	1,388	12,115
Both sexes	16,695	6,174	3,279	26,148

Of the persons of unsound mind, 13,411 were born in Canada, 2215 in the United Kingdom, and 1069 in other countries [32].

The proportions of persons of unsound mind per 100,000 of the population of certain ages, and per 100,000 persons of different races, are given as follows [32]:—

Age-group	Proportion of Unsound Mind per 100,000 in each Age-group	Race	Number of Unsound Mind	Proportion of Unsound Mind per 100,000 of each Race
Under 5 years	9	English	4,086	325
5 years and under 10 years	40	Scotch	2,327	290
10 ,, ,, 20 ,,	114	Irish	3,667	370
20 ,, ,, 40 ,,	374	French	4,808	291
40 ,, ,, 60 ,,	676	German	663	213
60 ,, ,, 80 ,,	675	Other races	1,144	328
80 years and over	620			
All ages: Males	320			
Females	301			
Both sexes	311	Total	16,695	311

The numbers of infirm persons classed under various occupations are stated as follows [32]:—

Occupations	Numbers at Census of 1901			
	Unsound Mind	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Total
Agricultural	4,467	2,669	1,192	8,328
Commercial	567	203	177	1,037
Industrial	1,332	1,000	285	2,617
Domestic	1,614	309	89	2,012
Labourer	1,554	446	181	2,181
Professional	299	85	101	485
"Non-productive"	5,592	813	590	6,995
Unspecified	1,270	559	664	2,493
Total	16,695	6,174	3,279	26,148

The numbers recorded at the last four censuses are given as follows [32]:—

	1871	1881	1891	1901
Unsound mind	9,423	9,889	13,355	16,695
Deaf and dumb	3,789	5,396	4,819	6,174
Blind	2,576	3,017	3,368	3,279
Total	15,788	18,302	21,542	26,148

The number of lunatic asylums and blind institutions, &c., and their inmates in the census years 1891 and 1901, were [32]:—

	1891	1901
Lunatic asylums—		
Number	17	39
Inmates	7,030	11,680
Blind, deaf and dumb institutions—		
Number	8	9
Inmates	750	1,320

Cape of Good Hope

The numbers of insane persons in asylums, the percentage of recoveries to admission, and of deaths to average number resident in asylums, are shown for certain years as follows [29]:—

Year	No. of Insane in Asylums on January 1	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions	Death-rate of Insane per 100 Resident in Asylums
1892	645	35·7	9·9
1896	898	24·3	7·0
1900	1,347	33·5	10·9
1904	1,679	36·9	8·4
1907	1,898 (a)	45·0	7·8

(a) Number on January 1, 1908.

Australia

Statistics of insane persons in hospitals and licensed houses in the Australian Commonwealth in 1901 and 1906 are given as follows [15]:—

	1901	1906
Number of institutions	25	27
Number of beds	12,189	13,507
Admissions	2,569	2,839
Total number under treatment	14,791	16,803
Discharged as recovered, relieved, or improved	1,157	1,258
Deaths	861	1,003
Expenditure (hospitals only)	£349,730	£404,350

The number of lunatics under public care at the end of the year, and the proportion per 100,000 of the population, were [15]:—

	1901	1906
Lunatics at end of year	12,427	14,349
Per 100,000 of population	325	348

The number of insane persons in institutions at the end of 1906, and the proportion per 100,000 of the population in the several states, were [15]:—

State	Number of Insane Persons in Hospitals, &c., at End of 1906			Proportion per 100,000 of Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
New South Wales	3,271	2,226	5,497	402	312	360
Victoria	2,486	2,390	4,876	403	388	396
Queensland	1,240	789	2,029	424	325	379
South Australia	566	428	994	278	237	259
Western Australia	398	148	546	259	137	209
Tasmania	240	242	482	258	277	267
Commonwealth	8,201	6,223	14,424	378	321	351

New Zealand

The number of infirm persons in New Zealand according to the census of 1906 were [148]:—

	Numbers			Per 1,000,000 of Population		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Deaf and dumb	155	114	269	327	273	302
Blind	288	166	454	611	398	511
Lunatics	1,867	1,279	3,146	3,964	3,063	3,541

The proportions of lunatics in New Zealand per 1,000,000 of population at successive censuses were [148]:—

Year	Males	Females	Total
1886	3,103	2,118	2,650
1891	3,128	2,392	2,782
1896	3,570	2,602	3,113
1901	3,923	2,919	3,447
1906	3,964	3,063	3,541

India

The numbers of infirm persons in India as enumerated at the census of 1901 are given as follows [5]:—

	Males	Females	Total
Insane	41,300	24,900	66,200
Deaf-mutes	92,700	60,500	153,200
Blind	180,800	173,300	354,100
Lepers	72,400	24,900	97,300
Total	387,200	283,600	670,800

585,000 of these persons were in British India, and the rest in the native states.

It is stated that infirmities were not recorded for 466,100 males and 423,000 females [5].

The number of lunatics in asylums in India was [5]:—

	1897	1906
Males	4,570	5,550
Females	1,220	1,450
Total	5,790	7,000

The number of criminal lunatics increased from 1590 in 1897 to 2040 in 1906 [5].

INQUESTS

During the year 1907, 36,756 inquests were held by coroners in England and Wales. The number in the previous year was 36,570, and the average annual number during 1903 to 1907 was 36,300 [102].

The numbers in other years, and the proportions per 1000 deaths, were as follows [102]:—

Year	Number	Proportion per 1000 Deaths
1857	20,160	48
1867	24,650	52
1877	26,290	53
1887	30,030	57
1897	34,560	64
1907	36,760	70

INSANE

See article on *Infirm* (supra).

INSURANCE

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For insurance against infirmity and old age, see article on *Pensions*. For insurance against unemployment, see article on *Unemployment*.

An estimate by Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman (Newark, U.S.A.) of the number of industrial insurance policy-holders, and the amount of industrial insurance, throughout the world in 1904, gave the following results [117]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Country	Number of Companies	Number of Industrial Policies, December 31, 1904	Amount of Insurance, December 31, 1904
			£
United States	17	15,674,000	440,520,000
England	20	23,811,000	235,090,000
Germany	14	5,025,000	45,130,000
Australia (1903)	6	308,000	6,630,000
Canada	5	297,000	7,160,000
Other Countries	(?)	100,000	830,000
Totals	...	45,215,000	735,360,000

United Kingdom

An interesting comparison of ordinary life insurance statistics in the United Kingdom is given in the following table [166]:—

	Amounts in		Increase
	1870	1900	
	£	£	Per Cent.
Premium income	9,940,000	21,800,000	119
Interest income	4,090,000	8,910,000	118
Life funds	87,770,000	248,880,000	184
Existing life business	292,560,000	639,260,000	119
Of which: Endowment assurances	7,530,000	157,210,000	1,988
Claims paid	8,290,000	16,940,000	106

The most striking feature of this table is the great increase in endowment assurances. In 1870 these formed less than 3 per cent. of the total life business, but in 1900 the ratio had risen to nearly 25 per cent. The proportion had risen still further by 1906, as seen from tables below.

The character of the assets of British life assurance companies (ordinary) in 1871 and 1900 was as follows [167]:—

Assets	Amounts		Percentages	
	1871	1900	1871	1900
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mortgages	51,600,000	80,400,000	47	29
Loans on policies, &c.	17,300,000	37,900,000	16	13·5
Government securities	14,700,000	33,500,000	13·5	12
Debentures, shares, and stocks	13,500,000	83,600,000	12·5	30
Land and house property and ground rents	4,700,000	21,400,000	4	7·5
Other items	7,900,000	21,800,000	7	8
Total	109,700,000	278,600,000	100	100

The income and outgoings of ordinary and industrial life insurance companies in 1907 are given as follows [22]:—

Income and Expenditure	Amounts in 1907		
	Ordinary Life Companies	Industrial Life Companies	Total
Income—	£	£	£
Premiums	26,863,000	13,097,000	39,960,000
Consideration for annuities	1,989,000	3,900	1,992,900
Interest and dividends (less tax)	11,861,000	1,215,000	13,076,000
Other items	33,000	94,100	127,100
Total income	40,746,000	14,410,000	55,156,000
Outgoings—			
Claims	19,148,000	5,177,000	24,325,000
Cash bonuses and reduction of premiums	1,121,000	2,400	1,123,400
Annuities	2,282,000	5,700	2,287,700
Surrenders	1,991,000	159,000	2,150,000
Management and commission	3,605,000	5,676,000	9,281,000
Other items	1,327,000	616,900	1,943,900
Total outgoings	29,474,000	11,637,000	41,111,000

Assets and liabilities in or about 1906 were as follows [165]:—

Assets and Liabilities	Amounts in or about 1906		
	Ordinary Life Companies	Industrial Life Companies	Total
Assets—	£	£	£
Mortgages	94,984,000	4,255,000	99,239,000
Loans on policies, rates, &c.	53,674,000	11,038,000	64,712,000
British and other government securities	36,320,000	4,336,000	40,656,000
Debentures	72,986,000	4,829,000	77,815,000
Shares and stocks	41,480,000	1,460,000	42,949,000
Land and house property and ground rents	29,180,000	10,028,000	39,208,000
Other items	28,831,000	2,345,000	31,176,000
Total assets	357,464,000	38,291,000	395,755,000
Liabilities—			
Paid-up capital	11,809,000	2,303,000	14,112,000
Life and annuity funds	306,444,000	34,351,000	340,795,000
Fire and marine funds of companies transacting life business	15,102,000	...	15,102,000
Reserve funds	4,088,000	1,262,000	5,350,000
Other funds	4,483,000	192,000	4,675,000
Profit and loss balances	3,744,000	6,300	3,750,300
Other items	11,794,000	176,700	11,970,700
Total liabilities	357,464,000	38,291,000	395,755,000

The items under industrial companies in this table include the whole liabilities and assets of two companies doing also ordinary life business.

Assets or liabilities of "ordinary" and "industrial" companies together amounted in or about 1907 to £413,755,000 [143], including paid-up capital, £15,200,000; life and annuity funds, £352,600,000; fire and marine funds, £16,190,000; and reserve funds, £5,600,000 [22].

The assurances and annuities (including re-assurances) in force in 1906 were approximately as follows [165]:—

	Assurances, &c., in Force in or about 1906			
	Ordinary Business		Industrial Business (*a*)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Assurances—		£		£
Whole term of life	943,750	447,100,000	23,713,360	234,570,000
Limited number of premiums	74,260	43,380,000	320	6,300
Endowments	26,100	6,390,000	2,083,850	19,770,000
Endowment assurances	1,388,460	232,210,000	629,970	6,280,000
Others	56,570	38,700,000	431,110	6,850,000
Total assurances	2,489,140	767,780,000	26,858,610	267,470,300
Annuities—				
Immediate	41,160	2,180,000	51	1,760
Deferred	15,690	420,000	7	130
Total annuities	56,850	2,600,000	58	1,890

(*a*) Sickness and friendly societies' contracts are not included.

The average amount insured per policy (ordinary and industrial business) in or about the year 1907 is given by *The Statist* as follows [143]:—

Assurances	Number of Policies	Amount	Average Amount per Policy
	Ordinary Business		
		£	£
Whole term of life	1,040,480	497,750,000	478
Endowment assurances	1,540,510	253,020,000	164
Other	89,290	48,890,000	547
Total	2,670,280	799,660,000	299
Less re-assurances	101,760 (*a*)	42,620,000	419 (*a*)
Net total	2,568,520	757,040,000	295
	Industrial Business		
		£	£
Whole term of life	24,511,030	243,520,000	9·9
Endowment assurances	744,070	7,740,000	10.4
Other	2,558,740	27,190,000	10.6
Total	27,813,840	278,450,000	10.0
Less re-assurances	...	2,160	...

(*a*) Estimated.

Contracts for life annuities entered into in recent years by the National Debt Office, including those entered into through the medium of Trustee Savings Banks, are shown as follows [22]:—

Period (Years ended March 31)	Contracts entered into by National Debt Office					
	Annuities Immediate			Annuities Deferred		
	Number	Amount	Receipts during Year in respect of Contracts	Number	Amount	Receipts during Year in respect of Contracts
Annual average—		£	£		£	£
1896–7 to 1899–1900	493	34,260	441,300	14	390	3,660
1900–1 ,, 1903–4	560	40,620	508,500	13	260	2,490
1904–5 ,, 1907–8	664	49,910	609,000	14	420	3,210
1908–9	657	50,340	620,600	16	480	4,260

Contracts for life annuities and assurances entered into, and payments made, by the Post Office in recent years, were as follows [22]:—

Period, &c.	Contracts entered into by Post Office			Payments by Post Office in respect of Contracts	
	Number	Amount	Receipts in respect of Contracts	Number (*a*)	Amount
Annuities immediate—		£	£		£
Average of 1896–9	2,089	56,700	762,000	26,890	411,000
,, 1900–3	1,866	46,700	602,000	33,630	538,000
,, 1904–7	1,772	41,900	527,000	38,210	624,000
,, 1908	1,812	41,100	513,400	40,420	663,000
Annuities deferred—					
Average of 1896–9	180	3,720	24,200	838	10,600
,, 1900–3	146	3,050	22,400	1,117	14,700
,, 1904–7	144	2,880	22,700	1,431	18,300
,, 1908	137	2,560	19,500	1,681	22,000
Life assurances—					
Average of 1896–9	908	45,000	20,500	359	19,490
,, 1900–3	728	36,500	22,700	380	14,050
,, 1904–7	598	29,600	23,400	435	15,710
,, 1908	421	21,500	23,100	443	18,350

(*a*) Payable half-yearly in respect of annuities (immediate and deferred).

Fire Insurance

The paid-up capital of twenty-four fire insurance companies in 1907 was £7,046,000, while the capital not called up at the end of the year amounted to £34,634,000. The funds, excluding capital, and the premium income of these companies in 1897 and 1907, are given by *The Statist* as follows [143]:—

	1897	1907
	£	£
Funds (exclusive of capital)	25,150,000	29,260,000
Premium income	14,560,000	24,520,000

Accident and Miscellaneous Insurance

The capital of twenty-two accident insurance offices in 1907 is given by *The Statist* as follows [143]:—

Capital issued	£9,460,000
Capital paid up	2,690,000
Capital reserved	£6,770,000

The funds (excluding capital) and premium income of these offices in 1897 and 1907 were [143]:—

	1897	1907
	£	£
Funds (exclusive of capital)	1,580,000	5,620,000
Premium income	1,790,000	5,690,000

Marine Insurance

The funds (exclusive of capital) and premium income of fourteen marine insurance offices in 1897 and 1907 are given by *The Statist* as follows [143]:—

	1897	1907
	£	£
Funds (exclusive of capital)	6,060,000	8,120,000
Premium income	3,240,000	3,740,000

Belgium

Statistics of miners' accident, sickness, infirmity, and old age insurance funds in Belgium are given as follows [10], [14]:—

Items	Miners' Insurance Funds			
	1890	1895	1900	1904
Number of workpeople employed at mines affiliated to the funds	117,400	119,100	133,300	136,800
Receipts of funds—	£	£	£	£
Deductions from workmen's wages	18,430	8,560	13,340	11,880
Contributions by employers	73,250	86,540	138,070	119,400
Grants by the State	1,790	1,810	1,790	1,770
Grants by provincial authorities	390	270	310	290
Other receipts	11,100	12,000	13,550	19,410
Total receipts	104,960	109,180	167,060	152,750

Items	Miners' Insurance Funds			
	1890	1895	1900	1904
Expenditure—	£	£	£	£
Pensions	59,100	73,640	82,010	87,040
Allowances	21,810	26,890	32,260	36,770
Administration, &c.	1,700	2,070	1,950	2,290
Total expenditure	82,610	102,600	116,220	126,100
Estimated annual liability of funds at 1st of succeeding January	81,720	99,670	113,890	121,920
Estimated property of funds at 1st of succeeding January	259,790	324,560	415,480	535,870

The Netherlands

The amount of life insurance in force in some of the principal companies in Holland increased from £29,700,000 in 1898 to £45,200,000 in 1903, and to £57,700,000 in 1907 [35].

Death claims increased from £300,000 in 1898 to £350,000 in 1903, and to £520,000 in 1907 [35].

Receipts from premiums were as follows [35]:—

1898	£1,460,000
1903	2,170,000
1907	2,440,000

The premium reserve funds were [35]:—

1898	£7,800,000
1903	11,700,000
1907	15,600,000

The share capital of the companies was £1,790,000 in 1898, £1,930,000 in 1903, and £1,950,000 in 1907 [35].

France

The amount of life insurance effected under new policies during certain years and the total amount (less re-assurances) current at the end of those years in French insurance companies increased as follows [9]:—

Year	Life Insurance	
	Sums Assured under New Policies during Year	Sums Assured Current at End of Year (less Re-assurances)
	£	£
1896	12,640,000	139,990,000
1902	14,340,000	142,220,000
1907	18,920,000	149,710,000

The amounts assured which were cancelled during the years 1896, 1902, 1907, are given as follows [9]:—

Year	Assurances Cancelled during Year			
	Claims by Death	Claims by Survivance	Surrenders, Lapses, &c.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1896	1,847,000	1,576,000	8,249,000	11,672,000
1902	2,135,000	2,760,000	9,942,000	14,837,000
1907	2,580,000	2,852,000	9,313,000	14,745,000

The amount of annuities current at the end of the year, and the new annuities purchased during the year, were [9]:—

Year	Annuities Current at End of Year	New Annuities Purchased during Year
	£	£
1896	2,680,000	266,900
1902	3,500,000	317,400
1907	4,130,000	367,700

The reserves against current risks are given as follows [9]:—

Year	Reserves on Account of		
	Assurances of all Kinds	Annuities	Total
	£	£	£
1896	43,250,000	27,480,000	70,730,000
1902	49,690,000	34,650,000	84,340,000
1907	53,150,000	39,990,000	93,140,000

The number of companies included in the above statements in 1907 is fifteen.

The interest-bearing investments of French life insurance companies in 1897, 1902, and 1907 are given as follows [164]:—

Class of Investment	Investments of Life Assurance Companies					
	Amounts Invested			Per Cent. of Total		
	1897	1902	1907	1897	1902	1907
	£	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
French securities	37,300,000	40,500,000	43,200,000	48.2	44.4	42.3
Foreign securities	8,000,000	13,200,000	18,900,000	10.3	14.5	18.5
Fixed property	20,200,000	22,700,000	23,400,000	26.0	24.9	22.9
Mortgages	5,300,000	5,800,000	6,400,000	6.8	6.4	6.2
Loans on policies	2,500,000	3,600,000	3,700,000	3.2	3.5	3.7
Others	4,300,000	5,500,000	6,400,000	5.5	6.3	6.4
Total	77,600,000	91,300,000	102,000,000	100	100	100

The progress of fire insurance is shown by the following statement, which gives the amount of premiums received and claims paid by all French companies [9]:—

Year	Fire Premiums Collected	Fire Claims Paid
	£	£
1896	4,033,000	1,966,000
1902	4,593,000	2,327,000
1907	5,554,000	2,885,000

The average annual amount of claims during 1896–1900 was £2,210,000, and during 1901–7 was £2,610,000 [9].

Fifteen French companies showed premiums received during 1907, on account of insurance against accidents, amounting to £3,082,000. The amount paid on account of claims was £2,093,000. The assets of these companies amounted to £7,960,000 [9].

Germany

The life policies in force in Germany at the end of 1905 in insurance undertakings under imperial survey were as follows [12]:—

	In 27 Joint-stock Life Insurance Companies	In 17 Mutual Life Insurance Societies
Number of policies .	6,428,000	1,250,000
Amount of insurance.	£274,000,000	£216,000,000
Average amount per policy . .	£42.6	£173

The receipts and outgoings of certain life insurance companies and societies in Germany in 1905 are given as follows [12]:—

Receipts and Expenditure	Joint-stock Life Insurance Companies		Mutual Life Insurance Societies	
	Ordinary Insurance, exclusive of Small Insurance Business (*a*) 25 Companies	Small Insurance Business (*a*) 10 Companies	Ordinary Insurance, exclusive of Small Insurances (*a*) 18 Societies	Small Insurance Business (*a*) 2 Societies
Receipts—	£	£	£	£
Premiums	9,800,000	3,300,000	8,300,000	110,000
Interest, &c. . . .	3,100,000	540,000	3,100,000	20,000
Other items . . .	900,000	60,000	400,000	...
Total receipts . .	13,800,000	3,900,000	11,800,000	130,000
Outgoings—				
Claims	5,000,000	670,000	5,000,000	14,000
Cost of management and taxes	1,400,000	840,000	800,000	35,000
Increase of reserve . .	4,700,000	1,690,000	3,500,000	61,000
Other items	800,000	110,000	400,000	...
Total expenses . .	11,900,000	3,310,000	9,700,000	110,000

(*a*) Under small insurance business are included those insurances for small amounts which are effected without medical examination, or with only partial examination. For this class of business, special arrangements and terms are made by the companies and societies engaged in it.

The assets and liabilities at the end of 1905 of the companies included in the preceding table are shown as follows [12]:—

Assets and Liabilities	Amounts at End of 1905		Assets and Liabilities	Amounts at End of 1905	
	25 Joint-stock Companies	17 Mutual Insurance Societies (*a*)		25 Joint-stock Companies	17 Mutual Insurance Societies (*a*)
Assets—	£	£	Liabilities—	£	£
Mortgages . . .	78,400,000	64,600,000	Capital (share and guarantee)	7,500,000	70,000
Loans on policies . .	6,200,000	4,900,000			
Securities, &c. . .	4,300,000	5,200,000	Life insurance funds .	78,400,000	65,000,000
Land property . .	2,700,000	700,000	Other insurance funds .	2,800,000	...
Other items . . .	10,800,000	3,700,000	Capital reserve funds .	700,000	700,000
			Other reserve funds .	9,000,000	8,800,000
			Other items . . .	4,000,000	4,530,000
Total assets . .	102,400,000	79,100,000	Total liabilities .	102,400,000	79,100,000

(*a*) One society less than in the previous table.

The total value insured against fire in Germany has been estimated to have been about 7700 million pounds in 1905 and 8000 millions in 1908 [177].

A noteworthy feature of the investments of German insurance companies is the large proportion invested in mortgages. This is shown in the following table, which gives the investments of life insurance companies (including sickness insurance) [168]:—

Class of Investment	Investments of Life Insurance Companies (including Sickness Insurance)			
	Amounts Invested		Per Cent. of Total	
	1902 (*a*)	1907 (*b*)	1902	1907
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mortgages	112,700,000	161,500,000	84.5	85.2
Loans on policies	9,200,000	13,400,000	6.9	7.1
Securities and other loans	8,000,000	10,400,000	6.0	5.4
Fixed property	3,300,000	4,000,000	2.4	2.1
Others	200,000	300,000	0.2	0.2
Total	133,400,000	189,600,000	100	100

(*a*) The particulars for 1902 relate to fifty companies. (*b*) The particulars for 1907 relate to forty companies.

The investments of German fire insurance companies in the same year are shown as follows [168]:—

Class of Investment	Investments of Fire Insurance Companies			
	Amounts Invested		Per Cent. of Total	
	1902 (*a*)	1907 (*b*)	1902	1907
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mortgages	5,500,000	7,700,000	45.2	52.2
Securities and loans	5,400,000	5,300,000	44.2	36.2
Fixed property	900,000	1,300,000	7.4	9.0
Others	300,000	400,000	3.2	2.6
Total	12,100,000	14,700,000	100	100

(*a*) Particulars in 1902 are for forty-six companies. (*b*) Particulars in 1907 are for forty-three companies.

Accident Insurance

Insurance against accidents is compulsory, for certain workpeople, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Norway, and other countries. The classes of workpeople involved vary much from one country to another. In France, for example, seamen are affected; in Belgium, miners; in Hungary, agricultural labourers; in Germany, workers in many trades and industries, such as mining, building, agriculture, shipping, &c. The obligation to insure is generally restricted to persons receiving less than a certain defined income. In Germany, the limit is £150 per annum; in Italy, £85; in Norway, £60; in Finland, £30. In Austria and Holland no limit is fixed [10], [169], [170].

The system is most highly developed in Germany and Austria-Hungary. In Germany, all accidents occurring in the course of work are covered, except those intentionally brought about by the worker, and (since 1900) those due to gross misconduct. In Austria, only the first type of accident appears to be excluded from the benefits of insurance. In the earlier period of disablement the injured workers are compensated out of the sickness insurance funds, to which workers contribute two-thirds and the employers one-third. This period of compensation out of the sickness insurance funds lasts in Germany for thirteen weeks, after which the liability is transferred to the accident insurance funds. The employers pay the whole cost of these latter funds [10], [169], [170].

The maximum possible compensation, besides medical aid, for total disablement is, under the German law, a pension of £75 plus one-third of any actual earnings of the worker above this amount. The usual rate of pension is two-thirds of the injured person's earnings. In the event of death, funeral money is payable, and a pension to the dependent survivors, amounting in the maximum to 60 per cent. of the deceased's yearly wages. For partial disablement the amount of compensation varies with the degree to which the injured person has been incapacitated. Burial money is one-fifteenth of a year's earnings, but not less than £2, 10s. [10], [169], [170].

In the following table are given statistics relating to the German compulsory accident insurance scheme [10], [11], [12], [13]:—

Year	Approximate Number of Persons Insured	Number of Persons sustaining Accidents for which Compensation was Payable				Expenditure	
		Number whose Accidents resulted in					
		Death	Permanent Total Disablement	Permanent Partial or Temporary Disablement	Total	Compensation	Total
						£	£
1890	13,619,700	6,047	2,708	33,283	42,038	1,016,000	1,962,000
1895	18,389,500	6,448	1,706	67,373	75,527	2,596,000	3,421,000
1900	18,892,900	8,567	1,390	97,697	107,654	4,332,000	5,958,000
1901	18,866,700	8,501	1,446	107,389	117,336	4,928,000	6,261,000
1902	19,082,800	7,975	1,435	111,874	121,284	5,372,000	6,949,000
1903	19,465,400	8,370	1,538	119,467	129,375	5,862,000	7,615,000
1904	19,876,000	8,752	1,604	127,317	137,673	6,332,000	8,207,000
1905	20,242,500	8,928	1,487	130,706	141,121	6,772,000	8,780,000
1906	20,727,200	9,141	1,463	129,122	139,726	7,122,000	9,254,000
1907	21,172,000	9,815	1,356	133,532	144,703	7,516,000	9,717,000

Of the insured persons in 1906, about 5½ million were women [12].

About 55 per cent. of the insured persons are engaged in agricultural occupations and forestry; about 7 per cent. in metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries; and about 8 per cent. in the building trades. As regards the occupations of the persons injured, about 50 per cent. are engaged in agriculture and forestry; about 11 per cent. in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries; about the same percentage in the building trades; and about 7 per cent. in mining and smelting [10].

Throughout the period of twenty-two years from 1885 (the date of the commencement of the accident insurance scheme) to 1906, about 1,714,000 persons sustained accidents for which compensation was payable [12].

Ordinary income and expenditure throughout this period were as follows [12]:—

	Total Amounts 1885–1906
Ordinary income—	
Employers' contributions	£82,000,000
Interest, &c.	10,000,000
Total income	£92,000,000
Ordinary expenditure (excluding capital invested)—	
Benefits	£66,000,000
Management	12,000,000
Total expenditure	£78,000,000

Sickness Insurance

Compulsory insurance against sickness exists in many countries for certain classes of workers. In Germany, the workers contribute about two-thirds of the funds, and employers about one-third. But the contribution of the worker is limited to a maximum of 4 per cent. of the average wage. Besides those persons compelled to insure, others may insure in these funds provided their salary is not more than £100 a year. These, of course, pay the whole cost of insurance. The benefits include medicine and medical attendance, with surgical appliances if required; and sick pay from the third day of illness, amounting to a maximum of from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day. If treatment is given in hospital, the family of the insured receives half the pay to which he would have been entitled if not in hospital. These benefits may continue for 26 weeks, and if the illness is the result of an accident, the liability is then transferred to the accident insurance. Provision is made for women in childbirth, if insured, and also for funerals [10], [169], [170].

The number of persons insured in Germany, and the number of cases and days of sickness in certain years, are shown as follows [10], [12]:—

Year	Sickness Insurance		
	Number of Persons Insured	Number of Cases of Sickness	Number of Days of Sickness
1890	6,579,500	2,422,400	39,176,700
1895	7,525,500	2,703,600	46,470,000
1900	9,520,800	3,679,300	64,916,800
1905	11,184,500	4,451,400	88,082,300
1906	11,689,400	4,423,800	87,444,600

About 3,000,000 of the insured persons in 1906 were women [12].

The contributions from workers and employers, including fees, and the expenditure on sick relief, were as follows [10], [12]:—

Year	Contributions (including Fees) from Workers and Employers	Expenditure on Sick Relief
	£	£
1890	4,560,000	4,200,000
1895	5,870,000	5,240,000
1900	8,300,000	7,890,000
1905	12,520,000	11,670,000
1906	13,830,000	12,990,000

The total ordinary income and expenditure, and the balance of funds in these years, were as follows [11], [12]:—

Year	Total Ordinary Income	Total Ordinary Expenditure	Balance of Funds
	£	£	£
1890 . .	4,840,000	4,570,000	3,850,000
1895 . .	6,240,000	5,700,000	5,260,000
1900 . .	8,890,000	8,380,000	7,820,000
1905 . .	13,350,000	12,690,000	10,150,000
1906 . .	14,670,000	13,210,000	11,510,000

In the above tables, statistics of sickness insurance of persons in mines and smelting works at mines are not included, there being special miners' funds for these persons. In 1905, there were 719,300 persons insured in these funds. The number of cases of sickness was 397,200, and of days of sickness, 6,633,000. The total income in 1905 was £1,340,000, including £690,000 contributed by the insured and £540,000 by the mine-owners. The total expenditure in 1905 was £1,240,000, of which £1,180,000 represented the cost of sick relief [12].

From 1885 (the date of commencement of the sickness insurance funds) down to 1906, the total receipts and expenditure (including those of the special miners' funds down to 1905) were as follows [12]:—

	Total Amounts 1885 to 1906
Ordinary income—	
Workers' contributions . .	£114,000,000
Employers' contributions . .	50,000,000
Interest, &c.	8,000,000
Total income . .	£172,000,000
Ordinary expenditure (excluding capital invested)—	
Benefits	£150,000,000
Cost of management . . .	9,000,000
Total expenditure .	£159,000,000

During the same period (1885–1906) there occurred over 70,000,000 cases of sickness combined with incapacity for work, involving over 1,236,000,000 days of sickness [12].

(For insurance against infirmity and old age, see article on *Pensions*.)

Austria

Insurance against accident is compulsory in Austria for certain classes of workpeople. All kinds of accidents occurring in the course of work are covered by the insurance, except those wilfully brought about by the worker. During the first four weeks of disablement, the cost of compensation is borne by the sickness insurance funds (see below). The accident insurance funds are furnished by the employers, who may, however, deduct 10 per cent. of their contributions from the workmen's wages. The pension payable for total disablement is 60 per cent. of the annual earnings, but may not exceed £60. Less amounts are payable for partial disablement. In the event of death, burial money is payable, and pensions to surviving dependents up to 50 per cent. of the deceased's earnings [10].

The approximate number of persons insured (exclusive of persons employed in mining and smelting works, for whom there are special laws), the number sustaining accidents for which compensation became payable, and the amounts paid in compensation, are given as follows, for certain years [10]:—

Year	Approximate Number of Persons Insured	Number of Persons Sustaining Accidents Involving Compensation	Expenditure on Compensation for Accidents
1890	1,230,000	6,740	£17,100
1895	1,880,000	16,400	188,300
1900	2,370,000	23,040	559,900
1903	2,620,000	25,460	780,500

The total receipts, including balances, increased from £320,000 in 1890 to £8,040,000 in 1903. The amount placed to the credit of capital account to meet current liabilities increased from £220,000 in 1890 to £7,470,000 in 1903 [10].

Compulsory sickness insurance also exists in Austria. Workers contribute two-thirds and employers one-third to the funds, the maximum for the worker, however, being 3 per cent. of his wages. The benefits include medical attendance, &c., and sick pay from the commencement of the illness, amounting to 60 per cent. of the daily wages current in the district among workpeople covered by the insurance. This pay may continue for twenty weeks. Provision is made for women in childbirth, if insured, and for funerals. Statistics of this insurance scheme are given as follows [10]:—

Year	Number of Persons Insured on Dec. 31	Number of Cases of Sickness	Total Number of Days of Sickness	Receipts			Expenditure	
				Contribution of Workers	Contribution of Employers	Total all Receipts	On Sick Relief	Total
				£	£	£	£	£
1890 . .	1,534,500	797,700	12,409,300	667,480	290,000	1,029,980	813,580	945,060
1895 . .	1,946,700	1,013,600	17,517,000	956,840	473,740	1,462,020	1,149,560	1,348,370
1900 . .	2,343,200	1,313,100	22,708,700	1,272,460	569,380	1,966,970	1,619,790	1,900,000
1903 . .	2,489,100	1,364,200	24,472,100	1,446,430	658,140	2,247,960	1,831,570	2,147,970

This table excludes persons employed in mining and smelting works at mines, for whom there is a special insurance scheme.

The following tables furnish statistics relating to special miners' provident funds in Austria. The cost of insurance in these funds is borne by workpeople and employers in equal parts. Officials receiving a higher salary than £100 a year pay the whole cost of their insurance. "All overseers must be insured against sickness; overseers receiving no more than £100 a year, and workpeople engaged in temporary work not directly connected with mining, must be insured against accident; and all other workpeople must be insured against sickness, accident, old age, and infirmity." The sickness allowances must at least be equal to those paid under the general insurance laws. The state pays the whole cost of sickness insurance for those workpeople employed in state-owned mines [10].

Miners' permanent pension funds for accident, sickness, and old age [10]:—

	1892	1903
Membership	138,000	165,000
Women and children entitled to benefits	214,000	311,000
Number of pensioners—		
Former members	11,400	21,000
Widows	14,500	18,400
Orphans	9,500	12,000
Total	35,400	51,400
Amount of pensions—	£	£
Former members	90,300	200,200
Widows	48,300	69,800
Orphans	10,700	16,900
Total	149,300	286,900

Miners' temporary allowance funds for sickness [10]:—

	1892	1903		1892	1903
Number of members	137,500	165,100	Dependents on pensioners	11,500	12,400
Dependents on members	176,900	193,900	Expenditure—	£	£
Cases of sickness	124,900	125,500	Sick allowances, funerals, &c.	53,000	82,500
Cases of death	2,050	1,280	Medical attendance, &c.	46,400	86,700
Number of pensioners	12,700	9,900			

Hungary

Compulsory insurance against sickness is in force in Hungary for industrial workpeople generally, and is similar to the Austrian system, except that the maximum premium payable by the worker varies from 3 to 5 per cent. of the average wages in the locality and trade of the insured, and that the sick pay is generally limited to 50 per cent. of the worker's earnings. Statistics of this sickness insurance are given as follows [10]:—

Year	Number of Persons Insured	Receipts		Expenditure		
		Contributions	Total, including Cash in Hand	Total Benefits	Cost of Administration	Total Expenses, including Investments, &c.
		£	£	£	£	£
1895	523,300	276,390	325,890	226,520	40,135	300,480
1900	593,600	349,550	398,720	306,800	49,475	383,460
1901	598,000	359,260	409,060	309,380	52,320	389,600
1902	610,700	364,660	413,280	319,740	49,215	396,430
1903	633,900	397,020	443,655	339,780	49,380	426,940
1904	642,600	429,100	485,360	376,470	57,075	467,760

Italy

The returns of insurance in Italy are incomplete. The number of life policies and amount of insurance in those companies and societies which made returns, are given as follows for 1890, 1898, and 1903 [54]:—

Year	Number of Policies	Amount Insured at December 31
		£
1890	44,500	16,200,000
1898	92,300	27,700,000
1903	156,000	42,800,000

The share of the above business falling to native Italian companies and societies was as follows [54]:—

Year	Number of Policies	Amount
		£
1890	16,500	5,500,000
1898	41,200	9,800,000
1903	76,400	15,900,000

The amount of fire insurance at December 31, 1903, so far as reported, was £1,128,000,000, of which £548,000,000 was effected with native companies, &c. [54].

Switzerland

The amount of life insurance and annuities in force in Switzerland at the end of 1905 (excluding re-assurances) is given as follows [23]:—

Companies	Insurances	Annuities
	£	£
Swiss	14,400,000	110,000
German	8,100,000	3,400
French	6,700,000	1,600
English	3,300,000	1,400
American	1,600,000	4,000
Total	34,100,000	120,400

The premium income in Switzerland in 1905 (excluding re-assurances) was [23]:—

Companies	
Swiss	£570,000
German	310,000
French	240,000
English	120,000
American	70,000
Total	£1,310,000

Statistics of the cantonal fire insurance offices show that the amount insured in these offices against fire was, in 1905, £305,000,000. The premium income in that year was £330,000, and the reserve funds at the end of the year about £1,500,000 [23].

United States of America

The number of policies and amount of life insurance in force in ordinary and industrial companies in the United States have increased as follows [3]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Calendar Year	Life Insurance in Force					
	Ordinary Companies		Industrial Companies		Total	
	Number of Policies	Amount	Number of Policies	Amount	Number of Policies	Amount
		£		£		£
1850	29,400	14,200,000	...	...	29,410	14,200,000
1860	60,000	37,100,000	...	...	60,000	37,100,000
1870	839,200	466,700,000	...	...	839,200	466,700,000
1880	679,700	322,600,000	236,700	4,200,000	916,400	326,800,000
1890	1,319,600	746,700,000	3,883,500	88,600,000	5,203,100	835,300,000
1900	3,176,100	1,463,000,000	11,219,300	303,000,000	14,395,400	1,766,000,000
1906	5,793,000	2,320,900,000	17,841,400	506,100,000	23,634,400	2,827,000,000

The total income and total payments to policy-holders of the life companies in 1880 and later years were as follows [3]:—

Year	Total Income	Total Payments to Policy-holders
	£	£
1880	16,600,000	11,500,000
1890	40,600,000	18,600,000
1900	82,600,000	34,800,000
1906	137,600,000	59,300,000

Assets, liabilities, and surplus are given as follows [3]:—

Year	Life Insurance Companies		
	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus
	£	£	£
1880	93,000,000	(Not given)	(Not given)
1890	159,000,000	140,000,000	19,000,000
1900	359,400,000	308,000,000	51,400,000
1906	603,200,000	527,400,000	75,800,000

The age-distribution of the industrial policy-holders in the United States at the end of 1904 is given as follows [117]:—

Age	Number of Policy-holders
1 to 4	1,003,000
5 „ 14	3,762,000
15 „ 24	3,307,000
25 „ 34	2,476,000
35 „ 44	1,834,000
45 „ 64	2,696,000
65 and over	596,000
Total	15,674,000

The amount of insurance is given as £440,520,000 [117].

The American industrial insurance companies pay annually in claims and dividends some £6,200,000. Mr. Hoffman estimates the distribution of these payments, on the basis of the experience of the American Prudential Insurance Company, to be as follows [117]:—

Adult Claims, &c.	Total Payments
Under £10	£457,000
£10 to £20	1,065,000
£20 „ £41	2,334,000
Over £41	1,217,000
Total adult claims	£5,073,000
Infantile claims	1,115,000
Total payments	£6,188,000

The investments of American life insurance companies in 1907 are given as follows [171]:—

Class of Asset	Amount Invested	Per Cent. of Total
	£	
Mortgages	189,300,000	30.2
Stocks and bonds	291,500,000	46.3
Loans on policies	67,000,000	10.7
Loans on collateral	9,900,000	1.5
Real estate	35,100,000	5.6
Others	36,800,000	5.7
Total	629,600,000	100

The classification of assets held by United States life assurance companies which have operated continuously on a regular plan since 1890 is given as follows for 1890 and 1907 [171]:—

Class of Asset	Assets of Life Insurance Companies			
	Amounts		Per Cent. of Total	
	1890	1907	1890	1907
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mortgages	63,300,000	183,500,000	40.1	30.3
Bonds and stocks	55,800,000	285,400,000	35.4	47.1
Real estate	16,500,000	32,400,000	10.5	5.3
Loans on collateral	7,300,000	9,000,000	4.6	1.5
Loans on policies	1,100,000	62,600,000	0.7	10.3
Others	13,700,000	33,200,000	8.7	5.5
Total	157,700,000	606,100,000	100	100

The total income and payments to policy-holders of fire and marine insurance companies, and of casualty and miscellaneous insurance companies, in 1890, 1900, and 1906, were as follows [3]:—

Year	Fire and Marine Insurance			Casualty and Miscellaneous Insurance (Stock Companies)		
	Number of Companies	Total Income	Payments to Policy-holders	Number of Companies	Total Income	Payments to Policy-holders
		£	£		£	£
1890	580	32,500,000	16,700,000	34	2,000,000	600,000
1900	493	40,900,000	24,100,000	57	6,300,000	2,600,000
1906	631	72,200,000	60,500,000	124	16,100,000[4]	5,100,000

The amount of insurance contracted against fires has been estimated to be (1908) nearly 6500 million pounds [177].

The San Francisco fire of April 1907 covered 3000 acres, and destroyed 25,000 buildings. The total insurance loss was about £45,000,000, while the total property loss was estimated to be over £72,000,000 [3].

Canada

The number and amount of life insurance policies in force at the end of 1907 are given as follows [32]:—
(Dollar taken as 4s. 1½d.)

Class of Policy, &c.	Life Insurance in Force at End of 1907			
	Canadian Companies	British Companies	American Companies	Total
Whole life policies—				
Number	284,070	11,970	122,040	418,080
Amount £	65,200,000	5,200,000	22,600,000	93,000,000
Endowment policies—				
Number	129,580	10,530	245,730	385,840
Amount £	24,300,000	3,600,000	13,700,000	41,600,000
Miscellaneous life policies—				
Number	11,790	430	9,230	21,450
Amount £	4,500,000	400,000	2,400,000	7,300,000
Total all policies—				
Number	425,440	22,930	377,000	825,370
Amount £	94,000,000	9,200,000	38,700,000	141,900,000
Bonuses £	980,000	500,000	140,000	1,620,000

The number and amount of new life insurance policies issued in 1903 and 1907 are shown as follows [32]:—

Companies, &c.	Number of New Policies Issued		Amount of New Policies	
	1903	1907	1903	1907
			£	£
Canadian	84,030	107,720	12,100,000	15,800,000
British	1,790	1,820	700,000	900,000
American	98,480	102,530	7,000,000	5,500,000
All companies	184,300	212,070	19,800,000	22,200,000
Whole life policies	73,410	142,100	11,300,000	15,500,000
Endowment policies	107,770	67,220	7,400,000	5,100,000
Other policies	3,120	2,750	1,100,000	1,600,000

The cash income and expenditure of life insurance companies in 1903 and 1907 are given as follows [32]:—

Companies	Income		Expenditure		
	Total	Net Premium Income	Total	Death Claims	Other Payments to Policy-holders
			1903		
	£	£	£	£	£
Canadian	3,600,000	2,800,000	2,100,000	700,000	430,000
British	500,000	290,000	320,000	160,000	100,000
American	1,500,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	370,000	350,000
All companies	5,600,000	4,290,000	3,420,000	1,230,000	880,000
			1907		
Canadian	5,400,000	4,100,000	3,100,000	970,000	790,000
British	570,000	320,000	360,000	160,000	140,000
American	1,700,000	1,350,000	1,200,000	520,000	460,000
All companies	7,670,000	5,770,000	4,660,000	1,650,000	1,390,000

The assets and liabilities of life companies in 1903 and 1907 were as follows [32]:—

Companies	Assets					Total Liabilities (not including Capital)
	Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures	Loans on Policies	Mortgages on Real Estate and Collaterals	Other Assets	Total	
			1903			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Canadian	8,000,000	1,600,000	5,000,000	2,200,000	16,800,000	15,200,000
British	2,800,000	210,000	1,600,000	390,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
American	6,200,000	480,000	120,000	500,000	7,300,000	6,700,000
All companies	17,000,000	2,290,000	6,720,000	3,090,000	29,100,000	24,900,000
			1907			
Canadian	12,200,000	2,900,000	8,100,000	2,600,000	25,800,000	23,300,000
British	2,800,000	320,000	1,600,000	380,000	5,100,000	3,200,000
American	7,200,000	960,000	190,000	350,000	8,700,000	8,200,000
All companies	22,200,000	4,180,000	9,890,000	3,330,000	39,600,000	34,700,000

The paid-up capital of Canadian companies was £760,000 in 1903 and £920,000 in 1907.

The growth of life insurance business is shown in the following table [32]:—

Year	Premium Income of all Companies	Net Life Assurance in Force in all Companies	Year	Premium Income of all Companies	Net Life Assurance in Force in all Companies
	£	£		£	£
1876	580,000	17,400,000	1906	4,610,000	135,400,000
1886	1,070,000	35,400,000	1907	4,780,000 (*a*)	142,000,000
1896	2,190,000	67,600,000			

(*a*) This amount does not agree with that previously given as the premium income in 1907. The source from which the figures are taken gives no explanation of the discrepancy.

The death-rate experience of life insurance companies showed in 1903, 7170 deaths among 683,000 lives exposed to risk, equivalent to 10.5 per 1000. In 1906 there were 8730 deaths among 874,090 at risk, equivalent to a death-rate of 10 per 1000 [32].

Fire Insurance

Statistics of fire insurance in Canada are given as follows [32]:—

Companies	Fire Insurance Business		
	1903	1907	Aggregate for 1869 to 1907
	Net Amounts at Risk		
Canadian	£ 53,800,000	£ 85,000,000	£ 12,200,000 (a)
British	150,100,000	193,300,000	23,700,000 (a)
American	31,400,000	54,700,000	2,900,000 (a)
All companies	235,300,000	333,000,000	38,800,000 (a)
	Net Premiums Received		
Canadian	470,000	760,000	11,300,000
British	1,510,000	1,920,000	32,900,000
American	360,000	650,000	6,700,000
All companies	2,340,000	3,330,000	50,900,000
	Net Amounts Paid for Losses		
Canadian	250,000	390,000	7,400,000
British	780,000	1,050,000	21,700,000
American	180,000	320,000	4,200,000
All companies	1,210,000	1,760,000	33,300,000

(a) Amounts at risk in 1869.

The assets and liabilities in Canada of fire and inland marine insurance companies in 1907 were as follows [32]:—

Companies	Assets in Canada	Liabilities in Canada (excluding Capital)
	£	£
Canadian	2,200,000	1,600,000
British	4,900,000	1,700,000
American	610,000	450,000
Total	7,710,000	3,750,000

The paid-up capital of Canadian companies in 1907 was £1,200,000 [32].

The total income and expenditure in 1907 of the fire and inland marine companies were as follows [32]:—

Companies	Total Income	Total Expenditure
	£	£
Canadian	1,860,000	1,890,000
British	2,110,000	1,600,000
American	670,000	510,000
Total	4,640,000	4,000,000

Statistics of miscellaneous insurances in 1907 are shown as follows [32]:—

Class of Insurance	In Force at End of 1907		Class of Insurance	In Force at End of 1907	
	Number of Policies	Net Amount of Insurance		Number of Policies	Net Amount of Insurance
		£			£
Business guarantee (a)	13,860	12,700,000	Burglary guarantee	2,920	1,000,000
Employers' liability	3,860 (a)	8,200,000	Steam boiler	2,800	3,000,000
Accident	87,200 (a)	41,200,000	Contract insurance	330	600,000
Sickness	63,280 (a)	2,100,000			

(a) Incomplete.

Australasia

The number of companies transacting life assurance business in Australia in 1908 was 20, of which 8 had their head offices in New South Wales and 6 in Victoria. Most of the companies are purely mutual [15].

The amount of *Australasian* life insurance business in force in 1906 was approximately as follows (the returns, however, being incomplete) [15]:—

Society	Ordinary Life Business			Industrial Life Business	
	Number of Policies (*a*)	Amount Assured, excluding Bonuses, &c.	Bonus Additions	Policies in Force	Amount Assured
		£	£		£
Australian Mutual Provident Society	203,810	56,700,000	11,400,000	16,320	430,000
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia	61,190	13,600,000	900,000	...	...
Citizens' Life Assurance Company	43,300	6,000,000	280,000	196,860	3,940,000
Mutual Life Association of Australasia	24,480	6,000,000	330,000	...	...
Other societies	112,110 (*a*)	25,500,000 (*a*)	890,000 (*a*)	133,100	2,930,000
Total	444,890 (*a*)	107,800,000 (*a*)	13,800,000 (*a*)	346,280	7,300,000

(*a*) Incomplete.

The premium income in 1906 was as follows [15]:—

Society	Ordinary Business	Industrial Business
	£	£
Australian Mutual Provident Society	1,860,000	26,000
National Mutual Life Association	410,000	...
Citizens' Life Assurance Company	230,000	181,000
Mutual Life Association	210,000	...
Other societies	930,000 (*a*)	182,000
Total	3,640,000 (*a*)	389,000

(*a*) Incomplete.

The total assets of the insurance societies having their head offices in Australia or New Zealand amounted in 1906 to about £38,000,000, of which the Australian Mutual Provident Society held £22,800,000 [15].

New Zealand

The number of policies and amount of insurance in ordinary and industrial life assurance companies, &c., in New Zealand alone in December 1905 and 1906 are given as follows [33]:—

Insurance	Life Insurance Business			
	December **1905**		December **1906**	
	Number of Policies Existing	Gross Amount Insured	Number of Policies Existing	Gross Amount Insured
		£		£
Ordinary	114,550	28,090,000	118,270	29,040,000
Industrial	36,500	880,000	40,610	980,000
Total	151,050	28,970,000	158,880	30,020,000

The government life insurance department accounted for 45,980 policies in December 1906, and a gross amount of insurance of £10,670,000 [33].

The average amount insured per policy was, at the end of 1906 [33]:—

Ordinary insurance	£246
Industrial insurance	24

In 1901 an accident branch of the government insurance department in New Zealand was opened to insure persons against accident, but mainly to insure employers against liability under "The Workers' Compensation for Accidents Act, 1900." This act allows a workman to claim compensation for all injuries incurred in the course of his employment which are not due to his serious and wilful misconduct. The compensation payable is a maximum amount of £400 for death, the actual amount being determined according to the deceased's wages, and whether or not he leaves dependants. Incapacitation due to injury carries with it a maximum allowance of £2 per week, the total liability of the employer, however, being limited to £300 [33].

The premiums charged by the accident insurance branch are assessed on wages, and vary from 3s. per £100 of wages in the lightest occupations, to 20s. per £100 of wages in the building trades, 45s. in coal-mining, and 85s. in bush-felling [33].

The premium income and the claims under this insurance are shown as follows [33]:—

Year	Premium Income	Claims
	£	£
1901 (7 months)	11,860	2,430
1902	14,100	7,360
1903	24,380	13,230
1904	23,770	12,110
1905	23,970	11,240
1906	20,820	13,720
1907	21,480	11,290

There is also a state fire insurance office, which commenced business in January 1905. By the end of that year the amount of insurances was £3,000,000. The net income of the office has been [33]:—

1905	£13,130
1906	20,960
1907	23,190

Japan

Statistics of life, fire, marine, transport, and fidelity insurance in Japan, in the years 1897 and 1906, are given as follows [55]:—

(Yen taken as 2s. 0.6d.)

Kind of Insurance and Year		Number of Companies	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital	Premium Reserve Fund	Number of Contracts	Amount of Insurance	Receipts	Expenditure
			£	£	£		£	£	£
Life	1897	25	700,000	190,000	570,000	510,250	12,260,000	590,000	410,000
	1906	32	850,000	280,000	3,170,000	862,875	28,850,000	1,350,000	720,000
Fire	1897	6	900,000	220,000	70,000	74,488	11,080,000	180,000	75,000
	1906	18 (a)	2,940,000 (a)	770,000 (a)	380,000	740,779	121,220,000	790,000	590,000
Marine	1897	4	1,020,000	270,000	35,000	559,238	76,190,000	480,000	420,000
	1906	7 (b)	2,560,000 (b)	650,000 (b)	510,000	15,235	4,530,000	800,000	610,000
Transport	1902	4	1,150,000	290,000	3,000	1,280	170,000	9,000	5,000
	1906	7 (c)	2,270,000 (c)	580,000 (c)	7,000	1,164	300,000	12,000	6,000
Fidelity	1906	1 (d)	510,000	130,000	240	341	27,000	390	260

(a) Includes 2 companies doing fire business in addition to their principal business. The authorised capital credited to these 2 is £610,000, and the paid-up capital £150,000.

(b) Includes 4 companies (authorised capital £1,640,000, and paid-up capital £420,000) doing marine business as well as their principal business.

(c) Includes 6 companies (authorised capital £2,250,000 and paid-up capital £575,000) doing transport insurance in addition to their principal business.

(d) Fidelity insurance is carried on by this company in addition to its principal business.

Under the insurance business law of 1900, insurance business may be carried on by a joint-stock company or on the mutual plan, in either case special permission being required for the establishment of the business. The capital of a joint-stock, or the fund of a mutual, insurance company must be at least £10,250, and no other business than insurance may be followed at the same time [55].

IRON AND STEEL

The production of iron ore in the chief producing countries in each year from 1896 was approximately as follows [1], [176]:—

Year	Production in Thousands of Tons of Iron Ore								
	United Kingdom	France	Germany (a)	Spain	Austria	Hungary	Sweden	Russian Empire (b)	U.S.A.
1896	13,701	3,995	13,935	6,655	1,425	1,250	2,005	3,080	16,005
1897	13,788	4,505	15,220	7,300	1,590	1,400	2,055	3,959	17,518
1898	14,177	4,655	15,645	7,080	1,705	1,580	2,265	4,373	19,434
1899	14,461	4,905	17,700	9,245	1,695	1,560	2,395	5,697	24,683
1900	14,028	5,360	18,660	8,535	1,865	1,640	2,565	5,905	27,553
1901	12,275	4,715	16,305	7,780	1,930	1,530	2,750	4,577	28,887
1902	13,426	4,925	17,675	7,780	1,715	1,535	2,850	3,862	35,554
1903	13,716	6,120	20,890	8,170	1,690	1,415	3,620	4,151	35,019
1904	13,774	6,910	21,695	7,835	1,690	1,500	4,020	5,187	27,644
1905	14,591	7,275	23,070	8,930	1,885	1,635	4,295	4,830	42,526
1906	15,502	8,345	26,305	9,295	2,215	1,670	4,430	5,170	47,750
1907	15,732	9,830	27,250	9,740	2,500	1,670	4,410	5,700	51,721

(a) Including Luxemburg. (b) Excluding Finland.

The production of iron ore has trebled in the United States of America since 1896, and doubled in Germany, France, and Sweden. The world's production of iron ore in 1907 was probably about 133 million tons [176].

The production of pig iron from domestic and imported ores is given as follows [1], [9], [12], [176]:—

Year	Production in Thousands of Tons of Pig Iron									
	United Kingdom	France and Algeria	Germany and Luxemburg	Russian Empire (*a*)	Belgium	Austria-Hungary	Sweden	Spain	Canada	United States
1896	8,660	2,300	6,260	1,565	945	1,200	485	270	50	8,623
1897	8,796	2,445	6,760	1,815	1,020	1,285	530	325	53	9,653
1898	8,610	2,485	7,180	2,175	965	1,405	525	285	69	11,774
1899	9,421	2,535	8,000	2,630	1,010	1,445	490	295	92	13,621
1900	8,960	2,670	8,370	2,850	1,005	1,435	520	295	87	13,789
1901	7,929	2,350	7,740	2,780	750	1,460	520	335	245	15,878
1902	8,680	2,365	8,380	2,320	1,050	1,495	530	325	320	17,821
1903	8,935	2,795	9,860	2,405	1,195	1,365	500	375	265	18,009
1904	8,694	2,925	9,895	2,930	1,200	1,355	520	380	270	16,497
1905	9,608	3,030	10,700	2,660	1,290	1,515	530	385	470	22,992
1906	10,109	3,260	12,095	2,620	1,355	1,615	595	380	540	25,307
1907	10,114	3,530	12,670	2,720	1,385	1,775	605	390	580	25,781
1908	9,057	3,360	11,620	2,700	1,180	1,440	560	...	...	15,936

(*a*) Excluding Finland.

The world's output of pig iron in 1907 is estimated at about 60 million tons, of which the United States produced 40 per cent.; Germany, 20 per cent.; and the United Kingdom, 17 per cent. [176].

The production of steel is given as follows [1], [176]:—

Year	Production in Thousands of Tons of Steel								
	United Kingdom	Germany and Luxemburg	Russian Empire	Sweden	France	Belgium	Spain	Austria-Hungary	United States
1890 . . .	3,579	2,195	370	165	670	240	75	490	4,275
1896 . . .	4,133	4,745	1,000	255	1,160	590	65	865	5,282
1897 . . .	4,486	5,055	1,195	270	1,305	605	80	920	7,157
1898 . . .	4,566	5,690	1,575	260	1,410	645	60	1,045	8,933
1899 . . .	4,855	6,225	1,845	270	1,475	720	115	1,110	10,640
1900 . . .	4,901	6,260	2,165	295	1,540	645	145	1,125	10,188
1901 . . .	4,904	6,110	2,175	265	1,400	645	160	1,125	13,474
1902 . . .	4,849	7,305	2,130	280	1,545	950	145	1,125	14,947
1903 . . .	5,034	8,115	2,330	315	1,810	1,275	135	1,130	14,535
1904 . . .	5,027	8,785	2,710	325	2,055	1,500	190	1,175	13,860
1905 . . .	5,812	9,905	1,625	360	2,205	1,640	235	1,170	20,024
1906 . . .	6,462	10,955	1,735	390	2,395	2,010	255	1,175	23,398
1907 . . .	6,522	11,870	2,045	415	2,705	2,155	245	1,200	23,363
1908 . . .	5,380	10,990	2,760	420	2,670	1,800	...	...	14,120

The world's output of steel in 1907 was about 51½ million tons [176], of which the United States furnished 45 per cent.; Germany, 23 per cent.; and the United Kingdom, 13 per cent. For every 100 tons of pig iron consumed for all purposes, the United Kingdom produced, on the average of 1905–7, about 63 tons of steel; Germany, 92 tons; France, 76 tons; and the United States, 90 tons [176]. Generally speaking, about 84 per cent. of the pig iron consumed is utilised in the production of steel [176].

The production of iron ore, pig iron, and steel, per head of population, averaged as follows [176]:—

Country	Average Annual Production per Head of Population					
	Iron Ore		Pig Iron		Steel	
	1893–7	1903–7	1893–7	1903–7	1893–7	1903–7
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	0.32	0.34	0.20	0.22	0.09	0.14
France	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.06
Germany (including Luxemburg)	0.25	0.39	0.11	0.18	0.08	0.16
Russian Empire (excluding Finland)	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.007	0.014
Sweden	0.39	0.78	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.07
Belgium	0.05	0.03	0.14	0.18	0.07	0.24
Spain	0.33	0.46	0.01	0.02	0.005	0.011
Austria-Hungary	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.017	0.024
United States	0.21	0.53	0.12	0.26	0.08	0.23

The output of manganese ore, a necessary element in the production of steel, was as follows in the years 1905, 1906, and 1907 [176]:—

Country	1905	1906	1907
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Russia (exports)	364,000	563,400	605,600
British India	253,900	495,700	898,300
Brazil (exports)	220,800	119,400	233,000
Germany	50,600	51,600	73,500
Spain	25,600	61,800	40,800
United Kingdom	14,500	22,800	16,100

The consumption of iron ore is given as follows [176]:—

Year	Consumption of Iron Ore (Domestic and Foreign) in Thousands of Tons								
	United Kingdom	Russian Empire (excluding Finland)	Sweden	Germany and Luxemburg	Belgium	France	Spain	Austria-Hungary	United States
1896	19,127	2,945	873	13,879	1,978	5,595	482	2,569	16,677
1897	19,744	3,793	675	15,174	2,364	6,317	527	2,875	18,000
1898	19,636	4,161	849	16,218	2,067	6,422	628	3,225	19,589
1899	21,504	5,322	794	18,729	2,477	6,540	772	3,127	25,316
1900	20,318	5,528	974	19,505	2,329	7,079	840	3,442	28,400
1901	17,812	4,314	1,017	18,252	1,641	6,095	997	3,453	29,789
1902	19,847	3,439	1,149	18,746	2,309	6,046	340	3,211	36,631
1903	20,016	3,476	837	22,741	2,792	7,221	603	3,070	35,918
1904	19,861	4,534	1,002	24,271	3,076	7,421	662	3,081	27,918
1905	21,910	4,325	1,031	25,414	3,068	8,059	479	3,424	43,164
1906	23,304	4,224	829	30,022	3,291	8,597	1,174	3,840	48,545
1907	23,352	4,301	943	31,751	3,358	9,702	1,241	4,337	52,672

The differences between the quantities consumed and the quantities produced represent net imports or exports as the case may be. The United Kingdom imports from 30 to 35 per cent. of its total consumption. Germany, at the beginning of the above period, exported about as much as it imported, but is now importing more than it exports. In the last two or three years net imports have been from 10 to 15 per cent. of the consumption. The United States are practically self-supporting. Sweden exports from 70 to 80 per cent. of its production, and Spain over 90 per cent. [176].

The total consumption of pig iron is given as follows. The consumption includes foreign as well as domestic iron [1], [176]:—

Year	Consumption of Foreign and Domestic Pig Iron in Thousands of Tons							
	United Kingdom	France	Germany (*a*)	Russian Empire (*b*)	Sweden	Belgium	Austria-Hungary	Spain	United States
1896	7,712	2,185	6,465	1,640	440	1,245	1,310	250	8,617
1897	7,750	2,485	7,085	1,910	515	1,290	1,425	280	9,409
1898	7,723	2,480	7,380	2,285	485	1,260	1,530	240	11,546
1899	8,208	2,570	8,425	2,765	450	1,350	1,540	255	13,432
1900	7,705	2,785	8,960	2,900	485	1,295	1,500	280	13,554
1901	7,284	2,390	7,855	2,800	475	900	1,510	300	15,880
1902	7,798	2,280	8,180	2,485	500	1,305	1,410	295	18,119
1903	7,999	2,715	9,600	2,420	475	1,500	1,375	330	18,587
1904	8,007	2,880	9,850	2,945	485	1,575	1,355	340	16,526
1905	8,746	2,945	10,480	2,670	470	1,760	1,530	330	23,154
1906	8,531	3,260	12,025	2,605	550	2,015	1,640	355	25,597
1907	8,273	3,430	12,835	2,655	555	1,960	1,900	365	26,194
1908	7,830	3,360	11,610	2,700	520	1,560	1,600	...	15,990

(*a*) Including Luxemburg. Also including the "improvement trade" (*Veredelungsverkehr*).
(*b*) Excluding Finland.

The United Kingdom has a net export of pig iron of from 600,000 to 1,800,000 tons per annum. Belgium is the only country which depends largely on foreign supplies [176].

The consumption of iron ore and pig iron per head of population averaged as follows [176]:—

Country	Average Annual Consumption per Head of Population			
	Iron Ore		Pig Iron	
	1893–7	1903–7	1893–7	1903–7
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	0.45	0.50	0.18	0.19
France	0.14	0.21	0.06	0.08
Germany and Luxemburg	0.24	0.44	0.11	0.18
Russian Empire (excluding Finland)	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02
Sweden	0.19	0.18	0.09	0.09
Belgium	0.31	0.44	0.17	0.25
Spain	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
Austria-Hungary	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.03
United States	0.22	0.50	0.12	0.26

United Kingdom

The average annual production of pig iron in the United Kingdom in certain periods, and the quantities of ore and coal used in its production, are given as follows [76]:—

Period	Average Number of Furnaces in Blast	Average Production of Pig Iron	Average Quantity of Iron Ore Smelted	Average Quantity of Coal Used
		Tons	Tons	Tons
Average of 1875–7	585	6,500,000	17,500,000	15,500,000
,, 1885–7	413	7,300,000	17,900,000	14,900,000
,, 1895–7	366	8,400,000	20,400,000	16,600,000
,, 1905–7	361	10,000,000	24,300,000	21,200,000
Quantities, &c., in 1907 only	369	10,100,000	25,100,000	21,100,000

(*a*) The ore used in the production of pig iron in the United Kingdom includes foreign as well as native ores. The production from native ores alone averages in recent years little more than 50 per cent. of the total production.

The production of pig iron in 1908 was 9,100,000 tons [1].

The average prices of pig iron per ton in each year from 1897 are given as follows [43]:—

Year	Cleveland No. 3 Pig f.o.b.		North-west Bessemer Pig f.o.b.	Export Prices of Pig Iron of all Kinds
	Realised Prices	Quoted Prices		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1897	2 0 0	2 0 10	2 10 6	2 8 1
1898	2 0 10	2 2 0	2 14 7	2 12 6
1899	2 13 0	3 0 2	3 10 3	3 9 4
1900	3 8 1	3 9 1	4 2 1	4 4 0
1901	2 7 2	2 5 7	3 1 0	3 2 8
1902	2 6 10	2 9 2	3 0 5	3 4 9
1903	2 6 6	2 6 6	2 18 7	3 3 1
1904	2 2 10	2 3 10	2 14 6	2 18 5
1905	2 6 6	2 9 0	3 1 2	3 3 0
1906	2 11 3	2 13 5	3 9 9	3 9 11
1907	2 15 10	2 16 2	3 18 3	3 14 2

United States of America

The production of pig iron in the United States has increased as follows [3]:—

1857	712,600 tons	1897	9,652,700 tons
1867	1,305,000 ,,	1907	25,781,400 ,,
1877	2,066,600 ,,	1908 [1]	15,536,000 ,,
1887	6,417,100 ,,		

The chief states in which pig iron is produced are shown as follows [3]:—

States	Production of Pig Iron			Furnaces in Blast Dec. 31, 1907
	1896	1901	1907	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	
Pennsylvania	4,024,200	7,343,300	11,348,500	70
Ohio	1,196,300	3,326,400	5,250,700	17
Illinois	925,200	1,596,900	2,457,800	11
Alabama	922,200	1,225,200	1,686,700	15
New York	206,100	283,700	1,659,800	9
Virginia	386,300	448,700	478,800	7
Others	962,800	1,654,200	2,899,100	38
Total	8,623,100	15,878,400	25,781,400	167

The total number of furnaces in and out of blast on December 31 averaged as follows [3]:—

Period	In Blast	Out of Blast	Total
1896–9	210	220	430
1900–3	247	165	412
1904–7	270	161	431

The production of crude steel (ingots and castings) has increased as follows [3]:—

1867	19,600 tons	1897	7,157,000 ,,
1877	566,600 ,,	1907 [176]	23,393,300 ,,
1887	3,339,100 ,,	1908 [1]	14,720,000 ,,

The average annual production of iron and steel rails is shown thus [1]:—

Period	Iron	Steel	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1885–7	18,300	1,554,000	1,572,300
1895–7	4,300	1,354,300	1,358,600
1905–7	420	3,602,070	3,602,490
1908	70	1,921,540	1,921,610

See also articles on *Commerce*, *Mining*, *Industries and Manufactures*, and *Prices*.

IRRIGATION

United States of America

The numbers of farms irrigated at various dates, together with the areas and cost of construction, are given as follows [3]:—

Year	Number of Farms Irrigated	Number of Acres Irrigated	Cost of Construction of Systems	
			Total	Average per Irrigated Acre
			£	£ s. d.
1889	54,100	3,631,400	...	...
1899	110,100	7,778,900	14,839,000	1 18 0
1902	133,400	9,481,300	19,319,000	2 0 0
1907 (estimated)	167,200	11,000,000	30,900,000	2 16 0

New irrigation systems under construction at the end of 1907 covered 1,910,000 acres, the estimated cost down to the end of 1911 being £14,500,000 [3].

Cape of Good Hope

According to the census of April 1904, there were 414,600 acres of land under irrigation, of which 386,500 acres were in the colony proper, 19,400 acres in the native territories, and 8700 acres in Bechuanaland [29].

There were also in the colony, at the same date, 2168 artesian wells (2118 in the colony proper), and 8662 other wells (7949 in the colony proper) [29].

India

The total area under irrigation in 1906–7 was [5]:—

	Acres
By government canals	16,700,000
,, private canals	1,448,000
,, tanks	3,177,000
,, wells	10,949,000
,, other sources	4,381,000
Total	36,655,000

In 1897–8 the area irrigated was 30,418,000 acres. During the ten years ended with 1906–7, the average area under irrigation was 32,500,000 acres [5].

Australia

The area irrigated in Victoria in 1906-7 was 160,600 acres. The total area of districts served by irrigation plants was 2,702,200 acres. In no other state in Australia does any considerable area appear to be irrigated. This is partly due to the fact that in those districts most liable to drought there is obtainable an abundant supply of artesian water. Both in South Australia and New South Wales there are, however, irrigation plants. In the latter state, a scheme in course of being carried out (the Barren Jack scheme) will provide the means of irrigating about 358,000 acres [15].

J

JUTE

United Kingdom

The jute industry in the United Kingdom employed in 1904 about 12,600 males and 28,600 females, a total of 41,200 persons [2].

The number of spindles and power-looms in jute factories (in some of which flax is, however, also manufactured) is given as follows [2]:—

	1890	1905
Spindles: Spinning	268,165	263,938
,, Doubling	11,874	14,203
Power-looms	14,107	13,704

The industry is chiefly centred in Scotland (round Dundee), as shown thus [2]:—

Country	Spindles, 1905	Looms, 1905
England and Wales	3,700	470
Scotland	270,800	13,070
Ireland	3,700	160
Total	278,200	13,700

The imports of jute into the United Kingdom averaged as follows [22]:—

Period	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£
1893–7	337,400	4,150,000
1898–1902	333,100	4,240,000
1903 7	323,400	5,940,000
1908	354,000	5,880,000

Of these quantities, 107,900, 113,500, 114,200, and 104,900 tons respectively, were re-exported on the average each year [22], leaving for home consumption an annual average quantity of 229,500 tons during 1893–7, 219,600 tons during 1898–1902, 209,200 tons during 1903–7, and 249,100 tons in 1908.

The exports of the domestic production of jute goods averaged [22]:—

Period	Yarn	Piece Goods	Value	
			Yarn	Manufactures
	Mill. lbs.	Mill. Yards	£	£
1893–7	37.6	249	387,000	2,240,000
1898–1902	44.7	202	492,000	1,990,000
1903–7	51.9	186	742,000	2,340,000
1908	50.1	167	713,000	2,140,000

British India

The area under jute in British India averaged per annum [5]:—

1,970,000 acres during 1897–8 to 1899–1900;
2,180,000 ,, ,, 1900–1 ,, 1902–3; and
3,030,000 ,, ,, 1903–4 ,, 1906–7

The estimated yield in British India and certain native states averaged per annum in the same three periods, respectively, 5,860,000, 6,850,000, and 7,900,000 bales of 400 lbs. [5].

The exports of raw jute and jute manufactures averaged per annum [5]:—

		1897–8 to 1901–2	1902–3 to 1906–7
Raw jute . .	Value £	6,330,000	10,500,000
,, .	Quantity, cwts.	12,360,000	14,020,000
Jute manufactures .	Value £	4,610,000	7,550,000
,, ,,	Bags, mills.	196	225
,, ,,	Cloth, mill. yds.	393	595

Jute mills in 1897–8 and 1906–7 showed as follows [5]:—

		1897–8	1906–7
Number of jute mills . .		34	44
Capital employed . .	£	3,600,000	6,300,000
Persons employed . .	No.	94,500	166,900
Looms	,,	12,835	25,284
Spindles	,,	273,450	520,500

The number of jute presses increased from 83 in 1901 to 126 in 1906, and the persons employed from 18,740 to 23,640 [5].

L

LABOUR BUREAUX, EXCHANGES, &c.

United Kingdom

The work of the London employment exchanges during 1909 was as follows [7]:—

Average monthly number of fresh applications for work	17,600
Average monthly number of situations offered by employers	4,000
Average monthly number of workpeople found work	3,400
Average number of applicants on register at end of month	11,600

The occupations, &c., of the persons remaining on the registers at the end of each month were [7]:—

Occupation, &c., of Applicants	Average Number of Applicants on Register at End of Month
Building	1,470
Metal and engineering	960
Transport and general	3,580
Other males	3,520
Women and girls	2,030
Total . . .	11,560

The work done by the provincial bureaux in 1909 was as follows [7]:—

Average number of fresh applications for work during each month	6,000
,, ,, situations offered by employers during each month	2,100
,, ,, workpeople found work during each month	1,700
,, ,, applicants on register at end of each month	13,900

Returns of about 10 women's employment bureaux showed that during 1909 there were each month, on the average, 800 fresh applications for work, 680 fresh situations offered by employers, and 210 workpeople engaged by employers (150 permanently and 60 temporarily). The chief occupation represented was that of domestic service [7].

The Labour Exchanges Act of 1909 empowered the Board of Trade to establish labour exchanges, or assist or take over existing exchanges. The first exchanges under this Board were opened during February 1910 to the number of 83 [286].

France

The number of labour exchanges (*bourses du travail*) in France increased from 34 in 1894 to 75 in 1900, and 130 in 1907 [9]. Nearly all of the exchanges have employment bureaux connected with them. The numbers of situations filled by means of these exchanges, so far as reported, are given as follows [194]:—

Period	Number of Exchanges Reporting	Number of Situations Secured			
		Permanent	Temporary	Total	Per Exchange
Annual average: 1894–6	30	24,300	6,200	30,500	1,020
,, 1897–9	38	45,700	38,500	84,200	2,220
,, 1900–2	53	38,900	21,300	60,200	1,140
,, 1903–5	66	58,000	30,200	88,200	1,340
,, 1906	89	62,200	36,100	98,300	1,100

These exchanges make small grants to workmen travelling in search of work. "The grant is given one-half in cash, one-half in kind. The recipient must belong to a trade union or join one in six months. The man must not have left the place in which he lived for any reason except lack of work, and must present himself to each bourse in succession. Each bourse manages its own fund, this fund being maintained by a monthly contribution of one penny from each member of each trade union. The grant is at the rate of 2 francs (1s. 7½d.) for the first 25 miles or fraction of 25 miles from each bourse visited, and about 7½d. for each 12½ miles or fraction of that distance afterward" (W. D. P. Bliss) [194].

In 1907 these bourses received a subvention from municipal authorities of £15,800, and from the departments, £2200 [9].

In 1907 there were also 325 employment bureaux established by employers' associations and federations, and 29 established by joint associations and federations of employers and employés [194].

Besides these and other agencies for finding employment for persons out of work, there are in France a number of municipal employment bureaux. In 1891 there were 24 of these bureaux; in 1896, 52; in 1906, 76, including 2 in Paris and 1 in Algiers. The work done by the bureaux which made reports is shown as follows [194]:—

Period	Bureaux Reporting	Average Annual Numbers			
		Situations Secured			
		Permanent	Temporary	Total	Per Bureau
1896–8	35	42,580	12,830	55,410	1,580
1899–1901	32	51,320	13,680	65,000	2,030
1902–4	28	48,250	5,130	53,380	1,910
1905–6	23	40,930	4,920	45,850	1,990

Germany

The number of employment bureaux in Germany, and the number of situations secured, so far as reported to the German Imperial Statistical Office, were given in an official report to the Reichstag in 1906 as follows. Ordinary private bureaux conducted for gain, and certain special bureaux, are not included [194].

Kind of Employment Bureau	Number of Bureaux	Situations Secured	
		Total	Number per Bureau
Guild	2,400	213,000	89
Trade union	1,000	120,000	120
Public	400	550,000	1,375
Paritätische (*a*)	60	51,000	850
Commercial	60	25,000	416
Employés	30	230,000	7,670
Agricultural chambers	11	50,000	4,545

(*a*) These are usually for special trades, and are under the control of committees composed of employers and employés in equal numbers.

The most important of these bureaux are the public employment bureaux, which exist "for finding work for men and women in any department of trade or occupation, usually without charge, or at the most for a nominal fee" (W. D. P. Bliss) [194]. The bureaux are subsidised by the state and by local public bodies. In most cases, though not all, they are controlled by municipalities. They are united in federations, and are in intimate correspondence with one another. The largest of the bureaux is that of Berlin, which is divided into about 28 different departments, of which 9 are for women. The estimated income and expenditure of this bureau in 1908 were as follows [194]:—

Income—	
Subvention from city	£2,950
Registration fees	860
Annual contributions	370
Sub-rentals	370
Profits from canteen	340
Other items	330
Total receipts	£5,220
Expenditure—	
Salaries	£2,000
Rent	1,380
Heating	340
Other items	1,500
Total expenditure	£5,220

The work of the Berlin bureau may be shown as follows [194]:—

Year	Number of Situations		Situations Secured
	Offered by Employers	Applied for by Workers	
1902	37,935	42,829	30,534
1903	60,691	74,541	46,616
1904	90,499	99,874	67,017
1905	128,249	137,025	92,190
1906	134,474	156,817	99,557

The numbers of situations secured by the principal public employment bureaux in 1896, 1901, and 1906 are given as follows [194]:—

City	Situations filled by Public Employment Bureaux					
	1896		1901		1906	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Berlin	19,030	1,662	24,528	2,072	84,375	15,182
Stuttgart	10,474	2,638	12,900	3,843	37,893	18,427
Munich	15,653	9,933	24,358	20,815	29,658	24,015
Frankfort	9,145	534	16,749	5,913	22,285 (*b*)	15,701 (*b*)
Cologne	7,823	4,301	12,480	7,784	21,805	7,359
Düsseldorf	1,291 (*a*)	17 (*a*)	(Not given)		25,862	2,844
Freiburg	4,974	1,892	6,014	2,935	11,268	6,433
Strassburg	922	1,004	1,494	1,040	12,171	3,293
Nuremburg	4,818	142	4,940	3,193	9,878	4,940

(*a*) 1895. (*b*) 1905-6.

Besides the labour bureaux, there are in Germany numerous relief stations, established to provide shelter for homeless and other working-men, and to aid them in obtaining employment. There are several kinds of these institutions, the two principal being the *Herbergen zur Heimat* (travellers' homes), at which working-men find a temporary home, and the *Verpflegungstationen* (relief stations), which furnish food and shelter for twenty-four hours (or forty-eight, including a Sunday) in return for a few hours' work in the morning. In 1906 there were 461 *Herbergen*, and about 1000 relief stations. During that year nights' lodgings were furnished to transient guests as follows [194]:—

	Nights' Lodgings
Paying guests	2,752,600
Aided guests	435,100
Total	3,187,700

The number of nights' lodgings furnished to boarders was 770,000. Employment was given to 159,110 applicants [194]. In 1908 there were 454 of these hostels, which gave accommodation to 2,622,000 persons, including 34,456 boarders. On the average each boarder spent 22 nights at the hostels, and the others (travellers) 1.65 nights. Situations were found for 139,090 travellers [7].

Germany has 35 labour colonies (one of which is in the United Kingdom), which were instituted for the temporary reception and employment of unemployed workpeople. Since 1882, when labour colonies were first established, over 200,000 persons have been admitted into them [7].

The admissions in 1907 and 1908, according to trade or occupation of the persons admitted, were as follows [7]:—

	Number of Persons Admitted in	
	1907	1908
Building trades	950	1,130
Metal and engineering trades	800	1,110
Agriculture and fishing	1,050	1,090
Commercial occupations	560	680
Food preparation trades	470	610
Wood-working, &c., trades	380	570
Clothing and cleaning	510	520
Chemical and pottery	250	370
Transport and seafaring	180	250
Other trades or occupations	1,600	1,960
Unspecified	3,110	4,300
Total	9,860	12,590

Of the persons who entered the colonies in 1908, over 6900 had been in the colonies before, 2450 once before, 1350 twice before, and 3100 more than twice. 52 per cent. of those admitted in 1908 were from 30 to 50 years of age, 24 per cent. were not more than 30, and 24 per cent. were over 50. During 1908, 11,750 persons left the colonies. Of these, 6400 left "at their own desire," 2270 were dismissed, and 380 absconded. Only 1900 left to go into situations [7].

Austria

The number and work of employment bureaux in Austria in 1906 are given as follows [194]:—

Kind of Bureau	Number of Bureaux	Situations		Situations Secured
		Offered by Employers	Applied for by Workers	
Public	768	349,209	371,553	248,624
Guild or employers' unions	458	43,257	47,432	36,555
Trade union	498	28,579	46,321	23,296
Charitable organisations	82	12,485	6,560	5,411
Other organisations	448	41,925	41,179	25,701
Commercial	492	47,458	36,181	27,899
Total	2,746	522,913	549,625	367,486

There were also, in 1906, 7563 relief stations, which secured 41,421 situations [194].

In 1900 there were 485,200 applications at bureaux and relief stations for employment; 378,000 situations were offered by employers; and 208,400 situations were filled [195].

Switzerland

Ten of the principal public employment bureaux in Switzerland received, in 1905, 59,696 applications for situations; 64,623 situations were offered by employers, and 45,024 situations were secured. Of these the bureau at Zurich had 18,305 applications for situations, 21,626 situations were offered, and 15,660 situations were secured; at Basel, there were 14,186 applications, 12,927 situations offered, and 10,780 situations found; at Bern, 9082 applications, 11,023 offers, and 6554 situations found; and at Geneva, 9083 applications, 7947 offers, and 5614 situations found [194].

See also articles on *Trade Unions* and *Unemployment* (infra).

LAND

Great Britain

The numbers of agricultural holdings above one acre in Great Britain in June 1907 were returned as follows [20]:—

Size of Holding	Numbers in June 1907			
	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	80,921	10,255	18,449	109,625
,, 5 ,, ,, 50 ,,	165,975	31,942	34,583	232,500
,, 50 ,, ,, 300 ,,	109,927	18,042	23,123	151,092
,, 300 acres	14,652	397	2,688	17,737
Total	371,475	60,636	78,843	510,954
Average size of holdings . . . Acres	66	46	62	63

Of the above holdings it is stated that 28,403, equal to 5.6 per cent. of the total in Great Britain, were returned as not farmed primarily for business, or as a means of livelihood. Of the holdings between 1 and 5 acres in area, 11.4 per cent. were returned as not farmed for business; 5.7 per cent. of those between 5 and 50 acres; 1.6 per cent. of those between 50 and 300 acres; and 1.2 per cent of those above 300 acres [20].

By June 1908 the number of holdings had diminished as shown in the next table [184]:—

Size of Holding	Holdings in June 1908				
	England	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
				Holdings	Percentage Owned or Mainly Owned
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	79,837	10,121	18,136	108,094	14.3
,, 5 ,, ,, 50 ,,	165,265	31,953	34,601	231,819	12.3
,, 50 ,, ,, 300 ,,	109,830	18,034	23,138	151,002	9.7
,, 300 acres	14,651	390	2,673	17,714	15.8
Total	369,583	60,498	78,548	508,629	12.1
Percentage owned or mainly owned	13.1	10.7	8.2	12.1	

The rateable value of "lands" (including agricultural lands, other lands, farm-houses and farm-buildings, tithe-rent charges and uncommuted tithes, but excluding lands occupied as railways, canals, &c.) was ascertained for England and Wales in 1870, 1894, and 1899 as follows [184]:—

1870	£39,835,000
1894	33,655,000
1899	31,312,000

The rateable value of agricultural land only, in England and Wales, in 1901 and 1907, was as follows [184]:—

	Rateable Value in	
	1901	1907
	£	£
London	23,480	16,100
County boroughs	351,430	381,100
Other districts—		
Urban	2,846,640	2,801,900
Rural	20,725,890	20,463,000
Total	23,947,440	23,662,100

Ireland

Particulars respecting the agricultural holdings in Ireland at the time of the last three censuses are given as follows [150]:—

	Particulars according to Census taken in		
	1881	1891	1901
Number of holdings	499,109	486,865	490,301
Area in statute acres	18,289,076	18,535,930	18,739,644
Valuation of holdings	£10,069,075	£9,971,987	£10,061,667
Number of families	638,759	579,010	543,840
,, persons	3,417,877	2,978,470	2,664,204
,, houses inhabited	631,005	573,930	541,192
,, ,, uninhabited	21,506	33,544	35,674
,, out-offices and farm-steadings	1,797,544	2,004,830	2,130,247

The decrease in the number of inhabited houses in which the agricultural population resided in 1901, as compared with the numbers at previous censuses, is entirely due to the gradual disappearance of the lower classes of houses; *e.g.* mud cabins diminished from 33,693 in 1881 to 16,891 in 1891, and to 7683 in 1901 [150].

The distribution of holdings according to size is given by the last three censuses as follows [150]:—

Size of Holding	Numbers according to Census of		
	1881	1891	1901
Not exceeding 1 acre	16,879	18,243	29,037
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	61,751	55,554	52,388
,, 5 ,, ,, 10 ,,	82,399	76,403	73,035
,, 10 ,, ,, 15 ,,	65,424	62,792	61,153
,, 15 ,, ,, 20 ,,	57,013	55,538	54,907
,, 20 ,, ,, 30 ,,	65,504	64,934	64,742
,, 30 ,, ,, 50 ,,	65,709	66,969	67,014
,, 50 ,, ,, 100 ,,	51,566	52,928	54,501
,, 100 ,, ,, 200 ,,	21,570	22,354	23,086
,, 200 ,, ,, 500 ,,	8,881	8,975	9,089
,, 500 acres	2,413	2,175	2,249
Total	499,109	486,865	490,301

The distribution of holdings according to the general tenement valuation, is given as follows for the census years 1891 and 1901, similar information not being collected at the census of 1881 [150]:—

Rateable Valuation of Holding	Number of Holdings		Percentage in each Class	
	1891	1901	1891	1901
Not exceeding £4 in value	127,098	134,182	26.1	27.4
Above £4 and not exceeding £10 in value	144,592	141,162	29.7	28.8
,, 10 ,, ,, 15 ,,	60,866	60,147	12.5	12.3
,, 15 ,, ,, 20 ,,	37,008	36,707	7.6	7.5
,, 20 ,, ,, 30 ,,	41,185	41,337	8.5	8.4
,, 30 ,, ,, 40 ,,	21,942	22,034	4.5	4.5
,, 40 ,, ,, 50 ,,	13,391	13,700	2.8	2.8
,, 50 ,, ,, 100 ,,	25,573	25,701	5.3	5.2
,, 100 ,, ,, 200 ,,	10,454	10,526	2.1	2.1
,, 200 ,, ,, 500 ,,	2,566	2,520	0.5	0.5
,, 500	2,190	2,225	0.4	0.5
Total	486,865	490,301	100	100

Holdings not exceeding £15 in rateable value constituted 59 per cent. of the total number of holdings in Leinster; 60 per cent. in Munster; 68 per cent. in Ulster; and 86 per cent. in Connaught [150].

The numbers of holdings as given by the Irish census, and reproduced above, are, however, less than the numbers published by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. The differences are mainly explained by the fact that the census returns do not include a large number of labourers' cottage holdings and gardens, which are included by the Department of Agriculture; and also that the census returns really comprise land-holders and not holdings, so that if two or more holdings in a given county are held by a single person, they are counted in the census as one holding of their combined area or value.

The number of holdings in 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1907, and the number of resident occupiers in 1907, as given by the Department of Agriculture, were as follows [19]:—

Size of Holdings	Number of Holdings in				Number of Occupiers in 1907
	1881	1891	1901	1907	
Not exceeding 1 acre	50,996	55,628	74,328	83,574	82,598
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	67,071	63,464	62,855	62,068	55,181
,, 5 ,, ,, 15 ,,	164,045	156,661	154,418	153,728	136,231
,, 15 ,, ,, 30 ,,	135,793	133,947	134,091	135,233	121,938
,, 30 acres	159,834	162,940	164,483	165,269	157,049
Total	577,739	572,640	590,175	599,872	552,997

The greatest differences between the numbers in this table and in the one above giving the census figures are seen to be in respect of holdings under one acre, though differences occur in respect of holdings of all sizes.

Belgium

The distribution of agricultural holdings in Belgium in certain years is given as follows [14]:—

Size of Holding	Number of Holdings in		
	1866	1880	1895
Under 2½ acres	420,380	594,380	544,040
2½ to 12 acres	218,380	226,060	191,830
12 ,, 25 ,,	52,650	48,390	49,070
25 ,, 50 ,,	31,000	25,980	28,150
50 ,, 74 ,,	9,970	7,750	8,160
74 ,, 99 ,,	3,980	3,020	3,190
99 ,, 124 ,,	2,120	1,410	1,600
124 ,, 247 ,,	5,530	3,400	2,660
Above 247 ,,			920
Total	744,010	910,390	829,620

France

In France there are about 5,000,000 proprietors possessing an average of 7½ acres each; 500,000 with an average of 75 acres; and 50,000 with an average of 750 acres. About 1,000,000 families possess self-sufficing freeholds [248].

The Netherlands

The land of Holland was divided as follows in 1833 and 1907 [35]:—

	1833	1907
	Acres	Acres
Uncultivated—		
Heaths	2,240,000	1,390,000
Water and morass	310,000	300,000
Dykes and roads	28,000	130,000
Non-taxable land	330,000	195,000
Building land, houses, &c.	66,000	115,000
Total	2,970,000	2,130,000
Cultivated—		
Arable	1,870,000	2,130,000
Pasture	2,700,000	2,960,000
Gardens, orchards, &c.	110,000	180,000
Woods and forests	420,000	630,000
Total	5,100,000	5,900,000
Total cultivated and uncultivated	8,070,000	8,030,000

The distribution of agricultural land into holdings in 1895 and 1904 is given as follows [35]:—

Size of Holding	1895		1904	
	Number of		Number of	
	Owners	Farmers	Owners	Farmers
2½ to 12½ acres	45,240	33,040	50,350	42,350
12½ ,, 24½ ,,	21,010	13,350	20,370	14,430
24½ ,, 49½ ,,	17,520	12,190	16,890	12,910
49½ ,, 123½ ,,	10,920	10,890	10,330	11,670
123½ ,, 247 ,,	1,410	1,870	1,260	1,830
247 acres and over	110	60	96	88
Total	96,210	71,400	99,296	83,278

Thus in 1895, 57.4 per cent. of the total number of holdings were held by the owners, and 42.6 per cent. by farmers. In 1904 the proportions were 54.4 per cent. and 45.6 per cent. respectively.

GERMANY

The numbers of agricultural holdings (*landwirtschaftliche Betriebe*) in Germany according to the censuses of 1882 and 1895 were as follows [12]:—

Size of Holding	1882		1895	
	Number	Per Cent. of Total	Number	Per Cent. of Total
Under 5 acres	3,061,830	58.0	3,236,370	58.2
5 and under 12½ acres	981,410	18.6	1,016,320	18.3
12½ ,, 49½ ,,	926,800	17.6	998,800	18.0
49½ ,, 123½ ,,	239,890	4.5	239,640	4.3
123½ ,, 247 ,,	41,620	0.8	42,120	0.7
247 ,, 1235 ,,	20,850	0.4	20,880	0.4
1235 acres and over	4,140	0.1	4,180	0.1
Total	5,276,340	100	5,558,310	100

The aggregate area of these holdings was as follows [12]:—

Size of Holding	1882	1895
	Acres	Acres
Under 5 acres	5,300,000	6,000,000
5 and under 12½ acres	9,500,000	10,200,000
12½ ,, 49½ ,,	28,400,000	31,000,000
49½ ,, 123½ ,,	29,400,000	23,300,000
123½ ,, 247 ,,	8,200,000	9,100,000
247 ,, 1235 ,,	15,000,000	16,200,000
1235 acres and over	10,400,000	11,000,000
Total acreage	99,200,000	106,800,000

Of the acreage in 1895, 86 per cent. was owned by the occupiers [12].

A large number of German towns possess considerable amounts of land, both within and without their municipal area, suitable for building purposes, and so of great assistance in any schemes designed for coping with traffic and housing difficulties. The amount of land so owned by certain towns in or about the year 1903 is given as follows [261]:—

	Acres
Berlin	36,690
Breslau	16,440
Frankfort-on-Main	11,380
Görlitz	77,760
Munich	10,260
Stettin	12,900
Strassburg	12,010

HUNGARY

In 1895 there were over 2,795,000 agricultural farms. Their sizes may be classified as follows [26]:—

	Number	Aggregate Acreage
Under 7 acres	1,459,900	3,600,000
7 to 142 acres	1,311,200	28,900,000
142 to 1422 acres	20,800	8,400,000
Over 1422 acres	4,000	18,300,000
Total	2,795,900	59,200,000

In the case of the large farms of over 1420 acres, it is stated that 42 per cent. of their aggregate area is forest land, 13 per cent. pasture land, 32 per cent. ploughed land, 7 per cent. meadows, 5 per cent. non-productive, and 1 per cent. vineyards, gardens, &c. [26].

United States of America

The total area of the United States is about 2,285,800,000 acres [17].

The area of unappropriated and unreserved lands was about 960,000,000 acres in 1890; 920,000,000 acres in 1900; and 780,000,000 in 1907 [3].

The number of farms in the States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) and their total acreage, according to the last four censuses, were as follows [3]:—

Census Year	Number of Farms	Total Acreage of Farms			Per Cent. of Farm Land Improved
		Improved	Unimproved	Total	
		Acres	Acres	Acres	
1870 (a)	2,659,990	188,921,100	218,813,900	407,735,000	46
1880 (a)	4,008,910	284,771,000	251,310,800	536,081,800	53
1890 (a)	4,564,640	357,616,800	265,601,900	623,218,700	57
1900	5,737,370	414,498,500	424,093,300	838,591,800	49

(a) Farms of less than 3 acres, which reported a sale of less than £100 worth of products in the census year, are not included in the table for these years.

In 1900, Alaska contained 12 farms comprising in all only about 160 acres. In Hawaii, in 1900, there were 2270 farms, covering altogether 2,609,600 acres, of which 294,500 acres were improved, and 2,315,100 unimproved [3].

The value of all farm property in the States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, was returned in 1900 as £4,258,000,000. Of this total amount, farm land, with improvements, accounted for £2,720,000,000; buildings for £741,000,000; implements and machinery for £156,000,000; and live stock (on farms and ranges) for £641,000,000 [3].

The number of persons engaged in agriculture was given in 1900 as 10,438,000 [3].

Canada

The numbers of occupiers of lands in Canada in the last four census years are given as follows [32]:—

[illegible]	Numbers of Occupiers in			
	1871	1881	1891	1901 (a)
10 acres and under	40,280	75,290	191,610	91,190
11 to 50 acres	78,880	93,330	87,880	81,240
51 to 100 acres	141,300	156,670	157,750	156,780
101 to 200 acres	82,180	102,240	130,270	150,830
201 acres and over	25,230	36,500	52,980	64,650
Total	367,870	464,030	620,490	544,690 (a)

(a) The numbers in 1901 exclude persons holding less than 5 acres. Further, the holdings in that year relate to farm land only. The numbers in 1901 are therefore not comparable with the numbers given for the earlier censuses.

The total area occupied was [32]:—

	Acres		Acres
1871	36,046,000	1891	60,288,000
1881	45,358,000	1901 (farm land only)	63,334,000

The numbers of occupiers in the various provinces in 1901 are given as follows [32]:—

Province, &c.	Numbers Occupying Farm Lands in 1901						Total Area Occupied
	5 to 10 Acres	11 to 50 Acres	51 to 100 Acres	101 to 200 Acres	201 Acres and Over	Total	
							Acres
Ontario	46,190	34,910	76,160	52,530	14,330	224,120	21,306,000
Quebec	24,150	20,050	45,810	44,220	16,370	150,600	14,424,000
Nova Scotia	13,000	13,250	14,230	11,070	4,480	56,030	5,065,000
New Brunswick	3,930	7,720	12,900	8,780	4,270	37,600	4,439,000
Prince Edward Island	1,250	3,770	5,380	3,030	580	14,010	1,193,000
Manitoba	940	700	1,360	14,390	15,200	32,490	8,842,000
British Columbia	1,350	740	810	2,190	1,650	6,740	1,496,000
The Territories	380	100	230	14,620	7,770	23,100	6,569,000
Total	91,190	81,240	156,780	150,830	64,650	544,690	63,334,000

Cape Colony

The area of farm land cultivated, and the numbers of workers on farms, as returned at the census of 1904, are stated as follows [27]:—

Territory	Farm Land Cultivated	Number of Workers on Farms					
		European or White		Other Races		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Acres						
The colony proper . .	403,000	62,215	20,326	80,490	28,028	142,705	48,354
Native territories . .	25,000	2,806	1,356	6,659	3,589	9,465	4,945
Bechuanaland . . .	2,000	1,517	443	2,908	605	4,425	1,048
Total colony . .	430,000	66,538	22,125	90,057	32,222	156,595	54,347

The area of the colony, including the Transkeian Territories and Walfish Bay, in 1907, was estimated at about 177,400,000 acres. Of this area, 133,800,000 acres had been disposed of, leaving 43,600,000 acres still undisposed of, excluding the railway land grant in British Bechuanaland, which was undisposed of on December 31, 1907, and amounted to about 2,000,000 acres. The number of titles to land issued in 1901 was 1277; in 1902, 453; in 1903, 1380; in 1904, 1475; in 1905, 2718; in 1906, 3532; and in 1907, 4835. The net area thus alienated was 100,400 acres in 1901, and 602,700 acres in 1907 [29].

Australia

The total area of the several Australian states, and the areas occupied and unoccupied in 1907, and in the whole Commonwealth in 1897, are given as follows [15], [190]:—

State	Areas in Millions of Acres (1907)				
	Land Alienated	Land in Process of Alienation	Land held under Lease or License	Area Unoccupied	Total Area
New South Wales	33.9	16.6	126.1	22.0	198.6
Victoria	22.9	4.5	26.6	12.2	56.2
Queensland	14.9	4.8	264.2	145.2	429.1
South Australia	8.8	1.1	206.0	362.5	578.4
Western Australia	4.0	9.1	160.2	451.3	624.6
Tasmania	4.8	0.8	1.4	9.8	16.8
Commonwealth	89.3	36.9	774.5	1,003.0	1,903.7
Total areas in 1897 . . .	74.8	31.0	748.4	1,049.5	1,903.7

The number, size, and aggregate acreage of holdings in New South Wales and Victoria alienated, or in process of alienation, are given as follows. The figures are down to March 1906 [15].

Size of Holding	Holdings Alienated, or in Process of Alienation, 1906			
	New South Wales		Victoria	
	Number	Total Area	Number	Total Area
		Acres		Acres
1 to 15 acres	21,270	102,080	5,951	43,250
16 ,, 50 ,, ...	11,143	386,540	7,358	226,770
51 ,, 100 ,, ...	9,217	729,310	5,864	451,640
101 ,, 200 ,, ...	10,042	1,516,940	7,998	1,206,510
201 ,, 500 ,, ...	12,226	3,991,460	13,630	4,500,040
501 ,, 1,000 ,, ...	6,735	4,725,720	7,688	5,414,480
1,001 ,, 5,000 ,, ...	5,185	10,260,610	4,083	7,218,930
5,001 ,, 10,000 ,, ...	598	4,280,970	220	1,567,250
10,001 ,, 20,000 ,, ...	356	5,110,600	116	1,654,910
20,001 ,, 50,000 ,, ...	254	7,739,720	73	2,114,390
50,001 acres and upwards	110	9,884,590	6	366,770
Total . . .	77,136	48,728,540	52,987	24,762,940

The number of holdings in New South Wales in 1901 was 69,439, with an aggregate area of about 48,000,000 acres [15].

New Zealand

The numbers and aggregate acreage of occupied holdings in New Zealand in the years 1903–4 and 1907–8 were as follows [33]:—

Size of Holding	Occupied Holdings in New Zealand			
	Number		Aggregate Acreage	
	1903–4	1907–8	1903–4	1907–8
			Acres	Acres
1 to 10 acres	18,731	21,186	76,460	86,870
10 ,, 50 ,,	11,386	12,147	319,240	340,500
50 ,, 100 ,,	7,245	7,760	570,740	604,570
100 ,, 200 ,,	9,570	10,098	1,462,750	1,533,050
200 ,, 320 ,,	6,145	6,827	1,594,240	1,764,900
320 ,, 640 ,,	6,566	7,602	3,016,780	3,491,730
640 ,, 1,000 ,,	2,497	3,011	2,007,820	2,425,030
1,000 ,, 5,000 ,,	3,075	3,816	6,171,820	7,677,620
5,000 ,, 10,000 ,,	379	436	2,612,810	2,994,820
10,000 ,, 20,000 ,,	223	247	3,383,030	3,365,130
20,000 ,, 50,000 ,,	169	153	5,107,550	4,870,770
50,000 acres and over	106	84	10,153,240	8,409,300
Total	66,092	73,367	36,476,480	37,564,290

The number of freeholders increased from 34,450 in 1886 (of whom 28,521 had holdings of from 5 to 320 acres) to 45,068 in 1906 (of whom 35,200 had holdings of from 5 to 320 acres). The number of owners (other than owners of town lands) in 1906, and the acreage and value of their holdings, are given as follows [33]:—

Size of Holding	Number of Owners	Aggregate Acreage	Capital Value	Unimproved Value
		Acres	£	£
5 and under 320 acres	35,200	3,394,750	31,228,100	20,377,100
320 ,, 640 ,,	5,107	2,299,650	14,318,100	10,082,400
640 ,, 1,000 ,,	1,862	1,475,860	8,472,100	5,931,800
1,000 ,, 2,000 ,,	1,553	2,142,810	11,065,700	7,964,000
2,000 ,, 5,000 ,,	864	2,628,610	11,555,300	8,479,100
5,000 ,, 10,000 ,,	278	1,955,350	7,001,100	5,176,300
10,000 ,, 50,000 ,,	191	3,648,300	10,912,700	8,247,900
50,000 and over	13	1,056,240	1,337,400	1,030,200
Total	45,068	18,591,570	95,890,500	67,288,800

In addition to the above, there were 82,951 owners of town lands having an estimated capital value of £65,880,000 [33].

The total number of tenants of crown lands on March 31, 1908, was over 25,000, from whom a total yearly rental or instalment was payable, amounting at that date to about £530,000. The total area held by these tenants was nearly 18,300,000 acres [33].

The capital and unimproved values of land in New Zealand in 1878, 1891, and 1908 are given as follows [33]:—

	1878	1891	1908
	£	£	£
Unimproved value	62,574,000	75,832,000	161,325,000
Value of improvements	36,993,000	46,393,000	92,115,000
Total capital value	99,567,000	122,225,000	253,440,000

The increase between 1878 and 1908 in the "unimproved value" is therefore estimated at about 158 per cent., and in the value of improvements at about 149 per cent.

The total valuation of counties was £85,818,000 in 1891, and £162,290,000 in 1908; and of boroughs, £36,407,000 in 1891, and £91,150,000 in 1908 [33].

LAND TAXES

United Kingdom

The net receipt of land tax in Great Britain in recent years is given as follows [37]:—

Period	Annual Net Receipt in England	Scotland	Great Britain
	£	£	£
Average of 1897–8 to 1901–2	769,190	32,590	801,780
Average of 1902–3 to 1906–7	709,720	32,500	742,220
Year 1897–8	890,780	32,080	922,860
,, 1907–8	677,460	32,540	710,000

The receipt for Great Britain in 1908–9 was £710,910 [22].

The number of parishes charged with separate quotas in England and Wales in 1798 was 16,104, the amount being £1,857,080. Since then the amount of land tax redeemed is given as £938,659, leaving £918,421 as the amount of the quotas existing on March 25, 1908. The number of parishes charged on that date was 15,246. In Scotland, the quotas, as fixed in 1798, amounted to £47,997; tax amounting to £14,616 has since been redeemed, leaving a balance on March 25, 1908, of £33,381 [37]. This tax has become practically a fixed rent charge.

In the Budget of 1909 proposals were laid before Parliament and approved for new land taxes, comprising a duty on increase of site value, a duty on the capital value of certain undeveloped land, and a reversion duty on benefit accruing from the termination of leases.

Australia

A land tax is levied in all the Australian states except Queensland (1908).

In New South Wales, a tax of 1d. in the £ is levied on the unimproved value of land after a deduction from such value of £240. Certain exemptions are allowed. In Victoria, every "landed estate," *i.e.* "land of upwards of 640 acres in extent forming one area, or separate areas not more than five miles apart, and valued at over £2500," is subject to taxation, at the rate of 1¼ per cent. on the capital value above the sum of £2500. In South Australia, the unimproved value of land is taxed at the rate of 1d. in the £. On property exceeding £5000 in value, the rate is 1⅝d. "for every £1 of the total assessed unimproved value over that amount." Certain exemptions are allowed. In Western Australia, a tax of 1d. in the £ of the unimproved value of land exceeding £50 total value was imposed in 1907, and came into force in 1908. A rebate of half the tax is allowed to owners of improved land. Certain exemptions are also allowed. In Tasmania, land of a total capital value of less than £5000 is subject to a tax at the rate of ½d. in the £ of the capital value. On land valued from £5000 to £15,000 the rate is ⅝d.; from £15,000 to £40,000, ¾d.; from £40,000 to £80,000, ⅞d.; and £80,000 and over, 1d. in the £. A deduction is allowed in the case of mortgages, and certain exemptions exist [15].

The amount of land tax collected in recent years is shown as follows [15]:—

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	South Australia	Tasmania
	£	£	£	£
1902–3	320,700	92,900	105,000	41,900(*a*)
1903–4	335,200	106,400	77,400	50,900(*a*)
1904–5	332,500	97,800	115,000	54,200
1905–6	336,800	103,500	94,600	54,800
1906–7	345,500	92,400	90,200	56,100

(*a*) Calendar years 1902 and 1903.

New Zealand

In New Zealand the land and income taxes are complementary to each other. The land tax is assessed on the unimproved value of land, "*i.e.* the capital value (or gross saleable value) less the value of all improvements." Income tax is not levied in respect of rents and profits derived from the direct use of land, so that improvements on land are exempt from both the income tax and the land tax. A tax is also levied on the capital value of mortgages. The rates of tax are (1908) [33]:—

Ordinary tax	1d. in the £
Graduated tax, in addition to the ordinary tax	¼d. in the £ to £2 per cent.
On capital value of mortgages	¾d. in the £

The graduated land tax is payable on land the unimproved value of which is not less than £5000, and reaches its maximum at the value of £200,000 [33].

Certain abatements and exemptions are allowed.

The number of land-tax payers and the yield of the tax increased as follows [33]:—

Period	Taxpayers	Land Tax
	13,132	£267,286
1902–3	18,869	296,062
1907–8	28,991	537,846

The number of freeholders in 1908 was estimated at 150,000, and the crown tenants numbered about 24,180. The number of actual taxpayers was only 28,991, in consequence of the exemptions, &c., allowed [33].

LEAD

The total production of lead in certain countries in 1897, 1901, and 1906, is given as follows [12]:—

Country	Production from Domestic and Foreign Ores 1897	1901	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States	189,000	241,000	325,000
Spain	164,000	166,000	183,000(*a*)
Germany (*b*)	120,000	125,000	152,000
Australia	49,000(*c*)	89,000	105,000(*a*)
Mexico	69,000	88,000	79,000(*a*)
United Kingdom	52,000	44,000	30,000
France	10,000	21,000	25,000
Canada	17,000	23,000	24,000
Italy	22,000	25,000	21,000
Belgium	17,000	18,000	23,000
Austria-Hungary (*b*)	14,000	14,000	18,000
Greece	15,000	17,000	14,000(*a*)
Japan [1]	800	1,800	2,800
Total of above	738,800	872,800	1,001,800

(*a*) Year 1905. (*b*) Including commercial litharge. (*c*) Year 1898.

LICENCES

United Kingdom

The numbers of certain kinds of excise licences issued, and the net receipt of duty, in the United Kingdom, in the year ended March 31, 1908, are given as follows [37]:—

Licence	Licences Issued in Year 1907-8							
	Number				Net Receipt of Duty			
	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
					£	£	£	£
To vendors of intoxicating liquors	177,206	18,170	23,255	218,631	1,851,484	190,927	167 471	2,209,882
Including retailers of spirits (publicans) (a)	65,191	6,909	17,393	89,493	1,441,954	134,773	142,994	1,719,721
Brewers for sale	4,674	104	30	4,808	4,673	104	30	4,807
Distillers and rectifiers	261	188	48	497	2,693	1,971	496	5,160
Vinegar makers	186	8	6	200	186	8	6	200
Tobacco manufacturers	356	34	25	415	4,426	541	441	5,408
Playing cards (sellers who are makers)	28	2	...	30	34	2	...	36
Patent medicine (makers or vendors)	39,023	3,249	...	42,272	9,757	813	...	10,570
Auctioneers	6,639	760	839	8,238	66,330	7,560	8,380	82,270
Hawkers	11,653	1,889	427	13,969	23,308	3,774	854	27,936
Pawnbrokers	4,449	465	314	5,228	33,585	3,577	2,355	39,517
Plate dealers	17,961	2,690	1,015	21,666	55,782	7,767	3,210	66,759
Tobacco dealers (a)	312,169	36,620	37,471	386,260	79,618	9,302	9,597	98,517
Male servants	206,784	21,212	...	227,996	155,141	15,911	...	171,052
Carriages	555,957	65,293	...	621,250	548,721	64,463	...	613,184
Armorial bearings	51,388	4,061	...	55,449	67,394	5,590	...	72,984
Gun	201,247	19,978	19,690	240,915	99,795	9,928	9,814	119,537
Game, to kill (a)	47,482	8,343	3,919	59,744	133,310	21,991	10,685	165,986
Dog	1,640,017	119,468	...	1,759,485	614,880	44,783	...	659,663
Total of all licences, including occasional	3,349,894	308,076	89,119	3,747,089	3,803,072	394,183	215,323	4,412,578

(a) Excludes occasional licences, of which there were issued in the United Kingdom [37]:—

Publicans	24,266	(duty £3,978)
Tobacco dealers	21,357	,, £660)
Game, to kill	7,193	,, £6,995)

The numbers of licences issued in recent years have varied as follows [37], [294]:—

Kind of Licence	Numbers of Licences Issued			
	Average of 1897-8 to 1901-2	Average of 1902-3 to 1906-7	1907-8	1908-9
Retailers of spirits (publicans)	91,851	91,013	89,493	88,821
,, occasional licences	32,291	27,514	24,266	23,497
All vendors of intoxicating liquors	235,942	228,199	218,631	215,106
Makers or vendors of patent medicines (a)	34,350	39,409	42,272	42,563
Auctioneers	7,883	8,250	8,238	8,120
Hawkers	12,596	13,763	13,969	13,612
Pawnbrokers	5,052	5,075	5,228	5,278
Plate dealers	20,180	21,439	21,666	21,355
Keepers of refreshment houses (b)	12,860	13,238	12,798	12,710
Tobacco dealers (excluding occasionals)	342,757	369,661	386,260	390,437
Male servants (a)	206,705	217,045	227,996	(d)
Armorial bearings (a)	56,531	56,281	55,449	(d)
Guns	221,838	241,022	240,915	(d)
To kill game (including gamekeepers' licences)	74,640	73,152	66,937	(d)
Dogs (a), (c)	1,449,386	1,641,521	1,759,485	(d)

(a) Ireland not included.
(b) Scotland not included.
(c) The following numbers of certificates of exemption from dog licence duty were also issued in England and Scotland [37]:—

Average number 1897-8 to 1901-2	343,100
,, 1902-3 ,, 1906-7	339,349
Number in 1907-8	294,707

(d) The issue of these licences in England and Wales was transferred to the County and County Borough Councils from January 1, 1909.

In the calendar year 1906, 32,190 licences were issued in England, and 2474 in Scotland, for motor cycles. In 1907, the numbers were 32,588 and 2659 respectively, and in 1908, 32,355 and 3429 respectively. The issues of licences for other motors were as follows [294]:—

Calendar Year	Numbers of Licences Issued				
	England		Scotland		Total
	Hackney Motors	Other Motors (excluding Cycles)	Hackney Motors	Other Motors (excluding Cycles)	
1903 . . .	4,492	7,942	853	523	13,810
1904 . . .	6,426	14,773	1,065	1,122	23,386
1905 . . .	8,387	21,128	1,459	2,064	33,038
1906 . . .	10,620	29,584	1,778	2,867	44,849
1907 . . .	12,770	37,196	1,896	3,706	55,568
1908 . . .	15,208	43,640	2,092	4,379	65,319

The licences issued for hackney carriages drawn by horses or mules diminished in England from 112,620 in 1903 to 100,996 in 1908; and in Scotland from 14,790 in 1903 to 13,711 in 1908 [294].

LIFE

The expectation of life (or number of years persons of a given age might expect to live if they all lived to the same age) for the general population is given approximately as follows for the countries stated [58]:—

Country	Period to which Figures refer	Expectation of Life of											
		Males Aged						Females Aged					
		0 (at Birth)	10	20	30	60	80	0 (at Birth)	10	20	30	60	80
England and Wales	1891–1900	44.1	49.6	41.0	33.1	12.9	4.6	47.8	52.0	43.4	35.4	14.1	5.05
Scotland . .	1891–1900	44.7	48.5	40.4	32.9	13.2	5.0	47.4	50.3	42.3	34.9	14.4	5.5
Denmark . .	1895–1900	50.2	52.8	44.5	36.8	14.7	4.9	53.2	54.7	46.7	38.9	16.0	5.3
Norway . .	1891–2 to 1900–1	50.4	51.0	43.6	37.7	16.4	5.6	54.1	54.1	46.5	39.4	17.5	6.1
Sweden . .	1891–1900	50.9	52.8	44.7	37.5	15.4	4.9	53.6	54.6	46.8	39.3	16.6	5.4
Finland . .	1881–1890	41.4	49.3	41.5	34.3	13.2	4.5	44.2	50.9	43.3	36.0	14.3	5.0
Prussia . .	1900–1901	42.1	49.9	41.5	33.7	13.0	4.5	45.8	52.6	44.3	36.4	14.0	4.7
Holland . .	1890–1899	46.2	51.7	43.4	35.9	14.0	4.7	49.0	53.0	44.8	37.1	15.0	5.0
Belgium . .	1891–1900	45.3	50.2	42.8	34.2	13.4	4.5	48.8	52.7	44.4	36.9	14.7	4.8
France . .	1898–1903	45.7	49.7	41.5	34.3	13.8	4.9	49.1	52.0	44.0	36.9	15.1	5.4
Italy . . .	1899–1902	42.8	51.2	43.1	35.6	13.6	4.3	43.1	51.0	43.1	36.0	13.6	4.1
India . . .	1901	23.6	34.7	28.6	22.9	9.5	3.1	24.0	33.9	28.6	23.8	10.0	3.1
New Zealand [33] .	...	54.4	53.1	44.6	36.7	14.9	5.4	57.3	55.0	46.4	38.7	16.4	5.6

The most obvious features in this table are that the greatest expectation of life is shown at age 10, except in the case of New Zealand, and that the expectation of life for females is, in most countries, greater than for males at all ages. The two countries Italy and India are exceptions. It is interesting to note that the several expectations appear about the same in England and Wales, and Scotland; again in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and again in Belgium and France. In Finland and Prussia the figures run fairly close together, but the data employed for the respective states relate to different periods. All such comparisons as these, however, must be used with caution, since the methods by which tables like the above are calculated are not identical in different countries, and the statistics used in the construction of the tables are themselves only approximately correct.

The numbers of males and females surviving at various ages out of every 1000 born are given in the following table. The data on which the figures are based relate to the period stated against the name of each country [58].

State	Period to which Figures refer	Of 1000 Born, the Number Surviving at Age													
		1	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
		MALES													
England and Wales	1891–1900	828	750	734	725	712	694	673	648	577	476	332	159	31	1.0
Scotland	1891–1900	857	775	757	745	726	701	676	649	579	479	335	169	42	2.5
Denmark	1895–1900	854	811	795	783	767	745	725	704	650	567	440	246	58	2.0
Norway	1891–2 to 1900–1	895	841	821	806	777	737	703	673	615	544	441	280	87	5.1
Sweden	1891–1900	889	830	806	792	774	748	724	700	645	570	456	273	67	1.8
Finland	1881–1890	836	723	688	672	655	632	609	586	529	452	331	161	29	1.0
Austria	1900–1901	750	680	659	648	632	608	585	561	456	377	263	119	20	0.7
Hungary	1900–1901	772	659	626	611	592	567	547	526	473	397	282	133	23	...
Prussia	1891–1900	780	702	682	672	658	639	620	598	536	446	316	151	28	0.6
Holland	1890–1899	827	760	743	733	717	695	674	652	598	518	393	207	45	0.7
Belgium	1891 1900	831	763	747	737	722	700	678	654	589	496	362	179	35	0.9
France	1898–1903	837	777	759	748	729	702	677	648	580	490	360	178	30	1.2
Italy	1899–1902	825	712	691	681	665	643	622	601	552	483	367	185	32	0.8
India	1901	715	561	510	481	452	418	382	341	252	163	86	26	2	...
		FEMALES													
England and Wales	1891–1900	859	782	765	755	742	725	706	682	619	533	398	211	50	2.5
Scotland	1891–1900	882	801	780	766	746	724	700	670	604	518	388	216	64	5.0
Denmark	1895–1900	880	836	817	802	785	767	747	724	673	607	501	306	87	3.5
Norway	1891–2 to 1900–1	913	862	840	822	800	775	747	719	660	597	503	337	119	9.7
Sweden	1891–1900	908	850	825	809	790	768	744	721	668	606	507	324	95	4.3
Finland	1881–1890	862	752	716	699	680	659	636	611	555	491	382	201	44	2.5
Austria	1900–1901	790	697	673	658	640	616	591	565	458	393	283	129	22	1.0
Hungary	1900–1901	806	690	653	633	608	580	553	526	470	401	284	129	23	...
Prussia	1891–1900	813	734	712	701	687	671	651	627	575	507	388	198	40	1.5
Holland	1890–1899	855	788	772	759	744	725	704	679	621	554	441	250	60	1.7
Belgium	1891–1900	858	790	773	762	747	725	702	677	622	553	437	241	57	2.3
France	1898–1903	864	805	786	772	752	727	701	674	617	545	427	235	50	3.3
Italy	1899–1902	841	722	699	686	668	645	621	597	546	488	381	192	32	1.0
India	1901	741	586	527	489	452	412	371	330	249	170	96	31	2	...

The figures in this table are only approximately correct, since the data on which they are based are the age-distribution of the population as given at one or two censuses, and the average annual numbers of deaths at each age as recorded in registers of deaths. In some cases no correction has been made for the notorious misstatements of age at the censuses. Comparisons between one country and another should accordingly not be pressed too far. Generally speaking, however, it is deducible from the table that of each thousand males born, one-third to one-quarter die, in most countries, before the tenth year; one-half are dead by the time the survivors reach the age of fifty to sixty. In India the ravages of death appear startling. One-third of the males die during their first year; half of the males born are dead by about the tenth year. Death-rates of females are generally slightly less than those of males. This fact is brought out in the table, where it is seen that more females per 1000 born survive at each age than is, on the whole, the case with males at similar ages. In Hungary, Italy, and India this phenomenon tends to be reversed at ages between twenty and fifty.

The next table shows more closely than the last the age at which there are 500 survivors out of every 1000 born, that is, the period during which 1000 born are reduced to exactly half that number. The figures for each country are based on statistics of the same period as in the previous table [58]:—

Country	Age at which 1000 Born have been Reduced to 500 Survivors		Country	Age at which 1000 Born have been Reduced to 500 Survivors	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
	Years	Years		Years	Years
England and Wales	53	58	Prussia	49	56
Denmark	61	65	Holland	57	61
Norway	60	65	Belgium	55	60
Sweden	62	65	France	54	59
Finland	49	54	Italy	53	53
Austria	38	42	India	12	13
Hungary (Kingdom of)	40	39			

Hungary is the only country given in this table in which the age for females is lower than for males. In most cases it is four to six years higher. The extraordinary position of India is very clearly shown.

The survivals of infants at various ages during the first year of life are given as follows for the period of 1901–5, unless otherwise stated [58]:—

State	Of 1000 Infants Born Alive the Average Number Surviving at								
	5 Days	10 Days	15 Days	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	180 Days	270 Days	365 Days
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	930	903	...	862
Scotland (1896–1900)	...	...	...	...	...	935	910	...	871
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	944	926	...	902
Denmark	...	...	...	961	946	934	909	893	881
Norway (1896–1900)	984	979	974	965	955	947	929	915	904
Sweden (1896–1900)	986	981	976	967	955	946	926	912	899
Netherlands	...	...	...	968	952	937	904	...	864
Belgium	990	983	...	961	943	927	892	...	852
France	981	973	966	951	935	921	895	875	861
Prussia	976	969	962	943	921	902	860	832	810
Saxony	978	...	961	936	905	875	810	775	754
Baden	...	...	...	937	913	891	846	817	798
Switzerland (1896–1900)	...	...	...	942	924	911	885	869	857
Austria (1896–1900)	...	...	...	913	887	867	826	797	774
Hungary	...	...	...	913	...	873	837	...	788
Finland (1896–1900)	982	976	969	957	942	931	904	880	861
Russia (1896–1900)	...	...	...	929	...	872	815	...	739
Spain (1900)	987	975	966	947	927	909	869	834	796
Italy	...	...	...	938	...	...	...	...	833
Servia	987	976	...	951	934	923	898	883	851
Japan (1899–1900)	970	946	937	921	902	890	871	...	845

England and Wales

The expectation of life at various ages for the whole of England and Wales, and for selected healthy districts, is given as follows [172]:—

Age	Expectation of Life							
	England and Wales				Selected Healthy Districts			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1881–90	1891–1900	1881–90	1891–1900	1881–90	1891–1900	1881–90	1891–1900
0	43.66	44.13	47.18	47.77	51.48	52.87	54.04	55.71
1	50.97	52.22	53.24	54.53	57.39	59.13	58.57	60.53
2	53.04	54.12	55.18	56.34	58.35	59.83	59.36	61.13
3	53.32	54.26	55.46	56.49	58.12	59.48	59.11	60.76
4	53.15	53.98	55.31	56.25	57.64	58.92	58.62	60.19
5	52.75	53.50	54.92	55.79	57.05	58.26	58.01	59.53
6	52.19	52.88	54.35	55.18	56.37	57.52	57.31	58.80
7	51.50	52.16	53.65	54.47	55.61	56.73	56.54	58.01
8	50.73	51.36	52.85	53.68	54.80	55.90	55.72	57.19
9	49.88	50.51	52.00	52.84	53.95	55.04	54.88	56.33
10	49.00	49.63	51.10	51.97	53.07	54.16	54.01	55.46
15	44.47	45.21	46.55	47.61	48.62	49.67	49.68	51.06
20	40.27	41.02	42.42	43.44	44.41	45.37	45.62	46.93
25	36.28	37.01	38.50	39.37	40.39	41.32	41.71	42.86
30	32.52	33.07	34.76	35.39	36.52	37.32	37.91	38.82
35	28.91	29.24	31.16	31.52	32.70	33.32	34.16	34.79
40	25.42	25.64	27.60	27.82	28.92	29.37	30.38	30.81
45	22.06	22.20	24.05	24.20	25.19	25.49	26.56	26.84
50	18.82	18.90	20.56	20.64	21.53	21.74	22.75	22.92
55	15.74	15.79	17.23	17.24	18.00	18.12	19.06	19.12
60	12.88	12.93	14.10	14.10	14.66	14.72	15.56	15.59
65	10.31	10.34	11.26	11.27	11.60	11.61	12.36	12.36
70	8.04	8.05	8.77	8.78	8.88	8.84	9.53	9.48
75	6.10	6.15	6.68	6.70	6.56	6.56	7.14	7.10
80	4.52	4.62	5.00	5.05	4.76	4.78	5.23	5.24
85	3.29	3.45	3.71	3.80	3.30	3.45	3.77	3.83
90	2.37	2.58	2.75	2.87	2.31	2.50	2.71	2.80
95	1.72	1.95	2.05	2.23	1.62	1.83	1.96	2.07
100	1.24	1.51	1.54	1.81	1.17	1.36	1.44	1.55

The figures in the above table, relating to England and Wales, are based on the population enumerated at the censuses, and on the deaths registered during the respective decennial periods. The figures for healthy districts for the period 1881–90 are based on the population and mortality in 263 districts, each of which had a corrected death-rate in the decennium 1881–90 not exceeding 15 per 1000 at all ages. The mean population of those districts was 4,603,000 persons. For the period 1891–1900, the selected healthy districts numbered 260, and were those each of which had a corrected death-rate in this decennium of not more than 14 per 1000 at all ages Their mean population was 4,477,000 persons.

The following table shows the number of survivors during the first year of life of 100,000 infants born, the figures being based on the mean number of births registered during 1904 and 1905, and the deaths under one year of age registered in the latter year [172]:—

Age	Of 100,000 Born, the Number Surviving at each Age		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 1 week	100,000	100,000	100,000
1 week	97,191	97,831	97,505
2 weeks	96,522	97,297	96,903
3 ,,	95,870	96,776	96,314
Under 1 month	100,000	100,000	100,000
1 month	95,361	96,379	95,861
2 months	93,797	95,192	94,482
3 ,,	92,587	94,245	93,401
4 ,,	91,579	93,417	92,481
5 ,,	90,725	92,667	91,679
6 ,,	89,927	92,003	90,946
7 ,,	89,150	91,379	90,244
8 ,,	88,445	90,802	89,602
9 ,,	87,758	90,230	88,972
10 ,,	87,125	89,664	88,371
11 ,,	86,550	89,143	87,823
12 ,,	86,006	88,631	87,295

See also articles on *Births*, *Deaths*, *Marriages*, and *Vital Statistics*.

LIGHTING

London

Electric Lighting

The capacity at the end of the year 1906 or 1906–7 of the electrical plant of the London borough councils was 58,120 kilowatts, and of companies supplying the administrative county of London, 132,480 kilowatts. The total capacity was therefore 190,600 kilowatts. The total number of public lamp standards connected on circuit at the end of the year was about 8550, of which 6300 were arc lamps [113].

The capacity of plant in the hands of public authorities supplying Outer London was 39,550 kilowatts, and of plant belonging to private companies, 16,000 kilowatts, being a total capacity at the end of the year of 55,550 kilowatts. The number of public lamp standards connected on circuit in Outer London was 13,040, of which 2080 were arc lamps [113].

The number of units sold by the London borough councils during 1906 or 1906–7 was about 53,700,000, which was 81 per cent. of the total number generated (66,300,000). Power and heat absorbed 13,300,000 units; private lighting, 30,500,000 units; and public lighting, 9,900,000 units. The quantity sold by companies was 115,700,000 units, of which 80,000,000 were for private lighting, and 4,100,000 for public lighting. In 1901–2, the borough councils sold 16,700,000 units, of which 4,800,000 were for public lighting; and the companies sold 62,700,000 units, of which 2,600,000 were for public lighting [113].

In the extra-London area, 37,000,000 units were sold by public bodies, out of 44,600,000 units generated. Private lighting accounted for 13,400,000 units, public lighting for 7,300,000, and power and heat for 16,300,000 units. Public companies sold in Outer London 12,000,000 units, of which 3,300,000 were for private lighting, 260,000 for public lighting, and the balance of 8,440,000 for power and heat [113].

Gas Lighting

The gas companies supplying the administrative county of London had in 1907 in that area [113]:—

4,450 miles of gas mains;
90,720 public gas lamps; and
1,098,000 private consumers.

The quantity of gas made was 45,904 million cubic feet. Of this quantity, 2297 million cubic feet, or 5 per cent., were unaccounted for, that is, lost by leakage, &c. [113].

LIVING, COST OF

See *Cost of Living*.

LOCAL FINANCE

Contents of Article

Tables showing, in most cases, revenue, expenditure, and debt, and other particulars of local public authorities, appear in this article for the following countries:—

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United Kingdom, and England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately	373	France	379
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		Japan	381

See also article on *Finance*.

United Kingdom

The receipts, expenditure, and outstanding loans of local authorities in the United Kingdom in recent years are given as follows [22]:—

Year	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Loans Outstanding at End of Year (*a*)
1896–7	£97,790,000	£95,840,000	(Not given)
1897–8	101,130,000	102,800,000	
1898–9	110,720,000	111,540,000	
1899–1900	121,370,000	121,380,000	£353,200,000
1900–1	134,870,000	133,260,000	381,500,000
1901–2	145,150,000	144,420,000	412,200,000
1902–3	152,290,000	152,070,000	442,500,000
1903–4	158,110,000	153,520,000	469,200,000
1904–5	168,340,000	163,620,000	544,700,000 (*b*)
1905–6	163,980,000	162,440,000	564,600,000 (*c*)

(*a*) Including capitalised value of annuities of local authorities in Scotland.
(*b*) Including £45,940,000 on account of Metropolitan Water Board.
(*c*) Including £47,440,000 on account of Metropolitan Water Board.

The ownership of gas, electricity, and tramway undertakings in Great Britain in or about 1906, as between local public bodies and private companies, is shown as follows [200]:—

Service, &c.	Municipal Undertakings, &c.	Companies' Undertakings	Total
Statutory gas undertakings (1906)—			
Number of undertakings	270	482	752
Gas sold, million cubic feet	60,559,280	100,848,445	161,407,725
Electricity supply undertakings (1905)—			
Number reporting	249	156	405
Board of trade units (k.w.h.) sold	364,511,692	169,082,623	533,594,315
Tramway undertakings (1906)—			
Number owning lines in operation	153	96	249
,, ,, under construction	22	41	63
Route mileage owned and in operation	1,491	749	2,240
Number operating lines	90	96	186
Route mileage operated	1,276	964	2,240
Route mileage owned by municipalities but leased to companies	...	215	...

Details of the revenue, expenditure, and loans of local authorities are given in the following tables for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately.

England and Wales

The total receipts, expenditure, and outstanding loans of local authorities in England and Wales in recent years were as follows [22]:—

Year	Receipts					Total Expenditure	Loans Outstanding at End of Year
	Public Rates	Government Contributions	From other Sources (other than Loans)	From Loans (*a*)	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896–7	37,542,000	9,635,000	19,335,000	13,340,000	79,852,000	78,522,000	252,136,000
1897–8	37,605,000	10,969,000	20,570,000	14,483,000	83,627,000	84,874,000	262,017,000
1898–9	38,603,000	11,791,000	21,782,000	19,699,000	91,877,000	92,697,000	276,229,000
1899–1900	40,734,000	12,249,000	24,219,000	23,439,000	100,641,000	100,862,000	293,864,000
1900–1	42,994,000	12,656,000	26,336,000	29,931,000	111,917,000	110,385,000	316,704,000
1901–2	46,439,000	12,531,000	28,209,000	34,376,000	121,555,000	121,240,000	343,417,000
1902–3	50,328,000	12,783,000	30,825,000	35,271,000	129,207,000	128,969,000	370,607,000
1903–4	52,942,000	15,614,000	33,823,000	31,134,000(*b*)	133,513,000(*b*)	129,086,000	393,882,000
1904–5	56,048,000	19,597,000	34,541,000	33,408,000	143,594,000	139,119,000	466,459,000(*c*)
1905–6	58,256,000	19,850,000	35,612,000	24,486,000	138,204,000	136,480,000	482,984,000(*d*)

(*a*) Excluding sums received by the Metropolitan Water Board.
(*b*) Excluding loans raised by school boards for areas other than London and county boroughs. The amount of such loans in 1902–3 was £1,163,000. (*c*) Includes £45,944,000 on account of Metropolitan Water Board.
(*d*) Includes £47,439,000 on account of Metropolitan Water Board.

The total receipts in 1906–7 were £138,290,000, and in 1907–8, £140,110,000; the total expenditure, £137,190,000 and £137,760,000 respectively; and outstanding loans, excluding the Metropolitan Water Board, £447,080,000 and £455,520,000 respectively [292].

The total number of local public authorities in England and Wales which had financial transactions in the year 1905–6 was over 25,500. In 1901–2 the number was over 28,300 [173].

The principal sources and the amounts of the aggregate receipts of local authorities in the years 1901–2 and 1905–6 were as follows [173]:—

Source of Receipts	Aggregate Receipts in	
	1901–2	1905–6
Public rates	£46,440,000	£58,260,000
Exchequer and other grants, share of licence duties, &c.	12,530,000	19,850,000
Fees, rents, sales of property, &c.	3,950,000	4,850,000
Revenue of—		
Water supply undertakings	4,020,000	4,430,000
Gas supply undertakings	6,970,000	7,070,000
Electric lighting undertakings	1,670,000	2,850,000
Tramways and light railways	2,710,000	5,940,000
Harbours, docks, piers, canals, and quays	3,060,000	3,420,000
Markets	870,000	960,000
Cemeteries, baths, libraries, hospitals, &c.	1,170,000	1,590,000
Other receipts	3,780,000	4,590,000
Total receipts, excluding loans	87,170,000	113,720,000
Receipts from loans	34,480,000	24,490,000
Total of all receipts	121,650,000	138,210,000

The receipts of the Metropolitan Water Board (created in 1903) are not included in this table. They amounted to £3,020,000 in 1905–6 [173].

The principal heads and the aggregate amount of expenditure of the local authorities were as follows [173]:—

Branch of Expenditure	Aggregate Expenditure in 1901–2	Aggregate Expenditure in 1905–6
	£	£
Ordinary expenditure—		
Loan charges (*see below*)	18,340,000	25,010,000
Education	10,070,000	21,080,000
Gas supply undertakings	5,720,000	5,080,000
Harbours, piers, docks, canals, and quays	1,790,000	1,940,000
Lighting, public and other	2,920,000 (*a*)	3,120,000
Tramways and light railways	1,820,000	3,800,000
Water supply undertakings	1,660,000	1,770,000
Highways, street improvements, &c.	9,730,000	10,520,000
Sewerage, removal of house refuse, &c.	3,820,000	4,110,000
Lunatics and lunatic asylums	2,580,000	2,910,000
Police and police stations	5,530,000	6,060,000
Poor relief	9,300,000	10,490,000
Other items	14,100,000	15,450,000
Total ordinary expenditure	87,380,000	111,340,000
Expenditure out of loans	33,920,000	25,140,000
Total expenditure	121,300,000	136,480,000

(*a*) Amount in 1902–3.

The expenditure of the Metropolitan Water Board is excluded from this table. It amounted in 1905–6 to £3,340,000 [173].

The loan charges shown in the table fell to be borne in 1901–2 and 1905–6 principally by the following services [173], [247]:—

	1901–2	1905–6		1901–2	1905–6
	£	£		£	£
Lighting (not gas)	700,000	1,730,000	Sewerage	1,280,000	2,310,000
Gasworks	1,000,000	1,460,000	Tramways and light railways	580,000	1,570,000
Harbours, &c.	1,380,000	1,730,000	Waterworks	2,360,000	3,280,000
Education	1,950,000	2,420,000	Other items	5,910,000	5,770,000
Highways, &c.	1,780,000	2,840,000			
Lunatics and asylums	380,000	590,000			
Police and police stations	100,000	120,000			
Poor relief	920,000	1,190,000	Total	£18,340,000	£25,010,000

These amounts must be added to the amounts shown above to obtain the total expenditure under each head. The several amounts are, however, only approximate, since it is not practicable always to allocate loan charges to particular services. The separate amounts given are therefore more or less understated.

The expenditure out of loans was incurred principally on account of the following services [173]:—

	1901–2	1905–6
	£	£
Education	2,560,000	2,370,000
Electric lighting	3,910,000	2,390,000
Gasworks	1,910,000	520,000
Harbours, docks, &c.	1,320,000	1,780,000
Bridges, highways, and street improvements	5,410,000	3,110,000
Sewerage	2,600,000	2,780,000
Tramways and light railways	4,770,000	3,130,000
Waterworks	3,240,000	3,180,000
Housing of working classes	780,000	550,000
Lunatic asylums	1,090,000	890,000
Poor law purposes	1,590,000	1,000,000
Other items	4,740,000	3,440,000
Total	33,920,000	25,140,000

The gross amounts of outstanding loans of local authorities at the end of 1901–2 and 1905–6, and the principal services for which the debts were incurred, are given as follows [173]:—

	1901–2	1905–6
	£	£
Education	33,480,000	40,630,000
Sewerage	33,200,000	38,860,000
Poor law purposes	11,270,000	13,360,000
Highways, bridges, and tunnels	46,340,000	58,800,000
Electric lighting	14,830,000	27,490,000
Gasworks	22,300,000	23,720,000
Harbours, docks, piers, canals, and quays	38,020,000	44,300,000
Tramways and light railways	12,930,000	28,140,000
Waterworks	58,960,000	118,830,000 (*a*)
Housing of the working classes	6,930,000	9,350,000
Lunatic asylums	8,250,000	10,880,000
Markets	7,210,000	7,720,000
Parks, open spaces, &c.	6,890,000	8,240,000
Other items	42,810,000	52,660,000
Total	343,420,000	482,980,000

(*a*) Includes £47,440,000 outstanding on account of the Metropolitan Water Board.

The gross estimated rental and the rateable value of property assessed to local rates in certain areas in England and Wales in March or April 1901 and 1906, are given as follows [173]:—

Area	Gross Estimated Rental		Rateable Value	
	1901	1906	1901	1906
	£	£	£	£
London (County Council area)	47,900,000	53,200,000	39,800,000	43,900,000
County boroughs	52,400,000	63,300,000	42,900,000	51,000,000
Other boroughs	124,300,000	27,600,000	52,000,000	22,100,000
Other urban districts		110,800,000		36,300,000
Rural districts			51,800,000	53,800,000
Total, England and Wales	224,600,000	254,900,000	186,500,000	207,100,000

In connection with this table it should be noted that county boroughs increased in area from 420,100 acres in 1901 to 478,500 acres in 1906; other boroughs from 734,300 acres to 773,700 acres; and other urban districts from 2,619,800 acres to 2,629,200 acres. The area of rural districts decreased from 33,478,500 acres in 1901 to 33,371,300 acres in 1906. The area of the administrative county of London was 74,800 acres, and of England and Wales as a whole, 37,327,500 acres [173].

The principal classes of property rated are shown as follows [173]:—

Class of Property Assessed to Rates	England and Wales		London Only	
	1901	1906	1901	1906
	£	£	£	£
Agricultural land	23,900,000	23,700,000	23,500	16,900
Other lands				
Buildings, shops, factories, docks, &c.	161,200,000	164,300,000	39,100,000	40,800,000
Quarries, mines, ironworks, &c.				
Railways (including stations, &c.)		17,500,000		2,300,000
Non-rateable government property	1,400,000	1,600,000	650,000	740,000
Total	186,500,000	207,100,000	39,800,000	43,900,000

The rateable value of England and Wales in 1908 was £212,800,000, and of London only, £44,700,000 [118].

The average amounts of public rates raised by local authorities in 1901–2 and 1905–6 were as follows [173]:—

Area	Average Amounts of Public Rates			
	For all Purposes		For Purposes of Elementary Education	
	1901–2	1905–6	1901–2	1905–6
	Rates per Pound of Assessable Value			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	6 4.9	7 0.7	1 2.3	1 3.7
Rest of England and Wales	5 0.1	5 10.0	0 7.2	0 11.4
All England and Wales	5 3.8	6 1.2	0 8.7	1 0.4
	Rates per Head of Population			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London	2 15 9	3 3 6	0 10 1	0 11 9
Rest of England and Wales	1 4 1	1 9 5	0 2 10	0 4 10
All England and Wales	1 8 6	1 14 1	0 3 11	0 5 9

Scotland

The revenue and expenditure of local authorities in Scotland in each year from 1897–8 onwards are given as follows [174]:—

Year	Ordinary Receipts				Expenditure out of Ordinary Receipts (*a*)	Capital Receipts (*b*)	Expenditure out of Capital Receipts (*b*)
	Rates	Imperial Subventions and Payments	Other Sources	Total			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897–8	4,173,902	1,806,780	4,203,706	10,184,388	10,188,086	2,255,099	2,567,820
1898–9	4,343,211	1,878,945	4,308,936	10,531,092	10,520,847	3,059,238	3,069,376
1899–1900	4,599,248	1,965,038	4,516,106	11,080,392	11,102,682	4,072,118	3,740,370
1900–1	4,890,677	1,992,622	4,881,736	11,765,035	12,072,395	4,658,443	4,490,519
1901–2	5,284,390	2,061,415	5,345,826	12,691,631	12,566,772	4,181,687	4,187,744
1902–3	5,426,617	2,130,339	5,453,760	13,010,716	13,028,840	3,661,905	4,092,179
1903–4	5,790,788	2,269,774	5,592,310	13,652,872	13,553,292	4,601,983	4,466,993
1904–5	5,990,112	2,357,301	5,703,213	14,050,626	13,972,237	3,890,991	3,729,068
1905–6	6,260,113	2,381,250	5,936,483	14,577,846	14,491,117	3,483,887	3,503,615
1906–7	6,450,623	2,568,495	6,170,524	15,189,642	15,061,908	3,181,294	3,308,365

(*a*) In addition there was each year a small expenditure out of contingent, depreciation, or reserve funds. The greatest amount so expended was £83,370 in 1906–7; and the smallest, £7241, in 1903–4.

(*b*) Prior to 1902–3 capital receipts and expenditure refer only to money borrowed.

The average rate of assessment per £1 of gross rental has steadily increased since 1897–8. In that year it was 3s. 1.8d. per £1; in 1901–2 it had risen to 3s. 7.0d. per £1; and in 1906–7 to 4s. 0.7d. per £1. If local rates be expressed as an average rate per head of estimated population, the amounts would be 19s. 2.9d. per head in 1897–8; £1, 3s. 3.9d. in 1901–2; and £1, 7s. 0.1d. in 1906–7 [174].

The main heads of expenditure in 1906–7 are given as follows [174]:—

Chief Purposes of Expenditure	Expenditure in 1906–7 out of	
	Ordinary Receipts	Capital Receipts
	£	£
Revenue-producing undertakings	6,060,463	1,789,345
Including—		
Gas supply	1,830,269	225,499
Electricity supply	516,022	337,593
Water supply	986,951	367,369
Tramways	1,149,670	170,026
Harbours and ports	1,160,540	429,942
Non-revenue-producing services—		
Poor relief	1,422,372	113,527
Education	2,991,790	408,717
Roads, streets, and bridges	1,097,090	125,504
Watching, police stations, and prisons	651,925	18,300
Sewers and drains, and other sanitary purposes	948,677	354,210
Common good and all other services	1,889,591	498,762
Total expenditure	15,061,908	3,308,365

The receipts from gas supply amounted in 1906–7 to £1,833,145; from electricity supply, to £517,545; from tramways, to £1,187,094; from harbours and ports, &c., to £1,136,082; and from water supply, about £1,000,000, or, excluding assessments, to £433,259 [174], [175].

The total debt of local authorities in Scotland outstanding at the close of the year 1906–7 was £63,898,800, equivalent to £2, 0s. 2d. per £ of the gross rental of the whole of Scotland (which was £31,813,300), or £13, 7s. 1d. per head of the estimated population. Of this debt, however, about £42,400,000 was on account of revenue-producing undertakings, mainly waterworks, £12,800,000; harbours and docks, £12,100,000; electricity works, £3,700,000; gasworks, £6,700,000; tramways and light railways, £3,800,000; and workmen's dwellings, £2,200,000 [174], [175].

The amounts of annuities and outstanding loans at the end of each year from 1896–7 are given as follows [22]:—

Year	Capitalised Values of Annuities at End of Year	Loans Outstanding at End of Year	Total
	£	£	£
1896–7	5,117,000	35,704,000	40,821,000
1897–8	5,103,000	37,002,000	42,105,000
1898–9	5,097,000	39,423,000	44,520,000
1899–1900	5,067,000	42,778,000	47,845,000
1900–1	5,012,000	46,275,000	51,287,000
1901–2	4,718,000	49,597,000	54,315,000
1902–3	4,596,000	51,876,000	56,472,000
1903–4	4,535,000	54,811,000	59,346,000
1904–5	4,313,000	57,025,000	61,338,000
1905–6	4,266,000	58,852,000	63,118,000
1906–7	3,972,000	59,927,000	63,899,000

Ireland

The receipts, expenditure, and outstanding loans of local authorities in Ireland in recent years are given as follows [22]:—

Year	Receipts					Total Expenditure	Loans Outstanding at End of Year
	From Rates	Government Contributions	Other Receipts not out of Loans	From Loans	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1896–7	3,135,800	368,300	860,000	881,300	5,245,400	5,030,900	(Not given)
1897–8	3,097,700	351,500	904,100	653,000	5,006,300	5,160,000	
1898–9	3,234,000	472,600	895,800	592,300	5,194,700	5,244,100	
1899–1900	2,454,200	1,559,600	1,033,800	473,200	5,520,800	5,661,400	11,493,900
1900–1	3,173,600	1,296,000	1,064,300	943,900	6,477,800	6,293,600	13,535,000
1901–2	2,914,900	1,389,600	1,045,300	1,432,200	6,782,000	6,488,900	14,440,600
1902–3	3,007,300	1,324,800	1,072,600	1,029,200	6,433,900	6,055,000	15,398,700
1903–4	3,030,700	1,331,000	1,127,400	876,000	6,365,100	6,447,400	16,008,300
1904–5	3,007,600	1,359,900	1,183,400	1,287,600	6,838,500	6,848,600	16,917,100
1905–6	3,051,800	1,346,300	1,333,400	2,019,700	7,751,200	8,026,600	18,586,300
1906–7	3,158,900	1,440,800	1,437,600	942,200	6,979,500	7,002,600	19,280,000

The main heads of expenditure in 1901–2 and 1906–7 were as follows [22]:—

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure in		Head of Expenditure	Expenditure in	
	1901–2	1906–7		1901–2	1906–7
	£	£		£	£
Loan charges	1,034,100	1,094,900	Sewerage and waterworks	550,200	409,300
Highways, bridges, and ferries (excluding lighting)	968,400	1,011,200	Education (elementary and technical)	106,900	173,300
Harbours, docks, piers, and quays	361,600	346,700	Other items	1,801,500	2,216,300
Poor relief, hospitals, lunatics, and lunatic asylums	1,666,200	1,750,900	Total	6,488,900	7,002,600

Of the total debt at the end of 1906-7, £12,900,000 represented loans on account of reproductive undertakings, mainly, waterworks, £3,600,000 outstanding; harbours and docks, £3,400,000; electricity and gasworks, £1,300,000; tramways and light railways, £1,000,000; and workmen's dwellings, £3,500,000 [175].

The valuation in 1907 of houses and other hereditaments in Ireland was £6,478,000, and of lands, £9,055,700 [19].

The Netherlands

The total receipts and expenditure of the local authorities in Holland were as follows in recent years [35]:—

Year	Provinces		Communes	
	Total Receipts	Total Expenses	Total Receipts	Total Expenses
	£	£	£	£
1900	441,000	458,000	9,980,000	9,180,000
1901	521,000	542,000	10,380,000	9,600,000
1902	513,000	551,000	10,680,000	9,710,000
1903	545,000	566,000	11,930,000	10,860,000
1904	625,000	627,000	11,700,000	10,940,000
1905	718,000	703,000	12,750,000	12,090,000

The provincial revenue is derived mainly from additions to the state taxes and from loans; and the communal revenue from loans, taxes, state and provincial grants, industrial undertakings, &c. Communal expenditure is largely on account of the communal debt, education, industrial undertakings, and public works.

The communal debt at the end of 1905 amounted to £27,730,000. At the end of 1900 it was £21,320,000 [35].

Belgium

The income of provincial authorities in Belgium in 1890, 1900, and 1905 was as follows [14]:—

	1890	1900	1905
	£	£	£
Additions to state taxes	254,000	344,000	388,000
Provincial taxes . .	139,000	279,000	375,000
Other sources (*a*) . .	130,000	232,000	317,000
Total . .	523,000	855,000	1,080,000

(*a*) Including balances from previous years.

The expenditure of the provinces was as follows [14]:—

	1890	1900	1905
	£	£	£
Education, &c. . .	105,000	127,000	175,000
Roads, &c. . .	113,000	180,000	189,000
Justice, prisons, &c. .	42,000	26,000	35,000
Debt charges . .	62,000	66,000	71,000
Other expenses . .	130,000	336,000	512,000
Total . .	452,000	735,000	982,000

The provincial debt amounted to £900,000 at the end of 1890; £1,400,000 at the end of 1900; and £1,500,000 at the end of 1906 [14].

The receipts and expenses of the communes of Anvers (297,000 inhabitants), Brussels (199,000 inhabitants), Liége (172,000 inhabitants), and 13 other communes of 40,000 inhabitants and upwards, in 1905, were [14]:—

	Anvers	Brussels	Liége	13 other Communes
	£	£	£	£
Receipts—				
Ordinary	910,000	1,210,000	360,000	1,330,000
Extraordinary	1,320,000	750,000	610,000	970,000
Total . . .	2,230,000	1,960,000	970,000	2,300,000
Expenditure—				
Ordinary	910,000	1,140,000	340,000	1,290,000
Extraordinary	910,000	820,000	420,000	850,000
Total . . .	1,820,000	1,960,000	760,000	2,140,000

France

The receipts, expenditure, and debt of the departments of France in recent years are given as follows [9]:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Departmental Debt
	£	£	£
1898	14,300,000	12,400,000	18,200,000
1899	13,700,000	11,500,000	19,100,000
1900	14,900,000	12,500,000	19,900,000
1901	14,200,000	13,300,000	19,900,000
1902	13,400,000	13,300,000	21,100,000
1903	14,000,000	14,100,000	22,800,000
1904	14,100,000	14,200,000	24,100,000
1905 [293]	15,700,000	14,500,000	26,300,000

The ordinary receipts and expenditure and debt of the communes are given as follows [9]:—

Year	Ordinary Receipts	Ordinary Expenditure	Communal Debt
	£	£	£
1898	30,200,000	28,900,000	145,800,000
1899	30,600,000	29,200,000	147,200,000
1900	31,800,000	30,400,000	155,300,000
1901	31,800,000	30,500,000	154,000,000
1902	32,200,000	30,900,000	153,500,000
1903	32,600,000	31,400,000	153,400,000
1904	33,100,000	31,800,000	153,300,000
1905	33,900,000	32,600,000	159,700,000
1906	35,200,000	33,500,000	163,300,000
1907	35,900,000	34,600,000	162,400,000
1908 [293]	36,500,000 (*a*)	35,200,000 (*a*)	166,600,000

(*a*) Budget estimates.

The receipts from octroi in 1901 and 1907 were as follows [9]:—

	1901	1907
	£	£
Liquids	3,420,000	3,320,000
Eatables	3,770,000	3,850,000
Combustibles	1,820,000	1,970,000
Other articles	2,110,000	2,290,000
Total	11,120,000	11,430,000

The ordinary expenditure of the city of Paris in 1907 amounted to £13,900,000, towards which the octroi contributed £4,400,000; direct taxes, £3,360,000; revenue from gasworks, £1,250,000; and revenue from canals and water supply, £1,000,000 [86]. The debt of Paris on January 1, 1908, was £100,900,000 [293].

United States of America

The revenue and expenditure of the States and other divisions in the United States in the year ended June 30, 1902, were as follows [3]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Group of States	States and Territories	Counties	Cities of more than 25,000 Inhabitants	Cities of 8,000 to 25,000 Inhabitants (*a*)	All other Minor Civil Divisions (*b*)	Totals for all Divisions (*d*)
	Revenue					
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North Atlantic	14,734,000	6,054,000	51,688,000	7,140,000	16,105,000	95,721,000
South Atlantic	4,116,000	4,420,000	5,495,000	1,111,000	1,533,000	16,665,000
North Central	11,536,000	15,271,000	23,232,000	5,426,000	22,919,000	78,401,000
South Central	5,375,000	8,019,000	3,449,000	946,000	2,184,000	19,973,000
Western	3,648,000	7,729,000	4,608,000	1,047,000	2,947,000	19,979,000
Continental U.S.	39,409,000	41,483,000	88,492,000	15,670,000	45,688,000	230,742,000
Hawaii	493,000	...	...	...	...	493,000
Porto Rico	560,000	...	...	...	233,000	793,000
	Expenditure (*c*)					
North Atlantic	14,748,000	6,389,000	58,833,000	7,865,000	16,263,000	104,098,000
South Atlantic	3,997,000	4,390,000	5,313,000	1,201,000	1,553,000	16,454,000
North Central	10,537,000	15,042,000	24,805,000	5,862,000	23,227,000	79,473,000
South Central	5,420,000	7,774,000	3,625,000	1,143,000	2,263,000	20,225,000
Western	3,999,000	7,523,000	5,056,000	1,137,000	2,961,000	20,676,000
Continental U.S.	38,701,000	41,118,000	97,632,000	17,208,000	46,267,000	240,926,000
Hawaii	607,000	...	...	...	...	607,000
Porto Rico	581,000	...	...	...	232,000	813,000

(*a*) Financial year 1903.

(*b*) Estimated.

(*c*) Excluding temporary payments, and payments on account of principal of public debt.

(*d*) These totals are only approximations, since the revenue and expenditure of cities from 8000 to 25,000 inhabitants are for the year 1902–3, while for "all other minor divisions" they are estimates.

The net State and local debts outstanding at the end of the year 1902–3 were as follows [3]:—

	Outstanding Debt (*a*)
States and territories	£48,940,000
Counties	40,950,000
Cities, townships, school districts, &c.	298,630,000
Total	£388,520,000

(*a*) Dollar taken as equal to 4s. 2d.

Between 1800 and 1900 the waterworks owned by public authorities are said to have increased from 6 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the whole number in operation at the two dates. Of the 50 largest cities in the United States, only 9 are dependent (1906) on private companies for their water supply [200].

In 1906, the public gas plants of the United States numbered 25, against 15 in 1900 [200].

The public electric lighting plants numbered 927 in 1904, and over 1000 in 1906 [200].

India

The income and expenditure of municipalities and of district and local boards, in India, in recent years, are given as follows [5]:—

Year	Municipalities			District and Local Boards		
	Revenue (*a*)		Expenditure	Revenue (*a*)		Expenditure
	Total	From Rates and Taxes		Total	Provincial Rates	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897–8	4,205,000	1,879,000	4,284,000	2,075,000	1,257,000	2,064,000
1898–9	4,345,000	2,025,000	4,167,000	2,108,000	1,322,000	2,077,000
1899–1900	5,221,000	2,198,000	5,240,000	2,099,000	1,234,000	2,132,000
1900–1	4,825,000	2,198,000	4,796,000	2,510,000	1,275,000	2,498,000
1901–2	5,407,000	2,352,000	5,299,000	2,368,000	1,355,000	2,339,000
1902–3	5,812,000	2,330,000	5,781,000	2,540,000	1,335,000	2,440,000
1903–4	6,579,000	2,438,000	6,414,000	2,519,000	1,400,000	2,494,000
1904–5	6,201,000	2,592,000	6,119,000	2,502,000	1,385,000	2,565,000
1905–6	6,268,000	2,638,000	6,255,000	3,014,000	1,442,000	2,814,000
1906–7	5,847,000	2,679,000	5,746,000	3,225,000	1,520,000	3,040,000

(*a*) Excluding balances.

The main sources of the income of municipalities are rates and taxes (octroi, tax on houses and lands, water rate, &c.), receipts from markets and slaughterhouses, state grants, and loans. The principal heads of expenditure are debt charges, water, drainage, conservancy, roads, hospitals, education, lighting, and police [5].

Rates and taxes of municipalities increased from 2s. 5d. per head of population in 1897–8 to 3s. 2d. per head in 1906–7, while the total revenue increased from about 3s. per head in 1897–8 to 4s. 6d. per head in 1906–7 [5].

The income of district and local boards increased from 2½d. per head of population in 1897–8 to 3½d. per head in 1906–7 [5].

Japan

The annual revenue and expenditure of local bodies in Japan are stated as follows [55]:—

(Yen taken as 2s. 0.6d.)

Financial Years	Revenue		Total Expenditure
	Rates	Total Revenue	
	£	£	£
1899–1900	7,850,000	13,380,000	11,790,000
1900–1	9,040,000	15,100,000	13,390,000
1901–2	10,260,000	16,500,000	14,670,000
1902–3	10,980,000	17,800,000	15,850,000
1903–4	10,810,000	17,950,000	16,170,000
1904–5	8,270,000	13,480,000	12,480,000
1905–6 (*a*)	8,780,000	13,910,000	12,890,000
1906–7 (*a*)	9,300,000	14,510,000	14,380,000
1907–8 (*a*)	10,860,000	17,730,000	17,020,000

(*a*) The figures for 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8 are the budget estimates. In other cases, the figures represent the settled accounts.

The rates yield about 60 per cent. of the total revenue. The rest of the revenue is derived from subventions from the state and (in the case of cities, towns, and villages) from the prefectures; also rents, fees, and miscellaneous receipts.

The revenue or expenditure of the communes is from 60 to 65 per cent. of the total revenue or expenditure shown in the above table, and that of the departments makes up the remainder, namely, from 35 to 40 per cent. [115].

The amount of local loans in Japan, classified according to the objects for which they were raised, are given as follows [55]:—

Year	Amount of Local Loans on Account of					Total of Local Loans at End of Year
	Education	Sanitation	Industry	Public Works	Other Objects	
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
1899	24	9	17	2,828	387 (a)	3,265
1900	34	9	29	3,773	535 (b)	4,380
1901	167	2	49	4,240	792 (c)	5,250
1902	650	114	51	5,069	376	6,260
1903	774	1,090	278	3,383	1,355	6,880
1904	610	1,167	381	4,046	456	6,660
1905	438	1,197	391	3,903	481	6,410
1906	435	1,153	408	5,470	454	7,920
1907	502	1,246	1,326	5,294	782	9,150

(a) Includes £372,000 not classified according to object for which raised.
(b) ,, £513,000 ,, ,, ,,
(c) ,, £770,000 ,, ,, ,,

The raising or alteration in the amount of a loan requires the permission of the central authorities, except in the case of (1) city, town, or village loans, which are to be redeemed within three years; (2) district loans, so long as the total amount does not exceed £102 (for these, prefectural permission is required); and (3) prefectural loans, so long as their total amount does not exceed £5120 [55].

M

MAIZE

The world's production of maize in recent years is given approximately as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Production (in Winchester Bushels)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
North America	2,623,000,000	2,365,000,000	2,576,000,000	2,815,000,000	3,022,000,000
Including United States	2,524,000,000	2,244,000,000	2,467,000,000	2,708,000,000	2,927,000,000
South America	90,000,000	155,000,000	180,000,000	146,000,000	199,000,000
Including Argentine	84,000,000	149,000,000	175,000,000	142,000,000	195,000,000
Europe	439,000,000	504,000,000	304,000,000	442,000,000	618,000,000
Including Austria-Hungary (a)	139,000,000	184,000,000	90,000,000	139,000,000	216,000,000
,, Italy	71,000,000	89,000,000	91,000,000	97,000,000	93,000,000
,, Roumania	68,000,000	80,000,000	20,000,000	59,000,000	131,000,000
,, Russia	48,000,000	50,000,000	26,000,000	33,000,000	71,000,000
Africa	37,000,000	36,000,000	39,000,000	38,000,000	38,000,000
Australasia	9,000,000	6,000,000	11,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Total for world	3,189,000,000	3,066,000,000	3,110,000,000	3,450,000,000	3,886,000,000

(a) Including Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The average annual yield of maize per acre during 1901–5 was 25 bushels in the United States [18], 19 in Austria-Hungary, 20 in Italy, 13 in Roumania, 14 in Russia [16], and 23 in Australia [190].

The chief countries exporting maize, and the quantities exported during the period 1902 to 1906, are given as follows [1], [18]:—

Exporting Countries	Quantities Exported in				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United States	76,600,000	58,200,000	90,300,000	119,900,000	86,400,000
Argentine	47,000,000	82,800,000	97,200,000	87,500,000	106,000,000
Russia	44,100,000	25,300,000	18,600,000	7,400,000	9,900,000
Roumania	43,000,000	31,000,000	18,000,000	1,400,000	24,000,000

The chief countries importing maize were as follows [18]:—

Importing Country	Quantities Imported in				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom	89,400,000	101,300,000	86,100,000	84,200,000	97,700,000
Germany (a)	35,500,000	37,500,000	30,500,000	36,500,000	44,900,000 (a)
Belgium	14,600,000	20,300,000	19,500,000	24,200,000	20,100,000
Netherlands	15,800,000	20,200,000	16,500,000	16,200,000	25,300,000
France	8,700,000	11,300,000	10,100,000	11,100,000	14,500,000
Denmark	12,400,000	8,800,000	9,300,000	10,900,000	18,900,000

(a) The free ports are not included prior to March 1, 1906.

The United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands, are dependent on other countries for the whole supply of their maize. Austria produces about half its requirement, and France 70 per cent. (1901–5) [16].

Russia, during 1901-5, exported on the average 50 per cent. of its production, and Roumania 39 per cent. [16].

MANUFACTURES

See article on *Industries and Manufactures* (supra).

MARRIAGES

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The mean annual marriage-rate (number of persons married) per 1000 of the total population in several countries in several successive decennial periods was as follows [58]:—

Country	Mean Annual Marriage-rate per 1000 Total Population			
	1861–70	1871–80	1881–90	1891–1900
England and Wales	16.6	16.2	14.9	15.6
Scotland	13.9	14.4	13.4	14.4
Ireland	10.6 (a)	9.4	8.6	9.6
Denmark	15.0	15.7	14.7	14.4
Norway	13.3	14.5	13.1	13.4
Sweden	13.1	13.6	12.5	11.9
Finland	15.4	16.6	14.6	14.0
Russia (excluding Finland, Poland, and the Caucasus)	...	...	...	18.0
Austria	17.4	16.9	15.6	16.0
Hungary	...	...	19.1	17.6
Switzerland	...	15.4	14.0	15.1

Country	Mean Annual Marriage rate per 1000 Total Population			
	1861–70	1871–80	1881–90	1891–1900
Germany	17.0	17.2	15.6	16.4
Prussia	17.0	17.4	16.1	16.5
Bavaria	17.4	16.8	13.8	15.4
Saxony	17.8	18.8	18.2	18.2
Würtemberg	16.8	17.1	13.0	14.8
Baden	16.5	16.1	13.5	15.5
Hesse	16.8	16.2	14.5	16.8
Alsace-Lorraine	14.9	14.8	13.2	14.4
Holland	16.4	16.2	14.1	14.7
Belgium	14.7	14.4	14.0	15.9
France	15.6	16.0	14.7	15.0
Spain	15.6	...	12.9	15.7
Portugal	...	...	13.9 (*b*)	13.3
Italy	...	15.3	15.9	14.5
Servia	23.6 (*c*)	22.7	22.1	20.0
Roumania	...	15.3	16.5	15.5
Chile	...	...	10.1	9.1
Uruguay	...	...	12.4	9.6
Japan	...	...	16.3 (*d*)	17.5
Australia—				
New South Wales	17.1	15.5	15.9	13.6
Victoria	14.6	12.5	15.5	13.1
Queensland	21.2	15.8	16.7	12.7
South Australia	16.4	16.5	15.1	12.5
Western Australia	16.4	13.5	14.2	17.2
Tasmania	13.6	13.9	15.2	12.6
New Zealand	19.9	15.7	12.8	13.2

(*a*) Period 1864–70. (*b*) Period 1886–90. (*c*) Period 1862–70. (*d*) Period 1883–90.

A marked feature of this table is the general fall in the marriage-rate between the decades 1871–80 and 1881–90 and its recovery in the next decade, though not to the level of the rate prevailing in 1871–80. In many cases, however, such as Denmark, Sweden, Servia, and South Australia, the fall was unbroken from the decade 1871–80 to the last decade. It is interesting to notice that although France has a medium marriage-rate, yet the birth-rate in that country is the lowest in Europe, averaging 22.2 per 1000 of the population in the decade 1891–1900. Ireland, with the lowest marriage-rate in Europe, had a birth-rate of 23 per 1000 in the decade 1891–1900. The highest marriage-rates are seen to be in Servia, Saxony, and Russia; the lowest in Ireland, Sweden, Chile, and Uruguay.

Taking the adult population as consisting of persons aged 15 and upwards, the numbers of adult males and females, and the proportions married, unmarried, widowed, and divorced in several states at the censuses taken in or about the year 1900, were as follows [12]:—

State	Males Aged 15 and Upwards					Females Aged 15 and Upwards				
	Total Number	Proportion per 1000				Total Number	Proportion per 1000			
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced
England and Wales	10,463,300	411	536	53	...	11,518,800	395	497	108	...
Scotland	1,417,800	471	478	51	...	1,559,200	445	443	112	...
Ireland	1,512,500	559	383	58	...	1,593,000	497	371	132	...
Germany	17,906,600	406	547	45	2	18,845,800	352	520	125	3
Austria	8,353,200	419	536	45	...	8,799,400	367	510	123	...
Hungary	6,152,100	326	624	49	1	6,248,600	233	625	140	2
Russian Empire (1897)	38,316,600	301	644	54	1	39,015,400	224	641	134	1
Finland	869,900	432	521	46	1	905,700	380	501	118	1
France	13,907,300	355	572	73	...	14,528,300	286	548	166	...
Italy	10,482,200	390	549	61	...	10,834,800	318	548	134	...
Portugal	1,662,700	412	531	56	1	1,932,900	406	468	125	1
Switzerland	1,112,100	453	487	55	5	1,174,900	410	459	123	8
Norway	664,200	412	527	60	1	767,300	414	470	115	1
Sweden	1,660,500	434	505	60	1	1,809,600	412	468	118	2
Denmark	775,200	395	546	57	2	845,000	375	503	119	3
Holland	1,625,500	428	516	55	1	1,701,300	399	494	105	2
Belgium	2,259,300	435	508	56	1	2,311,700	394	495	109	2
Servia	750,400	254	678	65	3	697,000	151	727	119	3
Roumania	1,826,600	304	631	61	4	1,743,900	194	654	146	6
Bulgaria	1,148,300	290	636	52	2	1,091,100	205	687	105	3
Luxemburg (1905)	86,000	456	481	62	1	80,400	380	499	120	1

States	Males Aged 15 and Upwards					Females Aged 15 and Upwards				
	Total Number	Proportion per 1000				Total Number	Proportion per 1000			
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced
United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii)	25,749,100	405	546	46	3	24,292,600	312	571	112	5
Cuba	522,100	590	366	44	...	473,600	474	395	131	..
Argentine Republic (1895)	1,274,500	530	426	44	...	1,093,600	419	470	111	...
Japan (1903)	15,672,300	475 (a)	525	...	...	15,411,800	466 (a)	534	...	...
British India	91,504,300	205	708	87	...	85,678,100	45	669	286	.
Australasia—										
Victoria	397,000	502	447	51	...	394,700	425	465	109	1
New South Wales	463,900	518	439	42	1	404,200	401	510	87	2
Queensland	186,800	572	391	37	...	132,000	374	548	78	...
South Australia	119,400	499	458	43	...	114,300	422	484	94	...
Western Australia	86,000	591	374	34	1	44,800	326	604	69	1
Tasmania	57,100	499	455	45	1	51,300	411	497	92	...
New Zealand	275,300	528	432	39	1	239,700	432	493	75	...

(a) Includes widowed.

Blanks in the "divorced" columns indicate that divorced persons were not separately returned as such.

The greatest proportions of married persons, namely, over 60 per cent., occur in British India, the Balkan States of Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, the Russian Empire, and Hungary; and the lowest proportions, namely, less than 40 per cent., in Ireland, Cuba, Western Australia, and Queensland as regards males, and Ireland and Cuba as regards females. The proportion of women of 15 years of age and upwards in British India who are spinsters is remarkably small, while the proportion of widows is exceptionally high. The proportion of women who were or had been married at the time of the census in the respective countries is almost universally greater than the corresponding proportion of men, despite the fact that in most countries there are more women than men, at least in European countries. Considering only those actually married, however, the proportion of women who are wives is generally less than the proportion of men who are husbands, except in those countries where the men aged 15 and over outnumber the women. This of course is what one would naturally expect. India, however, is an exception, and it may be that many men returned themselves as married who were in reality widowed at the time of the census.

Taking the ages 15 and 49 as the practical limits for child-bearing, the proportion of married women between these ages to 1000 of all women of the same ages was as follows at the dates of successive censuses in the countries specified [58]:—

Countries	Married Women Aged 15–49, per 1000 of all Women Aged 15–49			
	Year of Census			
	1870 or 1871	1880 or 1881	1890 or 1891	1900 or 1901
England and Wales	519	514	494	492
Scotland	444	449	437	443
Ireland	422	395	364	330
Denmark	489	489	495	492
Norway	...	...	448	446
Sweden	457	444	454	444
Finland	...	510	514	498
Austria (a)	...	520	504	518
Switzerland	445	466	457 (b)	464
German Empire	...	519	515	528
Prussia	498	519	519	533
Bavaria	454	500	479	467
Saxony	525	546	549	564
Würtemberg	467	515	482	479
Baden	461	500	481	496
Belgium	...	462	460	494
Holland (c)	473	497	479	478
France	555 (d)	549	545	577
Italy	540	552	...	561

(a) Civil population only. (b) Census year 1888. (c) Census years 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1899.
(d) Census year 1872.

Taking the marriageable portion of the population to be bachelors of 18 years of age and upwards, spinsters of 15 and upwards, and all widowed and divorced persons, the average marriage-rate per 1000 such persons was as follows in the countries named [58]:—

Countries	Average Annual Marriage-rate per **1000** Marriageable Persons			Average Annual Marriage-rate per **1000** Total Population		
	1876–85	**1886–95**	**1896–1905**	**1876–85**	**1886–95**	**1896–1905**
England and Wales	56.8	52.9	53.1	15.2	14.9	15.8
Scotland	44.5	42.1	43.2	13.7	13.3	14.3
Ireland	26.0	24.1	25.3	8.9	9.1	10.2
Denmark	53.9	50.1	50.8	15.5	13.9	14.6
Switzerland	43.1	42.3	45.4	14.3	14.3	15.2
Prussia	58.0	59.1	61.6	15.9	16.2	16.5
Bavaria	47.0	47.1	51.7	14.1	14.4	15.8
Saxony	69.8	69.8	70.0	17.8	18.0	17.7
Netherlands	53.1	49.6	52.0	14.9	14.2	14.9
Belgium	49.6	45.3	55.3	13.7	14.6	17.2
France	49.7	48.2	51.3	15.1	14.6	15.2
Italy	54.2	54.6	54.1	15.6	15.2	14.5

The marriage-rate among unmarried and widowed persons aged 15 years and upwards in three recent census years is given as follows for certain countries [62]:—

Countries	Marriage-rate per **1000** Unmarried and Widowed Persons Aged **15** and Upwards, in or about the Year			Countries	Marriage-rate per **1000** Unmarried and Widowed Persons Aged **15** and Upwards, in or about the Year		
	1881	**1891**	**1901**		**1881**	**1891**	**1901**
England and Wales	51.5	49.8	48.7	Hungary	80.9	73.1	73.1
Scotland	40.7	40.1	39.7	Italy	48.5	...	48.8
Ireland	21.9	22.0	23.0	Netherlands	48.6	43.7	46.2
Austria	46.6	44.3	49.1	Norway	46.5	40.6	41.9
Bulgaria	...	...	87.3	Servia	...	118.7	119.4
Denmark	47.9	45.0	46.2	Spain	...	41.1	59.3
Finland	46.6	45.5	43.3	Sweden	36.6	35.6	35.3
France	45.4	43.9	47.7	Switzerland	38.1	39.7	42.2
German Empire	48.7	51.6	53.0				
Prussia	50.5	53.7	56.5				

In the next table the average annual marriage-rate during the decade 1896–1905 is given for bachelors of 18 years of age and upwards, spinsters aged 15 and upwards, and male and female widowed and divorced persons, separately [58]:—

Countries	Mean Annual Marriage-rate per **1000**					
	Bachelors Above **18**	Widowers	Divorced Males	Spinsters Above **15**	Widows	Divorced Females
England and Wales	69.9	43.7		52.5	14.1	
Scotland (1897–1904)	55	39.0		44	9	
Ireland	29.1	24.0		27.4	4.7	
Denmark	70.0	32.0	52.0	53.8	6.6	26.9
Prussia	76.6	56.0	13.0	67.6	11.0	70.8
Bavaria	62.5	49.8	95.7	54.8	11.5	49.8
Saxony	89.5	77.8	178.5	74.4	12.3	78.5
Holland	64.2	41.3		53.6	13.4	
Belgium (1900)	67.4	35.1		59.2	14.5	
France	67.7	27.7		66.0	8.5	
Italy	67.0	37.1	...	64.5	9.1	...
Norway (1897–1904)	61	38	43	43	7	26
Sweden (1897–1904)	50	27	63	40	5	30

The rates among the widowed and divorced male members of the community are seen to exceed considerably those among the widowed and divorced females. The actual numbers of bachelors, spinsters, divorced and widowed persons who married in 1905 in various countries were as follows [58]:—

Countries	Numbers who Married in 1905						Number of Marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced Males	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Females	
England and Wales	238,320	22,136	286	243,995	16,482	265	260,742
Scotland (1904)	29,443	2,807		30,704	1,546		32,250
Ireland	20,985	2,093	...	22,080	998	...	23,078
Denmark	16,934	1,321	224	17,692	619	168	18,479
Hungary	142,641	26,085	1,834	153,702	15,325	1,533	170,560
Germany	435,921	45,050	4,935	455,264	25,582	5,060	485,906
Prussia	269,372	27,579	3,037	280,759	16,124	3,105	299,988
Bavaria	43,744	5,332	268	46,195	2,912	237	49,344
Saxony	32,992	3,747	730	34,735	2,025	709	37,469
Würtemberg	16,792	1,695	107	17,689	805	100	18,594
Baden	14,475	1,521	119	15,234	754	127	16,115
Holland	36,632	3,233	351	38,125	2,105	320	40,760 (*a*)
France	273,847	24,501	4,275	281,204	17,596	3,823	302,623
Spain	120,300	16,600	...	128,200	8,700	...	136,900
Italy	231,796	24,077	...	242,513	13,360	...	255,873
Servia	22,610	3,882	116	23,987	2,461	160	26,608
Australia—							
New South Wales	10,250	661	59	10,306	584	80	10,970
Victoria	8,056	680	38	8,222	488	64	8,774
Queensland	2,958	212	3	2,980	188	5	3,173
South Australia	2,406	188	...	2,480	114	...	2,594
Western Australia	1,992	127	4	1,970	143	10	2,123
New Zealand	6,778	387	35	6,898	250	52	7,200

(*a*) Includes 544 males and 210 females not classified.

From the above table it is seen that the number of spinsters marrying exceeded the number of bachelors, except in Western Australia; while more widowers than widows, and more divorced males than divorced females remarried, except, as regards divorced persons, in some of the German and Australian states and Servia, and, as regards widowed persons, except West Australia. This relation is better exhibited in the next table, in which is given the number of bachelors, spinsters, widowed and divorced persons who married in every 1000 marriages. The proportions are based mainly on the records of marriages for 1901–5 [58]:—

States	Average Number in every 1000 Marriages					
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced Males	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Females
England and Wales	910	89	1	933	66	1
Scotland (*a*)	912	88	...	948	52	...
Ireland	910	90	...	960	40	...
Denmark	914	75	11	956	35	9
Hungary	840	151	9	902	90	8
Germany	898	93	9	938	53	9
Prussia	900	91	9	936	55	9
Bavaria	891	104	5	937	59	4
Saxony	881	102	17	926	56	18
Würtemburg	901	94	5	981	34	5
Baden	900	94	6	947	47	6
Holland (*d*)	898	85	7	935	55	6
Belgium (1900)	921	73	6	935	60	5
France	906	82	12	929	59	11
Spain	885	115	...	937	63	...
Italy	902	98	...	946	54	...
Servia	847	148	5	898	95	7
Norway (*a*)	895	103	2	955	43	2
Sweden (*a*)	914	82	4	961	35	4
Finland (*a*)	875	125		932	68	
Bulgaria (*a*)	856	140	4	893	105	2
Japan (*a*), (*b*)	810	75	101	836	27	93

States	Average Number in every 1000 Marriages					
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced Males	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced Females
Australia—						
New South Wales	925	69	6	931	60	[p] 9
Victoria	916	80	4	936	58	6
Queensland	928	70	2	924	74	2
South Australia	911	89	...	945	55	...
Western Australia	937	60	3	925	70	5
New Zealand (c)	941	54	5	956	37	7

(a) Figures based on period 1901–4. (b) 44 females and 14 males per 1000 marriages unclassified.
(c) Figures based on period 1903–5. (d) 10 males and 4 females per 1000 marriages unclassified.

The greatest proportion of bachelors in every 1000 marriages is seen to be in the Australasian states, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and the United Kingdom; the lowest is in Japan, Hungary, Servia, and Bulgaria. The greatest proportion of spinsters is in Sweden, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, New Zealand, and Würtemberg; the lowest is in Japan, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Hungary has the greatest proportion of widowers (151 per 1000 marriages); New Zealand the lowest (54 per 1000). The greatest number of widows in every 1000 marriages is found in Bulgaria; the smallest number in Japan. Of divorced persons who remarried, Japan has many times more in every 1000 marriages than any other country, the numbers being 101 males and 93 females. Saxony comes next with 17 males and 18 females.

Taking the marriageable part of the population to be bachelors aged not less than 18, spinsters aged not less than 15, and all widowed and divorced persons, the rate of marriage per 1000 such persons within certain age-groups was as follows in the states named [58]:—

States	Periods to which Marriage-rates refer	Marriage-rate per 1000 Marriageable Males Aged						
		18 and 19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Upwards
England and Wales	1876–85	11.8	107.4	110.7		47.6	29.4	8.4
	1886–95	7.5	91.8	113.7		43.5	27.2	8.1
	1896–1905	6.3	83.9	113.5		40.8	24.7	7.1
Denmark	1876–85	34.0		144.1	140.4	72.2	29.4	5.0
	1886–95	35.0		150.4	130.3	64.1	27.6	4.4
	1896–1905	42.0		160.9	125.7	55.9	23.8	3.6
Prussia	1876–85	5.3	93.2		144.0	79.6	34.1	5.8
	1886–95	2.9	99.0		142.1	72.3	33.1	6.1
	1896–1905	0.6	103.4		136.5	64.5	29.9	5.9
Bavaria	1876–85	1.2	45.3	120.8	114.0	46.2		4.9
	1886–95	1.9	54.9	121.7	106.4	40.0		4.4
	1896–1905	1.1	64.6	126.0	104.2	39.4		4.0
Saxony	1876–85	1.4	82.4	214.7	160.7	101.3	51.4	9.3
	1886–95	0.1	87.8	215.3	154.7	97.6	49.7	8.7
	1896–1905	0.1	91.1	211.9	144.4	85.1	47.0	8.1
Holland	1876–85	12.4	56.2	132.0	113.3	63.1	29.6	6.3
	1886–95	11.9	54.6	128.3	102.7	52.4	25.9	5.9
	1896–1905	14.4	57.9	141.4	104.7	47.8	22.8	5.2
Belgium	1876–85	29.7		121.2	88.9	43.2	18.5	4.0
	1886–95	37.6		123.8	68.7		8.5	
	1896–1905	53.9		135.1	72.3		8.0	
France	1876–85	10.6	49.5	174.3	94.1	36.0	8.7	
	1886–95	8.5	47.7	142.7	91.6	31.5	7.7	
	1896–1905	5.0	51.5	179.0	106.2	37.7	7.5	
Italy	1876–85	66.7			109.4	50.4	22.1	5.7
	1886–95	70.7			102.1	53.3	23.5	6.4
	1896–1905	7.4	62.1	163.0	104.9	49.4	22.8	6.2

States	Periods to which Marriage-rates refer	Marriage-rate per 1000 Marriageable Females Aged						
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Upwards
England and Wales	1876–85	21.5	121.2	74.5		22.9	8.3	1.3
	1886–95	15.7	108.7	74.5		20.6	7.6	1.2
	1896–1905	12.8	103.4	75.9		19.1	6.7	1.1
Denmark	1876–85	12.2	85.6	132.1	88.3	30.0	5.8	0.5
	1886–95	11.6	86.3	125.8	71.6	23.1	4.9	0.4
	1896–1905	12.9	100.0	128.8	62.2	17.8	3.7	0.3
Prussia	1876–85	15.0	120.5		86.3	26.5	5.1	0.5
	1886–95	14.4	127.9		80.8	23.9	5.1	0.5
	1896–1905	16.3	137.1		72.0	21.6	4.9	0.5
Bavaria	1876–85	13.9	84.9	123.5	75.7	14.4		0.5
	1886–95	16.1	89.2	115.5	68.6	11.8		0.4
	1896–1905	18.3	101.0	116.5	63.2	10.6		0.4
Saxony	1876–85	18.9	126.2	185.8	95.5	32.8	6.3	0.6
	1886–95	14.2	144.3	175.8	86.0	31.1	6.5	0.5
	1896–1905	13.6	149.7	174.5	75.3	26.9	6.5	0.5
Holland	1876–85	20.8	83.0	132.4	85.7	34.8	9.1	1.1
	1886–95	19.5	78.6	122.5	72.4	28.1	8.8	1.1
	1896–1905	21.0	80.5	128.6	68.6	25.3	7.5	1.1
Belgium	1876–85	39.7		112.4	70.4	28.2	8.2	1.2
	1886–95	45.8		111.6	47.3		2.9	
	1896–1905	57.6		121.6	48.9		2.7	
France	1876–85	41.2	106.0	130.0	55.3	16.5	2.3	
	1886–95	34.7	110.2	120.0	52.6	14.7	2.1	
	1896–1905	35.0	137.7	129.9	57.0	15.3	1.7	
Italy	1876–85	77.4			63.5	18.5	4.9	0.8
	1886–95	77.1			58.7	21.5	2.9	
	1896–1905	30.9	136.9	122.6	54.2	20.1	6.7	1.2

In 1000 marriages, the average number of males and females of different ages was as follows, the average given being based on the marriage statistics of the three quinquennial periods, 1891–5, 1896–1900, and 1901–5 [58]:—

States	Periods to which Numbers refer	Average Number in every 1000 Marriages of Males Aged							
		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Above	Unknown
England and Wales	1891–5	18	407	305	161	49	23	12	25
	1896–1900	16	409	320	162	46	22	11	14
	1901–5	15	389	334	174	46	21	11	10
Scotland	1891–5	25	346	331	212	57	21	8	...
	1896–1900	25	344	340	210	55	19	7	...
	1901–4	26	333	343	215	56	20	7	...
Ireland	1891–5	4	64	64	54	13	4	1	796
	1896–1900	4	62	54	44	10	3	1	832
	1901–5	4	42	45	42	9	2	1	855
Norway	1891–5	14	239	349	271	76	51		..
	1896–1900	17	280	339	251	69	44		...
	1901–4	16	270	360	244	67	43		...
Sweden	1891–5	2	250	354	278	72	29	15	...
	1896–1900	2	280	342	268	70	25	13	...
	1901–4	2	279	363	253	68	24	11	...
Denmark	1891–5	265		385	255	61	24	10	...
	1896–1900	315		379	221	56	21	8	...
	1901–5	311		392	217	53	20	7	...

States	Periods to which Numbers refer	Average Number in every 1000 Marriages of Males Aged							
		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Above	Unknown
Hungary	1891–5	248		517	134	57	31	13	...
	1896–1900	423		347	216			14	...
	1901–5	54	397	320	130	54	29	16	...
Germany	1901–5	1	291	435	200	46	19	8	...
Prussia	1891–5	1	698		216	54	22	9	...
	1896–1900	1	722		202	47	20	8	...
	1901–5	2	732		193	46	19	8	...
Holland	1891–5	31	273	360	229	66	29	12	...
	1896–1900	35	291	354	226	58	25	11	...
	1901–5	34	291	367	213	53	22	11	9
Belgium	1891–5 (*a*)	37	279	359	291		34		...
	1896–1900 (*a*)	46	322	341	263		28		..
	1901–5	51	333	336	253		27		...
France	1891–5	20	242	423	229	52	34		...
	1896–1900	12	250	434	224	50	30		...
	1901–5	10	242	453	214	52	29		...
Italy	1891–5	665			218	68	29	15	5
	1896–1900	16	298	365	215	63	28	14	1
	1901–5	18	302	374	205	60	26	14	1
Finland	1891–5	31	343	300	213	66	31	16	...
	1896–1900	30	351	324	189	60	31	15	...
	1901–4	29	345	326	197	59	29	15	...
Switzerland	1891–5	9	246	359	262	75	33	16	...
	1896–1900	8	266	364	256	65	28	13	...
	1901–2	7	266	380	247	61	27	12	...
Japan	1901–4	67	354	320	184	52	17	6	...
New Zealand [114]	1891	286		362	259	64	23	6	...
	1901	269		371	271	60	18	11	...
	1906	253		395	270	54	17	11	...

(*a*) The age-groups for the first two periods are under 21; 21–24; 25–29, &c.

States	Periods to which Numbers refer	Average Number in every 1000 Marriages of Females Aged							
		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Above	Unknown
England and Wales	1891–5	96	479	230	116	37	13	4	25
	1896–1900	85	489	243	119	34	12	3	15
	1901–5	77	477	262	125	34	11	3	11
Scotland	1891–5	111	444	264	138	34	8	1	...
	1896–1900	106	445	266	142	33	7	1	...
	1901–4	106	427	277	148	33	8	1	...
Ireland	1891–5	21	99	54	25	4	1	...	796
	1896–1900	17	81	46	20	4	...	...	832
	1901–5	13	66	44	19	3	...	...	855
Norway	1891–5	61	371	305	197	51	15		...
	1896–1900	73	408	284	176	46	13		...
	1901–4	81	404	293	166	42	14		...
Sweden	1891–5	69	356	300	213	49	11	2	..
	1896–1900	73	390	282	197	46	10	2	...
	1901–4	77	400	289	177	46	9	2	...
Denmark	1891–5	74	407	302	168	38	9	2	...
	1896–1900	81	441	288	148	33	7	2	..
	1901–5	87	450	286	137	32	7	1	..
Hungary	1891–5	411	319	137	75	38	20		...
	1896–1900	414	359	101	104		21		1
	1901–5	406	367	104	66	34	23		...

States	Periods to which Numbers refer	Average Number in every 1000 Marriages of Females Aged							
		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Above	Unknown
Germany	1901–5	82	480	283	116	30	8	1	...
Prussia	1891–5	88	732		134	35	9	2	...
	1896–1900	89	750		120	31	8	2	...
	1901–5	93	755		112	30	8	2	...
Holland	1891–5	126	357	295	158	44	16	4	...
	1896–1900	128	369	293	153	39	14	4	...
	1901–5	130	370	294	150	37	11	4	4
Belgium	1891–5 (a)	163	345	266	208		18		...
	1896–1900 (a)	180	361	252	192		15		...
	1901–5	198	355	248	184		15		...
France	1891–5	188	414	222	127	33	16		...
	1896–1900	180	445	209	120	31	15		...
	1901–5	182	443	213	117	32	13		.
Italy	1891–5		826		110	39	19		6
	1896–1900	186	471	182	103	36	14	5	3
	1901–5	184	477	190	95	33	14	5	2
Finland	1891–5	160	437	198	140	50	13	2	...
	1896–1900	160	442	217	123	44	12	2	...
	1901–4	160	437	220	124	43	14	2	..
Switzerland	1891–5	70	398	287	177	50	15	3	...
	1896–1900	69	421	282	169	44	13	2	...
	1901–2	62	422	299	161	41	12	3	...
Japan	1901–4	312	419	164	80	19	5	1	...
New Zealand [114]	1891		648		230	87	27	7	1	...
	1901		571		269	127	25	6	2	...
	1906		538		287	138	27	7	3	...

(*a*) The age-groups for the first two periods are under 21; 21–24; 25–29, &c.

From the above table it is seen that, generally speaking, in 1000 marriages the proportion of persons aged less than 30 has been increasing at the expense of those above that age. The most notable exceptions are England and Wales and Scotland, where the age-groups 25 to 39 have contributed more and more persons to the marrying population, and other age-groups fewer. The tendency, therefore, in these two countries is to marry slightly later in life, and in other countries earlier, than was the case fifteen years ago. In France, the proportion of males in the age-group 25 to 30, and of females in the age-group 20 to 24, is growing, while the proportion is remaining stationary or diminishing in other age-groups. Curiously, in Hungary the age-group 60 and above appears to yield a growing proportion of men, and the group 50 and above of women, to 1000 marriages. In the majority of the countries included in the table the age-group 25 to 29 furnishes the greatest percentage of males, and the group 20 to 24 the greatest percentage of females, in every 1000 marriages. In England and Wales, Finland, and Japan, the group 20 to 24 gives the greatest percentage of males as well as of females; while in Hungary, the group 20 to 24 for males, and 15 to 19 for females, gives the highest percentage.

The above table, of course, gives no information as to the changes in the absolute numbers of persons marrying in the various age-groups. These numbers are shown in the following table, from which it is seen that they have increased in many groups, and diminished in others, the diminutions or increases not being confined to any particular age-groups [58]:—

States	Periods to which Numbers refer	Mean Annual Number of Males who Married Aged							
		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Above	Unknown
England and Wales	1891–5	4,061	91,682	68,638	36,132	11,042	5,303	2,736	5,667
	1896–1900	4,071	103,540	80,931	41,166	11,772	5,546	2,744	3,650
	1901–5	3,823	101,006	86,842	45,336	12,077	5,548	2,811	2,727
Scotland	1891–5	690	9,687	9,273	5,922	1,589	580	219	2
	1896–1900	786	10,943	10,812	6,653	1,753	608	215	2
	1901–4	814	10,661	10,990	6,893	1,790	617	215	...
Ireland	1891–5	91	1,397	1,400	1,185	298	95	32	17,389
	1896–1900	91	1,183	1,215	1,004	230	68	23	18,626
	1901–5	84	968	1,032	966	212	54	22	19,572

States	Periods to which Numbers refer	Mean Annual Number of Males who Married Aged							
		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Above	Unknown
Norway	1891–5	175	3,120	4,547	3,533	994	668		3
	1896–1900	248	4,147	5,008	3,721	1,020	648		3
	1901–4	235	3,783	5,050	3,422	944	611		3
Sweden	1891–5	46	6,959	9,842	7,707	2,012	515	434	...
	1896–1900	70	8,608	10,515	8,227	2,141	773	401	...
	1901–4	68	8,574	11,135	7,738	2,100	754	365	...
Denmark	1891–5		4,105	5,963	3,950	960	380	153	...
	1896–1900		5,593	6,718	3,915	993	363	142	...
	1901–5		5,590	7,052	3,896	946	365	126	...
Hungary	1891–5	39,673		82,754	21,390	9,195	4,976	2,022	...
	1896–1900	67,192		55,156		34,325		2,305	95
	1901–5	9,266	67,700	54,534	22,156	9,250	4,874	2,650	29
Germany	1901–5	558	136,946	204,538	94,259	21,619	8,896	3,667	...
Prussia	1891–5	207	173,767		53,622	13,427	5,557	2,298	..
	1896–1900	312	202,207		56,474	13,399	5,509	2,275	...
	1901–5	479	212,266		56,038	13,334	5,509	2,415	..
Holland	1891–5	1,065	9,294	12,247	7,807	2,240	1,006	424	...
	1896–1900	1,312	10,908	13,304	8,469	2,183	908	418	...
	1901–5	1,376	11,744	14,820	8,604	2,129	888	437	387
Belgium	1891–5 (*a*)	1,737	13,244	17,012		13,820		1,620	...
	1896–1900 (*a*)	2,530	17,750	18,772		14,524		1,564	...
	1901–5	2,911	18,779	18,945		14,191		1,505	...
France	1891–5	5,624	69,378	121,266	65,622	14,994		9,606	...
	1896–1900	3,457	73,239	127,176	65,368	14,640		8,836	10
	1901–5	2,823	72,403	135,607	64,093	15,463		8,730	...
Italy	1891–5		152,295		49,957	15,455	6,620	3,388	1,098
	1896–1900	3,673	67,892	83,111	49,093	14,334	6,262	3,332	280
	1901–5	4,314	73,304	90,755	49,695	14,464	6,393	3,406	254
Finland	1891–5	487	5,472	4,795	3,411	1,051	501	250	5
	1896–1900	596	6,847	6,315	3,697	1,174	596	284	...
	1901–4	521	6,222	5,873	3,567	1,069	538	271	...
Switzerland	1891–5	193	5,413	7,882	5,772	1,657	723	340	...
	1896–1900	193	6,638	9,091	6,384	1,627	700	327	...
	1901–2	182	6,661	9,633	6,207	1,542	690	313	...
Japan	1901–4	25,656	136,660	123,638	70,810	20,131	6,627	2,360	..

(*a*) The age-groups for the first two periods are "less than 21 years"; 21 to 24; 25 to 29, &c.

States	Periods to which Numbers refer	Mean Annual Number of Females who Married Aged							
		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Above	Unknown
England and Wales	1891–5	21,625	108,031	51,978	26,029	8,291	2,931	859	5,667
	1896–1900	21,520	123,858	61,715	29,931	8,690	2,970	861	3,875
	1901–5	19,898	124,190	68,016	23,428	8,856	2,904	878	3,000
Scotland	1891–5	3,100	12,404	7,369	3,868	947	229	42	3
	1896–1900	3,370	14,145	8,433	4,515	1,031	237	38	3
	1901–4	3,406	13,638	8,852	4,797	1,070	242	45	...
Ireland	1891–5	470	2,182	1,173	541	97	27	10	17,389
	1896–1900	378	1,826	1,034	468	82	14	6	18,626
	1901–5	295	1,517	1,000	435	68	15	5	19,572

States	Periods to which Numbers refer	Mean Annual Number of Females who Married Aged							
		Under 20	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 and Above	Unknown
Norway	1891–5	797	4,836	3,976	2,561	666	198		6
	1896–1900	1,076	6,034	4,204	2,608	676	193		3
	1901–4	1,141	5,668	4,113	2,329	594	198		5
Sweden	1891–5	1,900	9,898	8,328	5,930	1,367	326	66	...
	1896–1900	2,263	11,966	8,658	6,067	1,411	311	61	...
	1901–4	2,366	12,266	8,863	5,476	1,413	293	59	...
Denmark	1891–5	1,151	6,307	4,688	2,610	585	142	28	...
	1896–1900	1,442	7,810	5,104	2,627	589	125	27	...
	1901–5	1,370	8,094	5,129	2,464	575	120	23	...
Hungary	1891–5	65,790	51,029	21,974	12,020	6,078	3,119		...
	1896–1900	65,885	57,126	16,031	16,560		3,329		142
	1901–5	69,240	62,451	17,693	11,212	5,963	3,858		42
Germany	1901–5	38,511	225,766	133,184	54,395	14,032	3,889	776	...
Prussia	1891–5	21,923	182,180		33,271	8,759	2,323	422	...
	1896–1900	24,821	210,405		33,456	8,632	2,326	436	...
	1901–5	26,821	218,976		32,432	8,831	2,467	514	...
Holland	1891–5	4,296	12,161	10,034	5,369	1,521	550	152	...
	1896–1900	4,835	13,869	10,907	5,777	1,472	487	155	...
	1901–5	5,264	14,918	11,881	6,038	1,493	469	164	158
Belgium	1891–5 (*a*)	7,685	16,348	12,657	9,902		841		...
	1896–1900 (*a*)	9,931	19,909	13,901	10,576		823		...
	1901–5	11,118	19,990	14,017	10,369		837		...
France	1891–5	53,970	118,607	63,562	36,302	9,485	4,604		...
	1896–1900	52,861	130,266	61,038	35,320	8,961	4,270		10
	1901–5	54,546	132,519	63,739	34,855	9,431	4,029		...
Italy	1891–5		189,008		25,165	8,964	4,439		1,237
	1896–1900	42,459	107,329	41,416	23,350	8,304	3,347	1,080	622
	1901–5	44,697	115,716	45,976	23,069	8,001	3,439	1,217	530
Finland	1891–5	2,562	6,986	3,166	2,231	793	202	27	5
	1896–1900	3,115	8,621	4,242	2,391	864	238	38	...
	1901–4	2,900	7,910	3,964	2,234	785	252	41	...
Switzerland	1891–5	1,523	8,748	6,316	3,898	1,095	332	68	...
	1896–1900	1,698	10,495	7,042	4,242	1,099	319	65	...
	1901–2	1,583	10,674	7,492	4,050	1,036	313	80	...
Japan	1901–4	120,236	161,524	63,156	31,021	7,220	2,107	363	...

(*a*) The age-groups for the first two periods are "Less than 21 years"; 21 to 24; 25 to 29, &c.

The distribution of marriages according to the months in which they occurred is shown in the following table, where the average number of marriages in each month per 1000 total marriages is given for two or three periods [58]:—

Month	Average Number of Marriages per Month in every 1000 Marriages per Year											
	Denmark			Norway			Sweden			Finland		
	1885–1889	1890–1894	1895–1900	1871–1880	1891–1895	1896–1900	1871–1880	1881–1890	1891–1900	1881–1885	1886–1890	1891–1900
January	44.0	40.0	39.0	64.1	63.9	59.8	36	32	31	42.5	41.7	40.0
February	55.7	50.0	50.0	44.7	48.8	46.2	43	43	43	58.3	58.3	56.7
March	67.8	68.4	61.0	55.8	53.9	55.4	66	66	64	60.8	60.1	59.2
April	90.6	93.1	99.0	87.7	90.5	82.0	86	90	90	76.7	71.6	73.3
May	135.8	140.0	142.0	76.6	88.9	88.6	79	82	81	61.7	69.2	67.5
June	73.0	71.2	71.0	125.9	100.0	113.0	86	84	88	102.5	104.2	103.3
July	59.1	59.5	57.0	108.5	86.6	93.6	59	57	55	81.7	77.5	81.7
August	44.8	44.9	43.0	49.6	58.0	57.5	44	46	46	50.0	55.8	58.3
September	51.9	52.3	55.0	65.1	74.6	72.4	53	55	57	64.2	67.5	74.2
October	108.9	108.5	111.0	113.1	120.5	117.4	132	132	135	102.5	103.3	100.8
November	173.4	177.0	179.0	113.1	114.3	116.7	146	144	135	143.3	140.8	135.0
December	95.0	95.1	93.0	95.8	100.0	97.4	170	169	175	155.8	150.0	150.0

Month	Average Number of Marriages per Month in every 1000 Marriages per Year							
	Russia		Kingdom of Hungary		Switzerland			Germany
	1871–1880	1897–1899	1876–1880	1896–1900	1881–1885	1886–1890	1891–1895	1872–1880	1899–1900
January	248.0	229.1	157.1	113.6	66.1	59.2	58.9	82.0	72.0
February	125.6	184.6	208.6	198.4	94.5	84.9	74.7	91.7	85.8
March	10.3	9.3	29.5	39.6	67.6	70.4	59.3	47.0	47.7
April	35.4	33.7	47.7	43.9	93.2	90.0	103.5	95.6	104.0
May	82.5	73.1	95.1	98.2	118.3	125.0	127.0	104.2	110.4
June	35.7	45.6	53.6	69.8	79.4	79.5	80.8	75.7	72.5
July	47.9	39.5	33.1	40.3	67.9	69.1	66.9	71.3	72.5
August	17.5	20.5	30.8	39.1	64.2	64.1	65.0	57.7	55.7
September	61.6	42.2	38.0	45.2	74.5	75.7	78.2	77.7	74.8
October	179.5	160.5	68.3	72.1	102.0	108.0	114.0	107.8	118.6
November	147.4	150.0	215.6	203.0	107.4	112.7	111.5	127.2	115.0
December	8.6	11.9	22.6	36.8	64.9	61.4	60.2	62.1	71.0

Month	Average Number of Marriages per Month in every 1000 Marriages per Year									
	Prussia			Belgium			France			Italy	
	1886–1890	1891–1895	1896–1900	1871–1880	1881–1890	1891–1900	1886–1890	1891–1895	1896–1900	1872–1880	1896–1900
January	80.4	83.8	76.0	85.5	84.0	77.7	92.2	91.9	86.0	104.4	101.6
February	85.2	74.5	84.5	84.2	87.6	85.3	101.6	93.7	107.3	127.0	142.3
March	55.7	54.1	48.3	33.4	44.7	44.9	56.5	43.9	39.9	70.7	62.2
April	88.3	98.8	97.8	114.1	99.1	110.8	89.3	108.9	107.6	87.3	91.5
May	104.5	105.9	111.5	113.4	110.2	103.0	85.0	81.3	83.0	74.5	68.9
June	70.8	70.0	69.4	82.0	80.0	79.4	92.2	91.6	90.6	64.0	61.1
July	66.8	66.3	67.3	77.5	75.0	74.3	75.0	74.1	71.5	53.9	53.8
August	55.7	56.5	55.8	73.1	73.7	76.1	61.4	63.2	59.2	61.3	55.7
September	71.8	73.8	74.3	83.5	85.8	91.4	77.0	76.8	79.2	72.9	73.8
October	123.0	122.4	127.0	94.1	95.6	93.2	98.2	101.2	101.0	84.2	90.1
November	129.5	126.2	121.5	96.5	98.6	89.3	109.3	113.3	112.9	103.4	110.0
December	68.3	67.7	66.8	60.7	69.3	74.6	62.3	60.1	61.8	95.5	89.0

Month	Average Number of Marriages per Month in every 1000 Marriages per Year									
	Spain			Servia		Austria		Cape Colony, including Bechuanaland [27]		
	1863–1870	1878–1888	1900–1905	1881–1890	1898–1899	1871–1880	1896–1900	1896–1900	1901–1905
January	96.0	99.7	95.4	199.0	146.2	90.8	77.0	77	73
February	107.0	102.1	104.7	177.2	173.4	216.6	212.4	71	74
March	58.7	61.4	51.5	1.0	0.6	11.3	13.2	82	77
April	75.0	62.7	68.4	26.5	17.6	36.1	33.2	90	93
May	94.0	92.7	92.6	63.2	51.7	92.2	102.5	90	84
June	82.4	86.1	78.6	20.6	13.6	76.0	84.7	83	84
July	67.5	73.2	62.3	35.6	27.7	59.5	61.8	87	87
August	77.7	64.2	64.3	75.1	16.3	52.0	59.5	85	87
September	77.3	77.4	88.2	29.3	33.5	60.0	66.2	87	87
October	85.0	89.7	97.6	97.7	145.2	95.0	97.5	87	87
November	104.0	107.2	124.7	334.6	373.7	205.3	185.7	78	79
December	75.4	83.6	71.7	0.2	0.5	5.2	6.3	83	88

Excluding Prussia, because included in Germany, in seven of the remaining fourteen European states the minimum number of marriages occurs in March. These states are Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Spain, Servia, and Austria. It will be noted that most of these countries are preponderantly Roman Catholic in religion, and the small relative number of marriages in March, or really Lent, is due to religious interdictions on marriage at that period. All these countries have a second minimum in December, when the minimum of Austria also occurs, a

fact to be explained by this period embracing Advent and Christmas. The number of marriages is also low in all the European countries about July and August, when harvesting operations are in progress. Half the countries have their maximum in October and November. In Cape Colony, the maximum percentage occurs in April (corresponding in season to the European autumn), and the minimum percentage at the beginning of the year.

The mean age of persons who married in the two quinquennial periods 1891–95 and 1896–1900 was as follows in the countries named [58]:—

State	Bachelors		All Men		Spinsters		All Women	
	1891–5	1896–1900	1891–5	1896–1900	1891–5	1896–1900	1891–5	1896–1900
England and Wales	26.5	26.6	28.4	28.4	25.0	25.1	26.2	26.2
Sweden	28.9	28.7	30.7	30.2	27.0	26.7	27.6	27.2
Finland	29.5	29.3	29.5	29.3	26.0	25.8	26.0	25.7
France	27.9	27.9	29.8	29.65	23.6	23.5	25.4	25.2
Italy	...	27.5	...	29.8	...	23.8	...	24.8
Servia	21.95	21.75	24.5	24.1	19.9	19.8	21.8	21.3
Prussia	...	...	29.65	29.3	...	...	26.5	26.2
Queensland	...	27.8	28.4	28.9	...	23.2	23.7	24.2
Western Australia	...	28.4	...	29.1	...	24.6	...	25.0

The above mean ages are only approximate, and are not absolutely comparable with one another, so far as different countries are concerned, since they are based on age-groups and not exact ages, and these groups sometimes differ from state to state. The figures relating to the same country at different periods are, however, comparable with one another.

England and Wales

The mean age at marriage of men and women in England and Wales has gradually increased in recent years, as shown in the following table [62]:—

Class	Mean Age at Marriage		
	1896–9	1900–3	1904–7
Husbands—	Years	Years	Years
All husbands	28.37	28.49	28.56
All bachelors	26.50	26.81	27.02
All widowers	44.52	45.02	45.32
Bachelors with spinsters	26.34	26.52	26.75
Bachelors with widows	34.06	34.12	34.32
Widowers with spinsters	41.50	42.22	42.54
Widowers with widows	49.71	49.74	50.24
Wives—			
All wives	26.19	26.35	26.37
All spinsters	25.12	25.32	25.45
All widows	40.68	40.42	40.64
Spinsters with bachelors	24.60	24.81	24.98
Spinsters with widowers	32.56	32.95	33.21
Widows with bachelors	35.90	35.79	36.11
Widows with widowers	45.00	44.97	45.43

The following table shows the proportion of marriages that took place in England and Wales according to the rites of the Established Church, and by other means [62]:—

Period	Number per 1000 Total Marriages					
	According to Rites of Established Church	In Registered Buildings		According to Rites of Jewish Religion	According to Rites of Quakers	Civil Marriages in Register Offices
		Roman Catholics	Nonconformists			
1841–50	896	73		1.4	0.5	29
1851–60	831	47	66	1.7	0.4	54
1861–70	778	45	91	1.8	0.3	84
1871–80	739	42	107	2.3	0.3	109
1881–90	706	43	115	3.3	0.3	132
1891–1900	686	41	121	5.4	0.3	146
1901–7	644	41	130	7.4	0.3	177

The steady proportional growth of civil marriages and of marriages in Nonconformist buildings is noticeable in this table. Roman Catholic marriages have declined somewhat in proportion, while marriages according to the rites of the Church of England have also relatively diminished in a marked degree.

The proportion of persons who signed the marriage register with marks instead of their names has diminished continuously. In every 100 marriages the proportion who signed with marks during 1841–5 was 33 among the men and 49 among the women. In 1901–5 these proportions had fallen to 2 among men and 2.4 among women. In 1906 the proportions were 1.5 and 1.9; and in 1907, 1.4 and 1.7 respectively [62].

Scotland

The proportions of marriages celebrated according to the rites of certain churches in Scotland are given as follows [61]:—

Period	Number of Marriages according to Rites of Churches in every 1000 Marriages					Irregular Marriages per 1000 Total Marriages
	Established Church	Free Church	United Presbyterian Church	Roman Catholic Church	Other Churches	
1871–80	456	223	130	90	91	10
1881–90	451	203	116	98	97	25
1891–1900	451	190 (*a*)	110 (*a*)	98	104	47
1901–6	453	270		106	110	61

(*a*) Average during 1891–9. These two churches were united in 1900, and became the United Free Church.

From this table it appears that marriages according to the rites of the Established Church and of the United Free Church and its forerunners have proportionately declined compared with marriages otherwise solemnised.

During the period 1901–6, 88.5 per cent. of the marriages solemnised in Scotland took place between bachelors and spinsters, 2.5 per cent. between bachelors and widows, 6.5 per cent. between widowers and spinsters, and 2.5 per cent. between widowers and widows [61].

Ireland

Nearly 70 per cent. of the marriages in Ireland during the period 1897–1907 were solemnised according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church [65].

United States of America

Marriage statistics for the United States are incomplete, though statistics have been collected for a population embracing over 95 per cent. of the total population of the States. In this part of the community the marriages numbered as follows [193]:—

1890	531,500	1905	804,800
1895	598,900	1906	853,300
1900	685,300		

The marriage rate per 10,000 unmarried persons aged 15 years and over, in the area covered by the returns, was 316 in 1890 and 321 in 1900. The rate in 1900 varied in different parts of the Union as follows [193]:—

North Atlantic States	260	South Central States	436
South Atlantic States	350	Western States	273
North Central States	322	Continental United States	321

METALS

See articles on *Aluminium*, *Bullion*, *Copper*, *Gold*, *Industries*, *Iron and Steel*, *Lead*, *Mining*, *Occupations*, *Prices*, *Silver*, and *Zinc*.

METEOROLOGY

The average annual rainfall and mean temperatures of various cities are given as follows in the first issue of the Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia [15]:—

City	Height Above Sea-level	Annual Rainfall			Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit					
		Average	Highest	Lowest	Mean Summer	Mean Winter	Highest on Record	Lowest on Record	Average Hottest Month	Average Coldest Month
	Feet	Inches	Inches	Inches	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
Adelaide	141	20.4	30.9	13.4	72.3	52.0	116.3	32.2	73.3	52.5
Amsterdam	...	26.4	...	...	62.9	37.1	93.9	5.8	63.6	35.0
Athens	...	...	...	...	...	...	106.0	...	...	...
Berlin	161	22.8	27.2	18.0	64.6	32.4	97.5	− 9.6	65.8	30.6
Berne	1,880	46.0	...	...	...	...	97.2	−22.0	69.0	27.0
Bombay	37	75.0	...	...	83.0	75.0	100.0	53.0	83.0	74.0
Brisbane	137	50.0	88.2	24.1	76.0	60.0	108.9	36.1	77.3	58.0
Brussels	177	28.6	47.0	20.0	63.2	37.2	...	...	65.0	35.6
Budapest	502	21.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.7	31.0
Buenos Ayres	72	35.2	78.7	22.8	75.4	51.4	103.1	28.4	75.0	50.0
Calcutta	21	65.6	...	...	84.7	66.7	108.0	44.0	85.0	65.0
Capetown	40	25.5	36.7	17.7	68.1	54.7	102.0	34.0	68.8	53.9
Chicago	595	33.4	45.8	24.4	70.0	26.0	103.0	23.0	72.0	24.0
Christiania	82	21.1	...	...	...	...	91.2	...	63.0	23.5
Colombo	40	87.4	...	...	81.0	79.5	95.8	65.2	82.5	79.0
Constantinople	...	28.8	42.7	14.8	74.0	43.5	103.6	13.0	75.7	42.0
Copenhagen	...	21.8	27.9	21.6	60.5	31.9	90.5	− 9.7	61.9	31.4
Dublin	155	29.2	35.6	20.5	58.9	42.0	87.0	13.0	63.5	32.8
Edinburgh	441	25.0	32.9	16.5	59.0	38.4	88.0	0.0	58.0	37.0
Genoa	177	45.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hobart	160	23.4	40.7	13.4	61.4	47.0	105.0	27.7	62.1	45.7
Hong Kong	110	84.9	100.0	57.0	80.9	59.1	92.9	40.6	80.9	55.3
Johannesburg	5,925	30.6	43.4	21.7	65.0	51.5	94.0	23.3	66.8	40.6
Lisbon	312	31.0	102.0	27.5	69.6	51.3	94.1	32.5	90.6	...
London	154	24.4	34.1	16.9	61.2	39.3	97.1	4.0	62.7	38.6
Madras	22	49.0	...	...	87.3	76.7	112.0	57.0	89.3	76.1
Madrid	2,149	18.0	27.5	11.2	73.0	41.2	107.1	10.5	75.7	39.7
Marseilles	246	21.7	43.1	12.1	70.3	46.0	100.4	11.5	83.0	56.3
Melbourne	91	25.6	44.3	15.6	64.9	49.2	111.2	27.0	66.3	47.7
Moscow	469	21.3	...	...	63.5	49.0	...	...	68.0	12.0
Naples	187	32.6	...	...	76.1	49.3	104.0	23.0	77.2	48.2
New York	175	30.7	37.6	24.3	67.0	19.0	97.0	−28.0	69.0	16.0
Ottawa	294	33.2	38.1	25.3	66.7	15.0	98.3	−31.6	68.7	12.6
Paris	104	19.7	26.2	15.3	63.0	38.4	101.1	−14.0	66.0	36.3
Pekin	...	24.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.2	23.6
Perth	197	33.1	46.7	20.5	73.9	55.6	112.0	33.6	75.1	54.6
Quebec	293	45–50	...	...	63.0	14.0	...	...	66.0	9.4
Rome	164	27.8	36.3	19.8	74.0	46.6	100.4	19.6	76.5	45.7
San Francisco	28	22.5	38.7	9.3	59.0	51.0	100.0	29.0	61.0	50.0
Shanghai	...	...	...	...	79.4	41.1	102.0	12.2	82.7	37.7
Singapore	...	92.7	123.2	65.6	...	...	93.0	...	...	...
Stockholm	144	15.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.0	24.5
St. Petersburg	16	20.9	25.1	15.7	61.0	19.0	87.4	−30.3	64.0	17.1
Sydney	144	49.4	82.8	23.0	70.8	53.9	108.5	35.9	71.5	52.3
Tokio	69	58.0	...	...	74.1	38.6	98.0	15.0	77.4	36.6
Vienna	666	25.8	37.6	20.0	65.3	30.9	101.7	−13.9	67.5	28.6
Vladivostock	100	12.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.5	5.0
Washington	73	43.1	61.3	30.6	75.0	35.0	104.0	−15.0	77.0	33.0

MINING

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The estimated numbers of persons employed at mines, quarries, and other mineral workings, and the estimated output of certain minerals, and of metals contained in or obtained from ores raised in the several countries during the year 1907, are given as follows for the principal countries of the world [281]:—

Country	Number of Persons Employed at Mines, Quarries, &c. (1907)	Output of Minerals or Metal Equivalents of Ores (1907)							
		Coal	Copper	Iron	Lead	Tin	Zinc	Salt	Petroleum
		Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	1,060,000	267,600	0.7	5,100	24	4.4	7.6	1,980	...
Australia	119,700	9,700	40	1.5	235	9	78	75(g)	...
Canada	42,600(a)	9,400	25	99	21	...	0.7	65	106
Cape Colony	34,100	130	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	88,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Federated Malay States	231,400	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
India	167,200	11,100	...	15	...	...	...	1,100	599
Natal and Zululand	7,700	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newfoundland	2,200	...	1.7	470	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	14,300	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange River Colony	10,000	500	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Rhodesia	25,800(b)	100	...	...	0.7	...	...	...	...
Transvaal	190,300	2,600	0.4	...	0.8	0.4	...	...	...
Other parts	39,300	70	0.7	14.5	1.5	1.2	...	161	...
Total British Empire	2,032,600	304,500	74	5,700	283	63	86	3,430	705
Austria-Hungary	238,200	47,000	0.5	1,750	15	...	8.6	600	1,100
Belgium	180,600	23,300	...	111	0.1	...	0.8	...	...
Bolivia	...	...	2.8	...	...	16	...	...	...
Chili	53,600(c)	800	28	...	...	...	...	19	...
China (certain provinces only)	...	8,900(c)	...	41	0.6	3.6	0.9	240	...
Cuba	...	...	1.9	390	...	...	...	...	...
France	341,100	36,100	...	3,580	10	...	18	1,200	...
Algeria	17,500	...	0.3	540	5	...	24	20	...
German Empire (excluding Luxemburg)	920,400(d)	202,300	23	7,150	72	...	197	1,900	104
Greece	11,700	...	...	390	14	...	10	26	...
Holland	5,400	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch East Indies	37,200	400	...	...	...	16	...	...	1,300
Italy	131,700	450	7	265	24	...	68	500	8
Japan (excluding Formosa)	218,700	13,600	39	51	3	...	...	475(c)	235
Mexico	97,300(c)	700	79	...	75	...	25	9	...
Norway	6,300	...	8	71	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	16,900	180	20	...	5.4	...	...	21	100
Portugal	8,800	9	8	...	0.3	...	...	...	...
Roumania	9,700(e)	140	...	...	...	...	...	127	1,320
Russia	360,300(e)	24,900	14.4	2,770	1	...	9.7	1,770	7,670
Spain	131,900	3,800	64	4,640	163	...	71	595	...
Sweden	14,200	300	0.8	2,690	0.7	...	30	...	...
United States	768,300(f)	428,500	387	25,760	326	...	200	3,710	21,800
Other countries	72,100	2,021	12.3	2,801	11.9	5.4	11	1,058	...
Total for world	5,674,500	1,098,600	770	58,700	1,010	104	760	15,700	34,140

(*a*) For British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec only.
(*b*) Matabele, and Mashonaland mines only.
(*c*) Figures for 1905.
(*d*) Inclusive of the average number of persons (viz. 174,000) employed full time at quarries, and not the maximum number employed (viz. 477,000) at any time during 1907, for however short a period. There were 6760 mines, &c., in Luxemburg, in which country ore containing 2,650,000 tons of iron was produced.
(*e*) Figures for 1906.
(*f*) Figures include coal miners and only ore miners of Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, and Montana.
(*g*) Output in South Australia only.

The totals in the above table are incomplete, since estimates for many countries are not available. The numbers employed in getting coal alone amounted to more than half of the total number of miners, &c., shown in the table, there being over 925,000 in Great Britain, 680,000 in the United States, 611,000 in Germany, 183,000 in France, 145,000 in Russia (1906), 142,000 in Belgium, 126,000 in Austria, and 112,000 in India [281].

The value of the world's output of minerals in 1907 was about £935,000,000, of which coal accounted for about £418,000,000 [281]. In 1906, the total value of the mineral output was about £850,000,000, of which coal was credited with over £340,000,000 [196].

The quantities of metals shown against the several countries in the table are those quantities which are "considered obtainable from the ores raised in the countries in question," and are not necessarily, or even generally, the quantities of metals actually produced in those countries. (For the production of gold, silver, and other metals, see also articles under their respective names.)

United Kingdom

The number of persons employed at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom in 1907 are given as follows [197]:—

Country	Numbers Employed in 1907				
	Coal Mines	Iron Mines	Other Mines	Quarries	Total
England (excluding Monmouth) (*c*)	601,200	15,500	16,400	58,200	691,300
Wales (including Monmouth) (*c*)	204,600	40	6,300	15,600	226,540
Scotland	118,400	1,660	5,800	10,050	135,910
Ireland	800	300	500	3,850	5,450
United Kingdom	925,000	17,500	29,600 (*a*)	87,800 (*b*)	1,059,900(*a*),(*b*)
Total in 1906	867,100	16,840	28,600	91,500	1,004,040
Number of mines, &c., at work in 1907	3,198	135	742	7,093	11,168

(*a*) Includes 600 in Isle of Man. (*b*) Includes 100 in Isle of Man.
(*c*) Persons employed in Monmouth numbered 47,800.

Persons employed only occasionally at quarries are excluded from the above table.

Of the persons employed at coal mines, 81 per cent. (comprising 6000 males aged 13 to 14, 41,300 aged 14 to 16, and 697,900 above 16) worked under-ground, and 19 per cent. above-ground. The latter comprised 2700 males aged 12 to 14, 13,900 aged 14 to 16, and 157,700 above 16; and also 20 females aged 12 to 14, 740 aged 14 to 16, and 4840 above 16. The Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottingham coalfield employed 214,600 persons; the South Wales coalfield, 190,300; and the Durham and Northumberland coalfield, 186,400. These three coalfields together employed, therefore, over 60 per cent. of the total persons employed at coal mines in the whole kingdom [197].

Of the persons employed at iron mines, 76.5 per cent., comprising 300 males aged 14 to 16, and 13,100 above 16, worked under-ground, and the remainder above-ground. The latter consisted of 400 males aged 12 to 16, and 3700 above 16 [197].

The workers in "other mines" consisted of 410 males aged 13 to 16, and 17,460 above 16, who worked under-ground; and 740 males and 20 females aged 12 to 16, and 10,760 males and 240 females above 16, who worked above-ground [197].

Of the workers at quarries, 900 males aged 12 to 16, and 55,000 aged above 16, worked inside the quarries; and 1300 males aged 12 to 16, and 30,400 above 16, worked outside. Only 25 females were employed [197].

There were, in 1907, 1279 deaths from 1195 fatal accidents at mines in the United Kingdom, 1216 of which occurred at coal mines. Most deaths (namely, 46 per cent. of the total) were occasioned by falls of ground. At quarries, there were, in 1907, 89 deaths resulting from 88 fatal accidents [197].

The average annual death-rate from accidents at mines per 1000 persons employed, during the period 1898 to 1907, was 1.4 for under-ground workers, 0.8 for above-ground workers, and 1.3 for all workers. The average death-rates at mines for the 50 years ended 1900 were 2.6 for under-ground workers, 0.9 for surface workers, and 2.25 for all workers. The averages for the period 1851-5 were 5.1, 1.0, and 4.3 respectively. The average annual death-rate at quarries during the period 1898 to 1907 was 1.5 per 1000 persons employed inside the quarries, 0.4 per 1000 employed outside, and 1.1 per 1000 of all persons employed [197].

In mining coal in 1907, 390 collieries used coal-cutting machines to the number of 1493, 643 of which were worked by electricity and 850 by compressed air. In 1906, the number of machines was 1136, used in 333 collieries. The mineral cut by these machines was 13,000,000 tons in 1907, and 10,000,000 in 1906 [197].

The values and quantities of the chief minerals produced in 1906 and 1907 are stated as follows [761]:—

Mineral	1906		1907	
	Quantity	Value at Mines, &c.	Quantity	Value at Mines, &c.
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Clays and shale	15,291,000	1,768,000	14,828,000	1,850,000
Coal	251,068,000	91,529,000	267,831,000	120,527,000
Iron ore	15,500,000	4,085,000	15,732,000	4,433,000
Limestone (other than chalk)	12,759,000	1,368,000	12,509,000	1,324,000
Sandstone	5,261,000	1,505,000	5,012,000	1,397,000
Salt (rock salt, and from brine)	1,965,000	596,000	1,985,000	649,000
Slate and slate slabs	493,000	1,232,000	444,000	1,179,000
Tin ore (dressed)	7,150	713,000	7,080	707,000
Zinc ore	23,000	142,000	20,000	101,000
Total value of all minerals	...	106,000,000	...	135,000,000

The total value of the metals obtainable by smelting from the mineral ores covered by the preceding table is given as about £19,000,000 in 1906, and £20,500,000 in 1907. Iron accounted for most of this total value, being valued at £17,600,000 for 5,040,000 tons in 1906, and at £19,000,000 for 5,127,000 tons in 1907. The tin obtainable was valued at £820,000 in 1906 for 4500 tons, and at £769,000 in 1907 for 4400 tons [76].

The total output of minerals from mines was about 287,000,000 tons in 1907, and 271,000,000 tons in 1906. The annual average output in the decade 1883 to 1892 was 187,000,000 tons; and in the decade 1893 to 1902 it was 219,000,000 tons [198]. The total output of minerals from mines in 1908 was about 279,000,000 tons, of which about 262,000,000 tons were coal [199].

The total output from quarries was about 47,000,000 tons in both 1906 and 1907. The average annual output during the period 1895–1904 was 41,000,000 tons [198].

The quantities and values of all minerals, and of coal separately, which were produced in 1907 in the several parts of the United Kingdom, are given as follows [76]:—

Country	Production in 1907			
	All Mineral Produce		Coal	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
England (including Monmouth) (*a*)	239,684,000	89,710,600	187,386,500	79,227,100
Wales	45,017,900	25,341,500	40,252,200	23,525,500
Scotland	48,342,900	19,956,000	40,092,500	17,728,100
Ireland	1,350,500	215,700	99,700	46,700
Isle of Man	42,800	55,400	...	...
Total	334,438,100	135,279,200	267,830,900	120,527,400

(*a*) The total production in Monmouth was 14,019,000 tons; and of coal alone 13,195,700 tons.

Norway

The total value of minerals produced from mines in Norway was £420,000 in 1905, £540,000 in 1906, and £595,000 in 1907. In 1905, iron pyrites accounted for £220,000 for 160,000 tons, and copper ore for £110,000 for 37,000 tons. In 1906, the production of iron pyrites was 195,000 tons, valued at £284,000, and of copper ore, 32,000 tons, valued at £127,000. In 1907, 232,000 tons of iron pyrites were produced, valued at £305,000, and 39,000 tons of copper ore valued at £126,000. Iron ore was produced to the value of £24,000 for 46,000 tons in 1905, of £57,000 for 108,000 tons in 1906, and £90,000 for 138,000 tons in 1907. £28,600 worth of silver in 1905, £27,500 worth in 1906, and £27,900 in 1907, were also produced [196], [281].

Sweden

The numbers of persons employed at mines and quarries in Sweden in 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Kind of Mine, &c.	Numbers Employed in 1907				
	Under-ground		Above-ground		Total
	Men	Young Persons Under 18	Men	Women and Young Persons Under 18	
Coal mines	1,300	130	540	40	2,010
Iron mines	3,370	60	5,560	970	9,960
Other mines	870	2	900	280	2,050
Feldspar quarries	40	...	100	40	180
Total employed	5,580	190	7,100	1,330	14,200

The quantities and values of the chief minerals produced are stated as follows [281]:—

Mineral	Production in			
	1906		1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Iron ore	4,420,000	1,490,000	4,400,000	1,520,000
Zinc ore	52,000	173,000	50,000	155,000
Zinc ore, calcined	28,500	132,000	28,000	124,000
Coal	292,000	119,000	300,000	141,000
Total mineral production, including minerals not specified above	...	2,030,000	...	2,080,000

The iron ore deposits in Sweden are enormous. In the principal Norbotten and Central Swedish mines alone, the deposit of iron ore is estimated by Professor Tornebohm to be about 1200 million tons [196].

Certain quantities of copper ore are also obtained in Sweden, the output in 1906 amounting to 19,000 tons, and in 1907 to 21,600 tons [281]. The output of the chief mining products in 1896 is given for comparison thus [1]:—

	1896 Tons
Coal	222,000
Iron ore	2,000,000
Zinc ore	43,000
Copper ore	24,000

The Netherlands

There is not much mining in Holland. In 1905 there were 2030 persons (all males) employed at mines; in 1906 the number was 2280; and in 1907, 4020. At mineral workings other than mines there were employed only 110 persons (males) in 1905; 103 in 1906; and 95 in 1907. The value of the production, consisting of building stone and coal, was £205,000 in 1905; £245,000 in 1906; and £410,000 in 1907 [196], [281].

There are in Holland immense peat bogs, which cover an area of nearly 140 square miles, the area dug annually being about 2 square miles [281].

Belgium

The number of persons employed at mines and quarries in 1907 was 180,600; 142,700 of these being at coal mines, 1000 at ore mines, and 36,900 at quarries. The persons employed at coal mines comprised 2190 males aged 12 to 14, 4520 aged 14 to 16, and 98,010 aged above 16, as well as 17 females aged above 21 years, all employed under-ground. Employed above-ground there were 1700 males aged 12 to 14, 1720 aged 14 to 16, and 26,570 aged above 16; and also 3050 females aged 12 to 16, 3550 aged 16 to 21, and 1370 above 21 [281]. The number of quarries was 1648 in 1905, and 1680 in 1906. The number of coal mines worked was 121 in 1905, and 122 in 1906 [14].

The total value of the mineral production in 1906 was about £16,700,000, and in 1907 about £18,700,000. The greater part of these amounts was made up of the value of coal produced. In 1906 this value was £14,100,000 for 23,200,000 tons, and in 1907, £16,000,000 for 23,300,000 tons. Building and other stone, &c., accounted for £1,700,000 in 1906, and £1,800,000 in 1907 [281]. The coal produced in 1908 was about 23,100,000 tons, valued at £16,200,000 [1].

Comparative statistics for 1895 and 1900 are given as follows [14]:—

	1895	1900
Quarries—		
Number of quarries	1,409	1,579
Number of workers	31,800	37,280
Value of produce of quarries £	1,640,000	2,250,000
Coal mines—		
Number of coal mines worked	122	118
Number of workers	118,960	132,750
Coal produced Mill. tons	20	23
Coal produced Value £	7,730,000	16,340,000

The estimated area of the Belgian coal-fields is 532 square miles [281].

France

The numbers of persons employed at mines in France in 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Persons Employed	Numbers in 1907		
	Anthracite, Brown Coal, and Coal Mines	Other Mines	Total
Under-ground—			
Males under 16 years	8,480	80	8,560
Males 16 to 18 years	8,290	230	8,520
Males above 18 years	116,350	15,990	132,340
Total under-ground	133,120	16,300	149,420
Above-ground—			
Children under 16 years	6,380	300	6,680
Young persons 16 to 18 years	3,510	330	3,840
Females above 18 years	3,510	400	3,910
Males above 18 years	37,340	6,870	44,210
Total above-ground	50,740	7,900	58,640
Total employed	183,860	24,200	208,060

There were also employed in 1907 at quarries 13,410 persons under-ground and 119,630 persons above-ground, a total of 133,040 persons [281].

The values and quantities of the chief minerals produced in 1906 and 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Mineral, &c.	Production in 1906		Production in 1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Coal (including anthracite)	32,900,000	18,464,000	35,400,000	21,698,000
Brown coal	730,000	278,000	750,000	315,000
Iron ore	8,350,000	1,456,000	9,840,000	1,898,000
Iron pyrites	260,000	163,000	280,000	174,000
Salt	1,310,000	850,000	1,200,000	772,000
Cement	1,240,000	1,321,000	1,230,000	1,321,000
Lime	4,620,000	1,753,000	4,920,000	1,916,000
Stone for building	10,270,000	1,849,000	10,530,000	1,899,000
Stone, broken for ballast	13,600,000	1,126,000	13,530,000	1,147,000
Total value of all minerals from mines, quarries, and other workings	...	31,500,000	...	35,500,000

In 1906 11,500 tons of lead and silver ore were also produced, valued at £114,000; 53,000 tons of zinc ore, valued at £281,000; and 91,000 tons of peat, valued at £48,000. In 1907 the production of these minerals was 18,000 tons of lead and silver ore, valued at £145,000; 44,000 tons of zinc ore, valued at £200,000; and 89,000 tons of peat, valued at £47,000 [281].

Comparative statistics for 1896 are given as follows [1]:—

Mineral, &c.	Tons	Value	Mineral, &c.	Tons	Value
		£			£
Coal, including lignite	29,000,000	12,700,000	Zinc ore	80,000	230,000
Iron ore	4,000,000	510,000	Salt	1,025,000	490,000
Iron pyrites	280,000	140,000	Peat	128,000	76,000
Lead and silver ore	19,000	90,000			

GERMANY (including Luxemburg)

The numbers of persons employed at mines in the German Empire in 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Kind of Mine	Numbers Employed in 1907			
	Underground	Above-ground		Total Employed
		Males	Females	
Coal	409,490	129,790	6,050	545,330
Brown coal	26,120	39,110	1,230	66,460
Salts	12,560	9,580	40	22,180
Copper ore	13,360	4,255	15	17,630
Iron ore	35,190	14,090	740	50,020
,, in Luxemburg	4,370	2,400	...	6,770
Lead ore	6,170	4,050	180	10,400
Zinc ore	8,160	5,170	3,200	16,530
Others	3,170	3,145	25	6,340
Total	518,590	211,590	11,480	741,660

There were also employed at wells producing brine or other mineral solutions, in 1907, 10,990 men and 84 women, a total of about 11,070 persons [281].

The total number of persons employed in and about quarries at any one time in the year 1907 was 477,000. The number employed full time, however, reckoning 300 days' work per year per person, was only 174,400 [281].

The numbers employed in 1907 in Prussia alone were as follows [281]:—

Kind of Mine	Below-ground	Total
Brown coal	15,400	53,990
Coal	377,900	503,230
Ore	45,960	71,170
Other mineral workings	11,680	27,270
Total	450,940	655,660

The quantities and values of the chief minerals, &c., produced in 1907 in the Empire, and in Prussia alone, were as follows [281]:—

(Mark converted at rate of 20 = £1.)

Mineral, &c.	Production in 1907			
	German Empire		Prussia Only	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Brown coal	61,500,000	7,817,000	51,800,000	6,360,000
Coal	140,800,000	69,714,000	131,800,000	64,298,000
Kainite	2,580,000	1,806,000	1,800,000	1,305,000
Potassium salts, other than kainite	3,070,000	1,526,000	2,040,000	998,000
Rock salt	1,260,000	299,000	470,000	116,000
Copper ore	760,000	1,335,000	740,000	1,315,000
Iron ore	19,870,000	5,081,000	4,990,000	2,535,000
,, in Luxemburg	7,370,000	878,000	...	...
Lead ore	145,000	1,007,000	131,000	996,000
Zinc ore	687,000	2,115,000	685,000	2,105,000
Mineral solutions from brine and other wells	1,430,000	4,472,000	830,000	2,686,000
Value of total production	...	96,700,000	...	83,200,000

Saxony produced in 1907 2,440,000 tons of brown coal, valued at £340,000, and 4,800,000 tons of coal, valued at £3,133,000. The total value of all minerals produced in Saxony in 1907 was £3,560,000. The number of persons employed at mines was 31,460, including 370 females. Of these, 24,880, including 250 females, were employed at coal mines [281].

Alsace-Lorraine contributed 13,870,000 tons of the empire's production of iron ore in 1907, valued at £2,205,000 [281].

The empire's production of coal in 1908 was about 145,100,000 tons, valued at £76,090,000; lignite, 66,400,000 tons, valued at £9,050,000; and iron ore, 24,000,000 tons, valued at £4,980,000 [1].

Comparative statistics for the empire in 1897 are given as follows [12]:—

Mineral, &c.	Persons Employed in 1897	Production in 1897	
		Quantity	Value
		Tons	£
Coal	336,170	89,500,000	32,400,000
Brown coal	40,060	29,000,000	3,300,000
Kainite and other salts	9,490	2,700,000	1,500,000
Iron ore	37,990	15,200,000	3,000,000
Zinc ore	13,750	650,000	840,000
Lead ore	12,390	150,000	650,000
Copper ore	14,420	690,000	950,000
Total mining products, including those not mentioned above	471,200	138,000,000	42,960,000
Mineral solutions from wells	6,370	880,000	2,170,000

PORTUGAL

5120 persons, including 400 females, were employed at mines in Portugal in 1906. In 1907 the number was 4120, including 640 females [281].

The chief minerals produced in 1906 and 1907 were as follows [281]:—

Mineral	1906		1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Cupreous iron pyrites	345,000	145,500	240,000	126,900
Copper precipitate	3,600	133,400	2,900	118,700
Wolfram	560	45,440	600	75,200
Others	...	46,760	...	92,300
Total value	...	371,100	...	413,100

Spain

The numbers of persons employed at mines in Spain in 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Kind of Mine	Numbers Employed in 1907			
	Men	Women	Boys	Total
Coal and anthracite	22,210	1,120	380	23,710
Copper ore and cupreous pyrites	23,580	340	600	24,520
Iron ore	41,330	170	1,800	43,300
Lead ore	25,260	540	900	26,700
Other mines	12,310	950	420	13,720
Total employed	124,690	3,160	4,100	131,950

The quantities and values of the chief minerals produced in 1906 and 1907 are stated as follows [281]:—

Mineral	Production in			
	1906		1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Copper ore and cupreous iron pyrites	2,840,000	2,510,000	3,130,000	2,680,000
Iron ore	9,300,000	1,980,000	9,700,000	2,010,000
Lead ore	103,400	740,000	112,000	930,000
,, argentiferous	156,000	1,530,000	163,000	1,410,000
Brown coal	186,000	64,000	188,000	94,000
Coal (excluding anthracite and brown coal)	3,050,000	1,490,000	3,470,000	1,770,000
Anthracite	110,000	71,000	160,000	109,000
Quicksilver ore	26,000	166,000	28,000	149,000
Salt	533,000	161,000	595,000	174,000
Zinc ore	168,000	302,000	188,000	342,000
Total mineral production	...	9,210,000	...	9,890,000

Most of the copper ore and cupreous pyrites are from the province of Huelva. The Rio Tinto mines alone produced 1,890,000 tons in 1906 [196]. The total production from the whole province in 1907 was 2,995,000 tons [281].

The amount of quicksilver contained in the ore produced in 1906 was 1505 tons; and in 1907, 1323 tons. The principal mine is the Almaden mine, in the province of Ciudad Real [196], [281]. It is estimated that the Almaden mines contain 1,200,000 tons of mineral, equivalent to about 3,000,000 flasks of mercury [281].

Comparative statistics for 1896 are given as follows [1]:—

Mineral	Production in 1896	
	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£
Coal	1,830,000	560,000
Lignite	50,000	12,000
Iron ore	6,650,000	1,000,000
Copper ore and cupreous iron pyrites	2,320,000	470,000
Argentiferous lead ore	180,000	1,220,000
Lead ore	100,000	380,000
Zinc ore	60,000	80,000
Quicksilver ore	34,000	280,000
Salt	510,000	230,000

Italy

The numbers of persons employed at mines, quarries, &c., in Italy in 1906 and 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Kind of Mine or other Working	1906		1907	
	Number of Mines, &c.	Number of Persons Employed	Number of Mines, &c.	Number of Persons Employed
Sulphur	738	29,870	632	25,280
Other mines and mineral workings	556	32,690	726	34,320
Quarries	11,565	65,650	12,045	67,920
Turbaries	44	560	34	820
Sea salt	65	3,800	68	3,370
Total	12,968	132,570	13,505	131,710

The total value of minerals, &c., produced was £5,800,000 in 1906, and £5,700,000 in 1907. The principal products are shown as follows [281]:—

Mineral, &c.	Production in			
	1906		1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Produce from quarries	...	1,923,400	...	2,012,800
Coal, lignite, &c.	465,000	170,000	446,000	170,000
Sulphur rock	3,220,000	1,476,400	2,740,000	1,220,000
Zinc ore	153,000	806,700	158,000	766,500
Lead ore	40,000	306,000	43,000	340,700
Iron ore	380,000	274,200	510,000	363,400
Iron pyrites	120,000	83,000	125,000	85,000
Copper ore	145,000	220,600	165,000	205,600
Quicksilver ore	79,000	65,000	75,000	66,000
Sea salt	490,000	199,700	447,000	181,300
Other salt	31,000	30,900	50,000	41,600
Total mineral production	...	5,840,000	...	5,740,000

The marble quarries and dressing establishments of the Apuan Alps gave work in 1906 to 18,500 persons, and in 1907 to 17,900 persons. The exports of Carrara marble in 1906 amounted to 253,000 tons, and in 1907 to 270,000 tons, about one-third of which went to the United States and United Kingdom [196], [281].

Production in 1896 was as follows [1]:—

Mineral, &c.	Quantity	Value	Mineral, &c.	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£		Tons	£
Coal, lignite, &c.	270,000	80,000	Iron ore	200,000	100,000
Sulphur	2,690,000	960,000	Copper ore	89,000	80,000
Zinc ore	116,000	300,000	Iron pyrites	45,000	20,000
Lead and argentiferous ores	33,000	180,000	Quicksilver ore	14,000	30,000

Austria-Hungary

The numbers of persons employed at mines, &c., in Austria-Hungary in 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Kind of Mine	Persons Employed in 1907				
	Men	Women	Young Persons	Children	Total
Austria—					
Coal mines	63,210	2,400	4,380	...	69,990
Brown coal mines	52,820	2,430	1,070	1	56,320
Iron-ore mines	5,090	90	70	...	5,250
Salt mines and works	6,330	480	130	...	6,940
Ozokerite mines	2,310	13	30	...	2,350
Petroleum wells	5,910	4	14	...	5,930
Other mines	10,610	740	560	17	11,930
Total Austria	146,280	6,160	6,250	18	158,710
Hungary—					
All mines and smelting works	72,490	1,670	5,350		79,510
Total Austria-Hungary	218,770	7,830	11,620		238,220

The quantities and values of the principal minerals produced in 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Mineral, &c.	Production in 1907					
	Austria		Hungary		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Brown coal	25,820,000	5,230,000	6,380,000	2,160,000	32,200,000	7,390,000
Coal	13,620,000	5,390,000	1,250,000	610,000	14,870,000	6,000,000
Iron ore	2,500,000	910,000	1,640,000	480,000	4,140,000	1,390,000
Lead ore	22,400	226,000	8	40	22,400	226,000
Quicksilver ore	88,000	92,000	...	...	88,000	92,000
Zinc ore	31,000	114,000	...	...	31,000	114,000
Salt	390,000	2,006,000	210,000	1,400,000	600,000	3,406,000
Petroleum	1,106,000	1,038,000	...	...	1,106,000	1,038,000
Total value of production	...	15,400,000	...	5,000,000	...	20,400,000

The production of coal in Austria in 1908 was about 13,600,000 tons; of lignite, 26,200,000 tons; iron ore, 2,600,000 tons; quicksilver ore, 89,000 tons; lead ore, 21,000 tons; and zinc ore, 31,000 tons [1].

The quantities of the principal mining products in Austria and Hungary in 1896 are given as follows by way of comparison [1]:—

Mineral, &c.	Austria	Hungary	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Quicksilver ore	82,000	...	82,000
Iron ore	1,420,000	1,250,000	2,670,000
Lead ore	14,000	4,000	18,000
Zinc ore	26,000	30	26,000
Petroleum	260,000	2,000	262,000
Lignite	18,570,000	3,700,000	22,270,000
Coal	9,740,000	1,110,000	10,850,000
Salt	300,000	180,000	480,000

Bosnia and Herzegovina

The number of persons employed at mines and salt works in these two states in 1906 was 2874 (of whom 1685 were employed at coal mines), and in 1907, 3240 (of whom 2129 were employed at coal mines). The value of the mineral production in 1906 was £168,000, chiefly made up of 585,000 tons of brown coal, valued at £110,400, and 134,000 tons of iron ore, valued at £31,200; and in 1907, £187,800, comprising mainly 610,000 tons of brown coal, valued at £125,600, and 148,000 tons of iron ore, valued at £39,300 [281].

Russia

The numbers of persons employed at mines and other mineral workings in Russia in 1906 were [281]:—

Coal mines	145,390
Gold mines	70,700
Iron ore mines	32,830
Naphtha wells	29,330
Salt mines, &c.	16,240
Stone quarries	34,880
Others	30,930
Total	360,300

The chief mineral products of Russia are iron, coal (including anthracite and lignite), petroleum, gold, copper, zinc, salt, and platinum. The quantities produced in 1902 and 1907 are given as follows [196], [281]:—

Minerals or Metals	Quantities Produced	
	1902	1907
Coal . . . tons	16,200,000	24,900,000
Copper . . ,,	8,600	14,400
Zinc . . ,,	8,100	9,700
Iron (pig) . . ,,	2,550,000	2,770,000
Petroleum . . ,,	10,930,000	7,670,000 (*a*)
Salt . . . ,,	1,820,000	1,770,000
Gold . . . oz.	1,100,000	1,200,000
Platinum . . ,,	190,000	140,000

(*a*) Production of Baku wells only.

The most productive coal region is the Donetz Basin, which covers an area of 16,000 square miles, and has seams varying in thickness from 1 to 7 feet. The output of this region in 1907 was 16,400,000 tons of coal. The Polish coal region is next in importance, yielding in 1907 about 5,500,000 tons of coal (including brown coal). Of the petroleum produced in 1907, over 7,600,000 tons came from the wells near Baku [196], [281]. The platinum comes from alluvial deposit in the Urals, which, in fact, supply the bulk of the world's production of this metal.

The total value of the mineral production of Russia is given as £26,600,000 in 1902, and £40,500,000 in 1906. The pig iron produced in 1902 was valued at £9,000,000; coal at £5,800,000; petroleum at £4,900,000; gold at £4,200,000; salt at £800,000; copper at £750,000; and platinum at £500,000 [196]; while in 1906 the values were: coal, £11,100,000; petroleum, £12,500,000; gold, £5,000,000; salt, £900,000; copper, £980,000; and platinum, £900,000 [281].

Greece

In 1906 there were 11,000 persons employed at mines in Greece, and in 1907 the number was 11,700. The value of minerals produced rose from £840,000 in 1906 to £950,000 in 1907, the chief minerals being lead (argentiferous pig lead), of which 12,000 tons, valued at £285,000, were produced in 1906, and 13,600 tons, valued at £313,500, in 1907; iron ore, of which 670,000 tons, valued at £196,000, were produced in 1906, and 756,000 tons, valued at £229,000, in 1907; and zinc ore, the production of which in 1906 was 26,000 tons, valued at £108,000, and in 1907, 30,000 tons, valued at £120,000 [281].

United States of America

The quantities and values of the chief minerals and metals produced in the United States in 1902 and 1907 are stated as follows [3], [281]:—

Product	Production in 1902		Production in 1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Metallic—	Tons	£	Tons	£
Copper (*a*)	290,000	15,900,000	390,000	35,700,000
Iron, pig	17,800,000	77,700,000	25,800,000	108,800,000
Lead (*a*)	240,000	4,600,000	326,000	8,000,000
Zinc (*a*)	140,000	3,000,000	200,000	5,400,000
	Troy Oz.		Troy Oz.	
Gold (*b*)	3,870,000	16,700,000	4,375,000	18,600,000
Silver (*c*)	55,500,000	6,100,000	56,515,000	7,700,000
Total value of all metals	...	125,000,000	...	185,000,000
Non-metallic—	Tons		Tons	
Coal, Pennsylvania anthracite	37,000,000	15,900,000	76,000,000	33,600,000
Coal, bituminous (*d*)	230,000,000	60,600,000	350,000,000	92,700,000
	Mill. Gals.		Mill. Gals.	
Petroleum	3,728	14,800,000	6,975	24,700,000
Natural gas	...	6,400,000	...	10,900,000
Clay products	...	25,400,000	...	32,700,000
Building stone	...	11,400,000	...	14,600,000
	Tons		Tons	
Cement	4,300,000	5,300,000	8,850,000	11,500,000
Total value of non-metals	...	151,000,000	...	240,000,000
Total value of metallic and non-metallic products .	...	276,000,000	...	425,000,000

(*a*) Values are those at New York City.
(*b*) Coining value.
(*c*) Commercial value. Other values are those at the place of production.
(*d*) Including brown coal and lignite, and anthracite other than that mined in Pennsylvania.

The quantity of copper produced in 1908 was 420,000 tons, valued at £26,100,000; pig iron, 15,000,000 tons, valued at £55,200,000; lead, 285,000 tons, valued at £5,500,000; zinc, 188,000 tons, valued at £4,100,000; anthracite coal, 72,000,000 tons, valued at £32,000,000; bituminous coal, 300,000,000 tons, valued at £79,900,000; and 7757 million gallons of petroleum, valued at £28,100,000 [1].

The United States are the greatest producers in the world of copper, coal, and iron. The output of copper in 1907 was equal to about half of the world's total production. There are three great copper states: Montana, which produced 26 per cent. of the whole United States copper production in 1907; Arizona, which produced 30 per cent. of the total; and Michigan, which produced 25 per cent. of the total [281].

The chief coal-mining states and their output, with the average number of persons employed at the coal mines in 1907, are given as follows [281]:—

State	Average Number of Persons Employed at Coal Mines	Output of Coal, 1907	Tons of Coal Raised per Person Employed
Pennsylvania—		Tons	Tons
Anthracite	167,230	76,800,000	450
Bituminous	163,300	133,400,000	810
West Virginia	59,030	42,900,000	720
Illinois	65,580	45,800,000	700
Ohio	46,830	28,700,000	610

The average number of persons employed at coal mines in 1907 in the whole union was 680,490, and the average number of tons of coal raised per person was 630 [281].

The bituminous coal-fields of the States cover an area of about 335,000 square miles [196]. Including lignite, the coal area is nearly 500,000 square miles [281]. The anthracite deposits cover an area of about 484 square miles, and are almost wholly confined to Pennsylvania [196]. There were 11,144 coal-cutting machines in use in 1907 [281], compared with 3125 in 1899 [196]. Of the total output of coal in 1907 about 32 per cent. was machine-mined [281].

The chief states in which iron ores were produced in 1907 are shown as follows [281]:—

State	Production in 1907	
	Red Hematite	Total of all Ores
	Tons	Tons
Minnesota	28,950,000	28,950,000
Michigan	11,800,000	11,800,000
Alabama	3,150,000	4,040,000
Other states	2,100,000	6,880,000
Total production	46,000,000	51,670,000

The chief gold-producing states are: Colorado, which produced 1,010,900 oz. in 1907; California, which produced 815,300 oz.; Nevada, 745,500 oz.; and Utah, 247,800 oz. The production in Alaska territory amounted to 894,400 oz. [281].

Of the total production of petroleum in 1907, the Californian field furnished 24 per cent.; the Appalachian field, 15 per cent.; the Lima-Indiana field, 8 per cent.; the Mid-Continent field, 28 per cent.; and the Gulf field, 10 per cent. [281].

Of the total production of silver in 1907, Montana supplied about 20 per cent.; Colorada, about 20 per cent.; Utah, about 20 per cent.; Idaho, about 14 per cent.; Nevada, about 15 per cent.; Arizona, about 5 per cent.; and California, nearly 3 per cent. [281].

Canada

The mining production of Canada in 1906 and 1907 is shown as follows [281]:—

Mineral, &c.	Production in 1906		Production in 1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Asbestos	54,250	418,000	55,470	511,000
Coal	8,720,000	4,050,000	9,390,000	5,010,000
Copper, fine (contained in ore)	24,800	2,200,000	25,200	2,320,000
Iron (pig)	93,400	381,000	96,100	407,000
Lead	24,400	635,000	21,300	500,000
Nickel	9,590	1,840,000	9,460	1,960,000
	Oz.		Oz.	
Gold (fine)	556,500	2,363,000	405,600	1,722,000
Silver ,,	8,473,000	1,163,000	12,780,000	1,715,000
	Galls.		Galls.	
Petroleum	19,940,000	157,000	27,610,000	217,000
Building materials	...	2,280,000	...	2,590,000
Total value of production	...	16,300,000	...	17,800,000

The total value of production in British Columbia in 1906 was £5,300,000, comprising 2,200,000 tons of coal, valued at about £1,600,000; 18,200 tons of copper, valued at £1,680,000; 21,300 tons of lead, valued at about £500,000; 238,000 oz. of gold, valued at £1,000,000; and 2,745,000 oz. of silver, valued at £350,000. Over 6,000,000 tons of coal were produced in Nova Scotia. Most of the silver is mined in Ontario, the production in 1907 being 10,028,000 oz., valued at £1,265,000. Ontario also produced building materials to the value of £1,500,000, and 9800 tons of nickel, valued at £470,000 [281].

Newfoundland

The mining production of Newfoundland was valued at £300,000 in 1906 and £274,000 in 1907. The principal product was iron ore, 885,000 tons, valued at £199,000, being produced in 1906, and 864,000 tons, valued at £195,000, in 1907 [281].

Mexico

The persons employed at mines in Mexico in 1905 numbered as follows [281]:—

Men	91,920
Women	630
Boys	4,740
Total	97,290

Mexico is the greatest silver-producing country in the world, nearly 40 per cent. of the total output of 1907 being obtained in that country. The quantities and values of the principal minerals exported in 1906 and 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Mineral	Exports in 1906		Exports in 1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Copper	46,000	2,130,000	51,000	2,270,000
Copper ore	72,000	560,000	113,000	660,000
Lead	72,000	400,000	75,000	400,000
Zinc ore	43,000	85,000	92,000	200,000
Antimony	2,400	112,500	4,500	164,800
	Oz.		Oz.	
Gold	650,000	2,700,000	680,000	2,860,000
Silver	88,000,000	11,610,000	78,000,000	10,470,000
Total value of all mineral exports	...	17,700,000	...	17,100,000

Peru

The number of persons employed at mines and mineral workings in Peru is estimated to have been about 13,000 in 1905, 14,000 in 1906, and 16,900 in 1907 [196], [281].

The quantities and values of the chief minerals produced in 1906 and 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Minerals	Production in 1906		Production in 1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Copper (fine)	13,200	996,100	20,400	1,611,800
Petroleum (crude)	70,000	242,500	98,000	312,400
	Oz.		Oz.	
Gold (fine)	40,000	170,400	25,000	106,200
Silver (fine)	7,400,000	973,000	6,600,000	869,000
Total value of mineral production	...	2,610,000	...	3,130,000

Bolivia

The total value of minerals produced and exported through the ports of Antofagasta and Mollendo in 1906 is given as £3,700,000, and in 1907 £3,200,000. These amounts were chiefly made up of 29,000 tons of tin ingots and ore in 1906, estimated to contain 50 to 60 per cent. of metal, and valued at £2,940,000; and 27,000 tons in 1907, estimated to contain 60 per cent. of metal, and valued at £2,390,000. The remainder for the most part consisted of silver ingots, ore, and sulphide, valued in 1906 at £400,000, and in 1907 at £520,000; copper ingots, precipitate matte, and ore, valued in 1906 at £280,000, and in 1907 at £205,000; and bismuth, valued in 1906 at £96,000, and in 1907 at £75,000 [281].

Chili

The numbers of persons employed at mines and mineral workings in Chili in 1905 were as follows [281]:—

Coal mines	6,500
Metalliferous mines	15,500
Nitrate of soda	30,600
Other mineral workings	1,000
Total	53,600

The value of the minerals and metals produced in 1907 was £21,600,000, largely made up as follows [281]:—

Nitrate of soda	1,850,000 tons,	valued at	£17,320,000
Copper (fine)	28,400 ,,	,,	2,100,000
Coal	820,000 ,,	,,	1,060,000
Iodine	290 ,,	,,	315,000
Borate of calcium	28,000 ,,	,,	298,000
Gold (fine)	60,000 oz.	,,	238,000
Silver (fine)	900,000 ,,	,,	114,000

British South Africa

The numbers of persons employed in mining in British South Africa, and the quantities and values of the chief minerals produced in 1906–7, are given approximately as follows [29]:—

Kind of Mine	Numbers Employed in 1907			Production in 1906–7	
	Whites	Coloured Persons	Total	Quantity	Value
				Carats	£
Diamond	6,220	41,680	47,900	4,530,000	9,800,000
				Fine ozs.	
Gold	18,620	188,500	207,120	6,800,000	29,000,000
				Tons	
Copper ore	460	3,310	3,770	81,000	650,000
Tin ore	60	2,190	2,250	1,100	68,000
Coal	1,090	20,990	22,080	5,400,000	1,800,000
Other mines	310	1,820	2,130	..	210,000
Total	26,760	258,490	285,250	...	41,500,000

The production and numbers engaged in mining in the principal colonies and in Southern Rhodesia are shown in the following tables.

CAPE COLONY [29]

Kind of Mine	Average Number of Persons Employed during 1907			Production in 1907	
	European or White	Coloured Persons	Total	Quantity	Value
				Carats	£
Diamond	4,494	24,404	28,898	2,579,880	6,310,800
				Tons	
Copper ore	352	2,223	2,575	78,930	601,820
Coal	153	1,888	2,041	128,620	118,780
Other mines	26	405	431	...	11,590
Total	5,025	28,920	33,945	...	7,042,990

In 1906 the persons employed numbered 30,000, and the total value of the minerals produced, £7,660,000, of which diamonds accounted for £6,992,800 for 2,742,870 carats; copper ore for £497,000 for 85,400 tons; and coal for £118,000 for 127,600 tons [196].

NATAL (including Zululand)

The number of persons employed in mining on December 31, 1907, comprised 381 whites and 7058 coloured persons, making a total of 7439. In 1906 the number employed was about 7000. Coal is the most important mineral worked, the coal mines employing, in 1907, 340 whites and 6880 coloured persons. The production of coal in 1906 was 1,239,000 tons, valued at £524,300; and in 1907 1,530,000 tons, valued at £690,400. The total value of all minerals produced was £524,700 in 1906, and £694,200 in 1907 [29], [196].

TRANSVAAL

Kind of Mine	Numbers Employed on June 30, 1907 [29]			Production in 1907 [281]	
	Whites	Coloured Persons	Total	Quantity	Value
				Carats	£
Diamond	802	10,227	11,029	2,062,855	2,268,100
				Fine Oz.	
Silver	5	9	14	709,120	93,900
Gold	17,274	164,006 (a)	181,280	6,450,740	27,401,000
				Tons	
Coal	498	10,387	10,885	2,574,500	774,000
Copper ore	81	922	1,003	1,125	43,800
Tin ore	26	681	707	1,166	57,400
Other mines	61	605	666	...	261,800
Total	18,747	186,837	205,584	...	30,900,000

(a) Includes 51,517 Chinese.

The total value of mineral production in 1906 is given as £27,400,000. This includes £24,606,000 for 5,792,800 ounces of fine gold, £1,563,000 for 1,069,400 carats of diamonds, and £832,000 for 2,583,000 tons of coal. The average number of persons at work at mines in 1906 is given as 170,500, inclusive of 46,700 Chinese [281].

It is seen that gold-mining is by far the most important of the mining industries of the Transvaal. The production of gold in each year from 1895 is given as follows [281]:—

Year	Annual Production of Gold	
	Quantity	Value
	Fine Ozs.	£
1895	2,017,440	8,569,560
1896	2,025,510	8,603,820
1897	2,743,520	11,653,730
1898	3,823,370	16,240,630
1899	3,637,710	15,452,030
1900	348,760	1,481,442
1901	258,030	1,097,220
1902	1,718,920	7,301,500
1903	2,972,900	12,628,060
1904	3,773,520	16,028,880
1905	4,909,540	20,854,440
1906	5,792,820	24,606,340
1907	6,430,740	27,400,990

The production of gold in 1908 was valued at about £30,000,000, and in 1909 at about £31,000,000 [295].

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

On December 31, 1907, 1210 whites and 8919 coloured persons were engaged in mining. Of these, 914 whites and 6550 coloured persons were employed at diamond mines, and 72 whites and 1428 coloured persons at coal mines [29].

The production in 1907 was as follows [281]:—

Diamonds	528,072 carats, valued at	£1,407,100
Coal	498,300 tons	,,	153,700
Salt (1907–8)	19,100 ,,	,,	32,300

The total value of the mineral production of the colony was £1,600,000 [281].

The total value of production in 1906 was £1,160,000, of which diamonds accounted for £1,040,000 for 324,000 carats, and coal for £110,000 for 339,000 tons [196].

Rhodesia

The numbers of persons employed in mining on December 31, 1907, and the production of minerals during 1907, are given as follows [29]:—

Kind of Mine	Numbers Employed December 31, 1907			Production in 1907	
	Whites	Coloured Persons	Total	Quantity	Value
Diamond	11	500	511	Carats 4,360	£ 20,190
Gold	1,301	23,842	25,143	Fine Oz. 518,780	2,178,890
Coal	26	405	431	Tons 68,380 (a)	55,760 (a)
Other mines	8	109	117	...	74,550
Total	1,346	24,856	26,202	...	2,329,390

(a) These figures represent sales of coal.

The total value of production in 1906 was £2,080,000, largely made up of gold, of which 467,000 fine ounces were produced, valued at £1,990,000 [196].

Australia and New Zealand

The numbers of persons employed at all mines in 1906 and 1907 (including persons employed at alluvial gold workings) in the various Australasian States are given as follows [281]:—

States	Persons Employed at Mines		States	Persons Employed at Mines	
	1906	1907		1906	1907
New South Wales	42,500	43,800	Victoria	26,200	24,100
Queensland	18,200	17,400	Western Australia	19,400	19,100
South Australia	8,200	7,800	Total Commonwealth	121,500	119,700
Tasmania	7,000	7,500	New Zealand	12,700	13,000

Mineral production in the several States and in New Zealand in 1907 is given as follows [281]:—

Mineral	Production in 1907							
	New South Wales	Queensland	South Australia (a)	Tasmania	Victoria	Western Australia	Commonwealth	New Zealand
	Quantities							
Gold (fine) oz.	247,400	465,900	9,900	65,400	695,600	1,697,600	3,181,800	477,300
Silver ,,	2,043,900	921,500	5,800	...	31,700(c)	189,300(c)	3,192,200	1,562,600
Silver lead ore tons	434,100	...	1,300	89,800	...	...	525,200	...
Coal ,,	8,660,000	680,000	...	60,000	140,000	140,000	9,680,000	1,830,000(d)
Copper ore ,,	1,140	...	800	790	...	18,980	21,710	56
Copper matte and regulus, &c. ,,	8,960	12,760	7,960	8,240	40	...	37,960	..
Tin ore ,,	580	5,140	440	4,340	100	1,620	12,220	..
Tin ingots ,,	1,330	...	...	...	...	...	1,330	...
Zinc (metal & concentrates) ,,	237,200	...	...	...	...	...	237,200	...
	Values							
Gold	£ 1,050,700	£ 1,978,900	£ 38,800	£ 277,600	£ 2,954,600	£ 7,210,700	£ 13,511,300	£ 2,027,500
Silver	257,300	112,500	800	...	4,400	25,400	400,400	169,500
Silver lead ore	3,658,600	...	13,100	572,600	...	...	4,244,300	...
Coal	2,920,000	220,000	...	50,000(b)	80,000	60,000	3,330,000	965,800
Copper ore	11,000	...	13,100	37,000	...	180,400	241,500	595
Copper matte and regulus, &c.	716,800	1,028,200	691,900	832,700	2,400	...	3,272,000	...
Tin ore	63,700	496,800	41,400	501,700	10,500	158,600	1,272,700	..
Tin ingots	229,600	...	...	...	...	...	229,600	...
Zinc (metal and concentrates)	536,600	...	...	...	...	...	536,600	...
Total value of mineral production	10,400,000	4,200,000	900,000	2,300,000	3,500,000	7,600,000	28,900,000	3,800,000(e)

(a) Inclusive of northern territory for metals specified, except silver.
(b) Retail price. Price at pit's mouth was £21,000.
(c) Fine ounces.
(d) Includes brown coal and lignite.
(e) Includes 8710 tons of kauri gum, valued at £579,900.

The total recorded value of the mineral production in the several Australasian States in all years down to the end of 1906 is given as follows [15]:—

Minerals	Total Value of Production to End of 1906							
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total Commonwealth	New Zealand
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold	54,314,152	276,516,979	64,334,903	2,707,141	70,793,659	6,246,214	474,913,048	69,591,488
Silver and lead	43,236,759	207,784	1,352,316	387,904	545,796	4,255,266	49,985,825	921,267
Copper	8,472,629	123,454	4,402,003	25,575,846	478,129	6,753,561	45,805,622	18,228
Tin	7,744,509	441,530	6,111,199	137,902	597,173	9,175,180	24,207,493	...
Coal	50,356,742	1,477,275	3,654,368	...	486,908	399,125	56,374,418	12,526,704
Other	6,683,364	257,185	873,828	963,650	53,860	120,814	8,925,701	13,779,564(a)
Total	170,808,155	279,024,207	80,728,617	29,745,443	72,955,525	26,950,160	660,212,107	96,747,251

(a) Includes kauri gum to the value of £13,443,017.

India

The approximate numbers of persons employed at mines and quarries in India in 1907 were [281]:—

	Under-ground	Above-ground	Total
Males	72,150	39,800	111,950
Females	35,380	19,850	55,230
Total	107,530	59,650	167,180

The greatest numbers were in coal mines (112,500), manganese ore mines (20,960), and mica mines (17,980). Persons in Mysore gold mines are not included in the table.

The values and quantities of the chief minerals produced in 1898 and 1907 are given as follows [5]:—

Mineral	Production in			
	1898		1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Coal	4,610,000	960,000	11,150,000	2,610,000
Including coal mined in Bengal	3,620,000	650,000	10,000,000	2,210,000
Salt	990,000	340,000	1,100,000	400,000
Manganese ore	60,000	30,000	500,000 (a)	530,000 (a)
	Fine Oz.		Fine Oz.	
Gold	418,900	1,608,500	553,200	2,106,800
Including gold produced in Mysore	412,900	1,585,900	531,850	2,022,400
	Gals.		Gals.	
Petroleum	18,970,000	68,000	152,050,000	610,000
Including production in Burma	18,420,000	64,000	148,890,000	600,000
	Carats		Carats	
Rubies (Burma)	125,650	55,200	296,125	115,500

(a) Year 1906.

The total value of mineral production in India in 1907 is given as about £7,400,000 [281].

Ceylon

The total value of mineral production in Ceylon in 1906 was £1,000,000, including £700,000 for 36,000 tons of plumbago, £148,000 for precious stones and pearls, and £108,000 for 25,600 tons of salt [196]. In 1907 the total value of production fell to £800,000, including £600,000 for 32,500 tons of plumbago, only £9200 for precious stones and pearls, and £120,000 for 29,400 tons of salt [281].

The numbers of persons employed at mines and mineral workings in 1907 were [281]:—

	Under-ground	Above-ground	Total
Males	18,260	61,910	80,170
Females	30	7,770	7,800
Total	18,290	69,680	87,970

Federated Malay States

The total value of minerals produced in the four states of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, and Selangor in 1906 was £8,580,000, and in 1907, £8,160,000, comprising, in 1906, £8,540,000 for 48,600 tons of tin and £46,000 for 11,600 ozs. of fine gold, and in 1907, £8,100,000 for 48,400 tons of tin and £61,400 for 15,350 ozs. of fine gold. In 1906 Perak was credited with £4,560,000 on account of tin, and Selangor with £2,810,000, the quantities being 25,950 tons and 15,990 tons respectively; and in 1907 Perak produced 25,700 tons of tin, valued at £4,290,000, and Selangor 16,300 tons, valued at £2,730,000 [281].

The production of tin here spoken of includes the metal obtained by smelting on the spot, and also the estimated metal equivalent of the ore exported.

The numbers of persons employed at mines in 1907 were [281]:—

Negri Sembilan	21,970
Pahang	14,390
Perak	118,860
Selangor	76,140
Total	231,360

Japan

The numbers of persons employed at mines and mineral workings in Japan in 1906 and 1907 are given as follows [281]:—

Kind of Mine, &c.	Numbers Employed	
	1906	1907
Coal mines	106,590	128,770
Metal mines	73,750	76,720
Other non-metallic mines	7,580	8,950
Placer mining	5,240	4,230
Total	193,160	218,670

The quantities and values of the chief products of Japan in 1906 and 1907 are shown as follows [281]:—

Chief Minerals or Metals	Production in 1906		Production in 1907	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£	Tons	£
Coal	12,800,000	6,500,000	13,600,000	6,100,000
Copper (metal)	38,000	3,082,000	39,000	3,452,000
Pig iron	42,000	209,000	51,000	270,000
Petroleum (crude)	214,000	322,000	235,000	535,000
	Oz.		Oz.	
Gold (fine) (*a*)	86,000	372,000	93,000	401,000
Silver (metal)	260,000	352,000	310,000	433,000
Total value of mineral, &c., production	...	11,000,000 (*b*)	...	11,400,000 (*b*)

(*a*) Excluding the output of Formosa.

(*b*) Excludes value of salt produced, which was £1,000,000 in 1905, but not stated in 1906 or 1907 [196]. [281].

China

China is rich in coal. 300 million tons are estimated to be contained in the Ping-hsiang coal-field (Tsu-chuan) alone. The total output of coal in 1906 has been estimated at 8,890,000 tons, of which only 1,830,000 tons were from mines worked by improved methods [281].

The total output of fine gold in 1907 was estimated at about 220,000 ounces, valued at £924,000 [281].

In 1907, 3700 tons of tin were exported, valued at £549,000; 7600 tons of zinc ore, valued at £14,300; 3190 tons of lead ore, valued at £11,000; 105,500 tons of iron ore, valued at £38,300; and 33,300 tons of pig iron, valued at £151,400 [281].

MONEY

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The weight and fineness of gold coins issued by the principal countries which approximate in weight to the British sovereign are given as follows, together with the legal limit of variation (or "legal remedy") allowed in each case [183]:—

Country	Denomination of Gold Coin	Legal Weight	Legal Standard of Fineness	Fine Gold Content of Coin	Legal Variation allowed from Standard Weight	Legal Variation allowed from Standard Fineness	Total Possible Variation in Fine Gold Content: Weight	Total Possible Variation in Fine Gold Content: Proportion per Mille	Average Annual Issue of Coin 1898–1907
		Grammes		Grammes	Grammes of Fine Gold	Grammes of Fine Gold	Grammes		Pieces
Great Britain . .	Sovereign	7.98805	916.6	7.32238	0.01188	0.01464	0.02652	3.62	8,280,685
France . . .	20 Francs	6.45161	900	5.80645	0.01161	0.00581	0.01742	3.00	6,961,673
Germany . . .	20 Marks	7.965	900	7.1685	0.01792	0.01434	0.03226	4.50	5,372,986
Russia . . .	10 Roubles	8.6096	900	7.74234	0.01548	0.00774	0.02322	3.00	3,746,256
United States . .	5 Dollars	8.359	900	7.5231	0.01458	0.00752	0.02210	2.94	1,892,370
Mexico . . .	10 Dollars	8.3	900	7.5	0.02250	0.01125	0.03375	4.50	1,769,931(*a*)
Japan	10 Yen	8.3	900	7.5	0.02042	0.00750	0.02792	3.72	1,679,500
Austria-Hungary .	20 Crowns	6.77507	900	6.09756	0.012195	0.00610	0.01829	3.00	906,141
Turkey . . .	100 Piastres	7.216	916.6	6.61466	0.01323	0.01323	0.02646	4.00	905,460
Denmark, Norway, and Sweden .	20 Crowns	8.9606	900	8.06454	0.01210	0.01210	0.02420	3.00	116,945
Holland . . .	10 Florins	6.72	900	6.048	0.01210	0.00907	0.02117	3.50	55,293

(*a*) Average of two years only.

Peru is similar to Great Britain; and Belgium, Bulgaria, Crete, Greece, Italy, Roumania, Servia, Spain, and Switzerland have legal provisions similar to those of France.

During the 35 years from 1873 to 1907 the world's coinage of gold has amounted to 371,251,000 fine ounces, valued at £1,598,000,000. The coinage of silver in the same period totalled 3,854,041,000 fine ounces, of a coinage value of £1,038,000,000 [49].

The quantities and values coined since 1900 are given as follows [49]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Year	World's Coinage of Gold		Silver	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Coining Value
	Fine Oz.	£	Fine Oz.	£
1900	17,170,100	73,900,000	143,363,000	38,600,000
1901	12,001,500	51,700,000	107,440,000	29,000,000
1902	10,662,100	45,900,000	149,827,000	40,300,000
1903	11,634,200	50,100,000	161,160,000	44,100,000
1904	22,031,300	94,900,000	136,518,000	36,800,000
1905	11,898,000	51,200,000	134,062,000	36,100,000
1906	17,721,100	76,400,000	120,340,000	32,400,000
1907	19,921,000	85,800,000	171,435,000	46,200,000

These totals include the value and quantities of coins melted for recoinage as well as the value and quantities of new gold and silver made into coins during each year.

The coinages of the principal countries of the world in 1908, or 1907–8, are given as follows [182]:—

Country	Coinages in 1908 (or 1907–8)				
	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper or Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom (*a*)	24,184,800	1,009,260	...	170,340	25,364,400
India (1907–8)	...	12,077,100	155,230	255,950	12,488,280
British Colonies, &c.	...	1,445,160	17,410	12,930	1,475,500
Total British	24,184,800	14,531,520	172,640	439,220	39,328,180
Argentine	...	...	95,100	...	95,100
Austria-Hungary	1,209,120	2,230,770	259,430	32,410	3,731,730
Belgium	...	...	80,180	...	80,180
Bolivia	...	2,490	75,000	...	77,490
Brazil	14,100	454,110	...	30,740	498,950
China	...	2,491,470	...	1,696,000	4,187,470
Colombia	...	87,050	4,380	...	91,430
Denmark	734,790	...	...	3,330	738,120	
France	6,129,350	644,680	...	30,780	6,804,810
French colonies, &c.	100	3,108,130	...	10,520	3,118,750
Germany	3,290,010	2,906,330	292,250	35,660	6,524,250
German colonies, &c.	...	33,330	80	10,140	43,550
Holland (1907) [35]	...	565,000	25,000	3,500	593,500
Dutch colonies, &c. (1907) [35]	...	210,000	...	12,500	222,500
Italy	...	267,090	114,520	4,670	386,280
Japan (1907–8)	1,794,870	1,642,140	...	...	3,437,010
Korea (1907–8)	87,360	150,860	51,290	15,390	304,900
Mexico	912,820	880,780	...	...	1,793,600
Norway	...	41,670	...	5,000	46,670
Peru	144,700	15,710	...	...	160,410
Philippine Islands (1907–8)	...	1,888,730	3	1	1,888,734
Portugal	...	482,220	...	...	482,220
Russia	600	674,620	...	127,660	802,880
San Salvador	...	160,000	...	...	160,000
Sweden	...	66,280	...	7,270	73,550
Switzerland	284,000	120,000	26,000	2,000	432,000
Turkey	964,810	153,420	...	...	1,118,230
United States (1907–8)	41,091,330	3,443,850	236,310	169,110	44,940,600
Others	...	8,040	94,830	12,800	115,670
Total	80,842,760	37,260,290	1,527,010	2,648,700	122,278,760

(*a*) Including coinage at branch mints in Australia and Canada.

The amount of recoinages of gold and silver in the principal countries in 1905, 1906, and 1907 is given as follows [49]:—

Country	Recoinages in 1905		1906		1907	
	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver
Europe—	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,740,000	460,000	2,740,000	680,000	2,740,000	730,000
Austria-Hungary	210,000	90,000	190,000	3,500	340,000	340,000
Denmark	...	...	...	13,000	...	...
France	29,000	430,000	11,000	130,000	13,000	240,000
Germany	400,000	3,390,000	420,000	3,070,000	370,000	4,210,000
Italy	...	...	...	280,000	...	790,000
Netherlands	...	250,000	...	310,000	...	390,000
Norway	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
Portugal	...	...	...	125	...	...
Russia	...	2,890,000	780	25,000	680	270,000
Spain	...	330,000	...	...	...	...
Sweden	...	6,300	30	3,300	...	...
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
Turkey	...	...	...	150,000	1,920,000	210,000
America—						
Chili	...	50,000	...	...	...	...
Colombia	...	...	...	1,100	...	...
Mexico	65,000	730,000	45,000	1,290,000	2,000	620,000
Peru	...	14,000	...	23,000	...	..
United States	540,000	370,000	180,000	200,000	640,000	260,000
Asia—						
China	...	...	...	105,000	...	...
India (British)	...	...	...	2,160,000	...	2,160,000
Japan	8,500	20,000	950	20,000	240	480,000
Persia	...	...	31,000	...	...	...
Siam	...	...	...	360,000	...	210,000
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	...	...	2,240,000
Egypt	5,700	6,200	...	25,000	...	...
Australia	740	...	930	...	730	...

The stocks of money in the various countries of the world at the end of 1907 are given approximately as follows [49]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Country	Stock of Money at December 31, 1907 (*a*)						
	Gold			Silver	Uncovered Paper	Total (*a*)	Total per Head (*a*)
	In Banks and Public Treasuries	In Circulation	Total				
Europe—	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	£
United Kingdom	33,700	83,800	117,500	24,300	24,500	166,300	3·7
Austria-Hungary	47,100	16,000	63,100	21,700	27,400	112,200	2·2
Belgium	4,300	2,100	6,400	7,900	27,000	41,300	5·1
Bulgaria	1,500	...	1,500	700	600	2,800	0·7
Denmark	3,800	...	3,800	1,300	3,000	8,100	3·1
Finland (1906)	1,000	...	1,000	60	2,700	3,760	1·3
France	108,500	84,500	193,000	85,600	54,500	333,100	8·5
Germany	30,600	187,000	217,600	46,600	57,700	321,900	5·3
Greece	130	...	130	100	8,300	8,530	3·3
Italy	53,800	...	53,800	8,700	33,400	95,900	2·8
Netherlands	7,700	1,400	9,100	11,100	10,500	30,700	5·4
Norway	1,500	960	2,460	650	1,400	4,510	2·0
Portugal	1,150	650	1,800	7,000	12,700	21,500	4·0
Roumania (1906)	3,900	...	3,900	40	7,100	11,040	1·6
Russia	124,500	66,600	191,100	16,300	...	207,400	1·5
Servia	630	400	1,030	960	310	2,300	0·8
Spain	18,300	...	18,300	36,200	20,600	75,100	3·8
Sweden	4,000	670	4,670	1,700	6,700	13,070	2·5
Switzerland	5,300	730	6,030	2,400	5,500	13,930	4·0
Turkey	2,200	25,300	27,500	5,700	...	33,200	1·4

Country	Stock of Money at December 31, 1907 (a)						
	Gold			Silver	Uncovered Paper	Total (a)	Total per Head (a)
	In Banks and Public Treasuries	In Circulation	Total				
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	£
North America—							
Canada	13,800	...	13,800	1,400	12,800	28,000	4.7
Cuba	8,000	...	8,000	1,000	...	9,000	4.5
Haiti	210	...	210	520	1,500	2,230	1.5
Mexico	5,600	4,200	9,800	11,800	10,700	32,300	2.4
United States	240,600	95,400	336,000	149,000	162,400	647,400	7.5
Central American States	270	290	560	1,500	13,000	15,060	3.2
South America—							
Argentina	26,500	2,600	29,100	...	49,900	79,000	13.2
Bolivia	80	...	80	790	...	870	0.4
Brazil	10,500	...	10,500	5,200	84,600	100,300	5.6
Chile	7,600	...	7,600	1,400	8,800	17,800	5.2
Colombia	20	...	20	...	208,000	228,000	46.3
Ecuador	370	400	770	290	400	1,460	1.1
Guiana, British	20	...	20	20	125	165	0.6
,, Dutch	...	...	...	40	40	80	0.8
,, French	...	...	...	...	125	125	1.3
Paraguay	20	...	20	...	7,300	7,320	10.4
Peru	600	810	1,410	500	...	1,910	0.4
Uruguay	3,200	...	3,200	900	350	4,450	4.1
Venezuela	60	...	60	150	...	210	0.1
Asia—							
China	...	...	...	73,000	...	73,000	0.2
India	2,750	20,800	23,550	172,900	8,100	204,550	6.9
Japan	17,500	2,500	20,000	11,300	21,600	52,900	1.0
Siam	5	...	5	9,400	440	9,845	1.6
Straits Settlements	310	...	310	6,000	2,000	8,310	1.5
Africa—							
Egypt	1,500	27,700	29,200	3,100	...	32,300	2.9
British South Africa	7,000	3,100	10,100	4,200	...	14,300	1.9
Australasia	30,200	3,000	33,200	2,100	...	35,300	7.3

(a) The blanks in this table indicate absence of information. The totals given, therefore, in many, if not most, cases probably understate the stocks of money. Such totals should accordingly be used with caution.

United Kingdom

The amount of coins struck at the Royal Mint in each year since 1897 is given as follows [182]:—

Year	Imperial Coinage				Colonial Coinage	Grand Total
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1897	1,784,078	941,853	109,344	2,835,275	596,139	3,431,414
1898	5,795,610	1,274,065	81,654	7,151,329	790,316	7,941,645
1899	9,196,918	1,623,029	139,422	10,959,369	1,068,734	12,028,103
1900	13,000,427	2,106,178	167,388	15,273,993	535,711	15,809,704
1901	2,597,779	830,125	124,056	3,551,960	859,642	4,411,602
1902	7,126,194	1,101,085	146,227	8,373,506	715,882	9,089,388
1903	10,149,655	538,010	118,640	10,806,305	832,472	11,638,777
1904	10,900,089	625,654	74,525	11,600,268	807,796	12,408,064
1905	7,422,400	314,710	99,439	7,836,549	874,779	8,711,328
1906	12,589,700	1,822,393	186,980	14,599,073	195,842	14,794,915
1907	20,575,374	2,039,934	236,861	22,852,169	1,122,496	23,974,665
1908	13,727,502	1,009,262	170,344	14,907,108	713,132	15,620,240
Total coinage 1870–1908	229,965,706	37,594,745	2,857,980	270,418,431	12,610,218	283,028,649

The total amount of gold coined at the Royal Mint in London during the period of ninety-one years from 1817 to 1907 was £416,921,800. Including the gold coined at the Australian mints, the total amount coined from 1817 to 1907 was £676,944,200 [183].

The total amounts of gold coined at the various Australian branches of the Royal Mint, from the opening of the branch mints to the end of 1908, were as follows [182]:—

Sydney (1855–1908)	£115,867,500
Melbourne (1872–1908)	116,018,400
Perth (1899–1908)	38,614,220
	£270,500,120

The gold coined in 1906, 1907, and 1908 was [182]:—

	1906	1907	1908
	£	£	£
Sydney	2,646,000	2,539,000	2,286,000
Melbourne	3,698,874	3,332,691	3,282,665
Perth	4,829,817	4,972,289	4,887,951
Total	11,474,691	10,843,980	10,456,616

In January 1908 a branch mint was opened at Ottawa, Canada. The value of the coinage during 1908 was £72,890 [182].

The weight and number of all moneys coined and delivered into store at the Royal Mint in 1908, and the total during the period 1899 to 1908, were as follows [182]:—

Denomination	Moneys Coined and Delivered into Store			
	1908		Total 1899–1908	
	Number of Pieces	Weight	Number of Pieces	Weight
		Oz.		Oz.
Gold—				
Five-pound pieces	...	...	34,800	44,688
Two-pound pieces	...	...	45,000	23,116
Sovereigns	11,800,000	3,030,484	89,948,035	23,100,682
Half-sovereigns	4,000,000	513,678	33,623,538	4,317,550
Silver—				
Crowns	...	...	774,576	704,160
Half-crowns	1,759,824	799,920	19,698,624	8,953,920
Florins	3,278,880	1,192,320	36,418,140	13,242,960
Shillings	3,809,520	692,640	66,401,280	12,072,960
Sixpences	6,739,920	612,720	65,696,400	5,972,400
Fourpences	8,765	531	84,487	5,120
Threepences	8,166,360	371,198	59,885,152	2,722,052
Twopences	9,850	299	96,128	2,914
Pence	14,000	212	152,740	2,314
Bronze—		Tons		Tons
Pence	31,503,360	293	276,326,400	2,570
Half-pence	16,486,400	92	124,902,400	697
Farthings	4,300,800	12	49,817,600	139

The value of British gold coin imported during 1904–8 averaged £8,140,000 per year, and the value exported averaged £15,110,000 per year. The imports of British silver coin during the same period averaged £270,000 per year, and the exports £760,000 per year [22].

The profit of the Royal Mint in London on account of coinage in the year 1908 was £561,000; in 1907 it was £848,000; in 1906, £499,000; in 1905, £8200. In 1904 a loss of £19,600 was incurred, the previous occasion on which expenses exceeded receipts being in 1882, when the deficiency was £46,000. The net average annual profit between 1872 and 1908 was £250,000 [182].

From 1892 to 1908 the amount of gold coin withdrawn from circulation was £60,162,800, including £1,362,800 received by the Mint as bullion; the amount issued was £152,054,400, being a net addition to the gold currency of £91,891,600 (exclusive of importations from the Australian mints) [182].

The total value of the deficiency in weight of the gold coins withdrawn (1892 to 1908) was £794,900, equal, on the average, to a deficiency of 2.42 pence per sovereign and 2.193 pence per half-sovereign. The total value of the deficiency in standard fineness was £18,900 [182].

The amount of silver coin withdrawn from circulation in the United Kingdom from 1892 to 1908 was £6,440,000, and the amount of new coin issued was £10,260,000 [182].

The mean age of sovereigns withdrawn from circulation fell from 27.3 years during 1899 to 1903 to 24.4 years during 1904–8, and the mean annual loss per sovereign increased slightly from 0.0801d. to 0.0841d. The mean age of half-sovereigns during the same period fell from 16.24 years to 15.355, and the mean annual loss increased from 0.0981d. to 0.1029d. [182].

The gold currency in banks and in circulation at the end of 1907 was estimated at £116,000,000, and the silver currency at £24,000,000 (nominal value). Bank notes in circulation in the whole kingdom amounted to about £44,800,000 in December 1907, of which some £24,100,000 were uncovered by gold and silver, although securities were held by the Bank of England to the amount of £18,450,000 [49].

The Netherlands

The coinage of Holland, including that for the Dutch colonies, since 1840, is given as follows [35]:—

Years	Coinage of			
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1840–50	...	10,890,000	...	10,890,000
1851–60	...	11,040,000	690,000	11,730,000
1861–70	...	9,900,000	...	9,900,000
1871–80	6,200,000	8,110,000	85,000	14,395,000
1881–90	340,000	340,000	70,000	750,000
1891–1900	380,000	1,410,000	270,000	2,060,000
1901–5	80,000	1,290,000	110,000	1,480,000
1906	...	310,000	30,000	340,000
1907	...	800,000 (*a*)	16,000	816,000
Total	7,000,000	44,090,000	1,271,000	52,361,000

(*a*) Including £25,000 nickel coinage.

The stock of coin and bullion in the country at the end of 1907 was estimated to be [49]:—

Gold coin	£3,980,000
Gold bars and foreign coin	5,080,000
Silver coin	11,090,000
Total	£20,150,000

The above statement includes money held in the Netherlands Bank. The money in actual circulation was estimated to be as follows on January 1 of the years stated [35]:—

	1890	1900	1907
	£	£	£
Gold coin	2,030,000	1,930,000	1,460,000
Silver, &c.	5,080,000	5,080,000	5,540,000
Paper money	960,000	1,230,000	54,000
Bank notes	17,820,000	18,270,000	22,820,000
Total	25,890,000	26,510,000	29,874,000

The bank notes in circulation on January 1, 1908, amounted to £23,500,000 [35].

It was estimated that about 2000 lbs. of fine gold and 12 tons of fine silver were used in the industrial arts during 1907 [49].

Belgium

The coinage of money in Belgium has been as follows [14], [182], [183]:—

Period	Nominal Value of Money Coined and put into Circulation				
	Gold	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1832–40	...	628,000	110,000	...	738,000
1841–50	586,000	3,616,000	70,000	...	4,272,000
1851–60	...	2,177,000	61,000	...	2,238,000
1861–70	6,965,000	8,139,000	70,000	264,000	15,438,000
1871–80	15,973,000	7,373,000	32,000	...	23,378,000
1881–90	418,000	321,000	4,000	...	743,000
1891–1900	...	40,000	4,000	167,000	211,000
1901–4	...	248,000	9,000	238,000	495,000
1905	...	...	8,000	146,000	154,000
1906	...	...	...	53,000	53,000
1907	...	22,000	3,000	4,000	29,000
1908	...	...	...	80,000	80,000
Total 1832–1908	23,942,000	22,564,000	371,000	952,000	47,829,000

At the end of 1907 the amount of bank notes in circulation amounted to about £32,000,000 [49]

France

The coinage of France since 1881 has been as follows [1], [182]:—

Years	Coinage of			
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1881–90	3,720,000	910,000	80,000	4,710,000
1891–1900	31,440,000	3,390,000	230,000	35,060,000
1901	3,000,000	500,000	20,000	3,520,000
1902	1,960,000	480,000	30,000	2,470,000
1903	3,560,000	60,000	180,000	3,800,000
1904	6,230,000	480,000	190,000	6,960,000
1905	7,940,000	450,000	90,000	8,480,000
1906	13,280,000	130,000	30,000	13,440,000
1907	15,600,000	250,000	30,000	15,880,000
1908 [47]	6,130,000	640,000	30,000	6,800,000

These figures exclude French colonial money coined in France, which in 1907 and 1908 was [49], [177]:—

	1907	1908
	£	£
Gold coins	55	100
Silver coins	3,000,000	3,100,000

The stock of money in France at the end of 1907 was estimated to be [49]:—

Gold coins	£192,000,000
Silver coins	85,000,000

The amount of bank notes in circulation at the end of January 1908 amounted to about £198,000,000, of which about £54,000,000 were uncovered by gold or silver [49].

31 tons of fine gold and 300 tons of fine silver were estimated to have been used in the industrial arts in France during 1907 [49].

Germany

The coinage of the German Empire is given as follows [12], [182]:—

(Mark taken as 11.8d.)

Years	Coinage of			
	Gold	Silver	Copper and Nickel	Total
	£	£	£	£
Total 1872–1896	152,800,000	25,000,000	3,300,000	181,100,000
1897	6,200,000	...	80,000	6,280,000
1898	8,800,000	800,000	160,000	9,760,000
1899	7,000,000	900,000	170,000	8,070,000
1900	7,100,000	1,200,000	450,000	8,750,000
1901	5,800,000	1,500,000	160,000	7,460,000
1902	4,300,000	2,200,000	100,000	6,600,000
1903	4,600,000	3,000,000	90,000	7,690,000
1904	4,400,000	3,200,000	100,000	7,700,000
1905	7,500,000	3,400,000	140,000	11,040,000
1906	8,500,000	3,000,000	280,000	11,780,000
1907	3,300,000	4,200,000	250,000	7,750,000
1908	3,300,000	2,900,000	330,000	6,530,000
Total 1872–1908	223,600,000	51,300,000	5,610,000	280,510,000

Of the money shown above, gold to the amount of about £4,600,000 had been withdrawn down to the end of 1907 for recoinage, &c., silver to the amount of about £3,600,000, and copper and nickel coins to the amount of £270,000 had been similarly withdrawn [12].

The circulation of bank notes amounted to about £99,000,000 at the end of 1907, of which £57,000,000 were uncovered [49].

Switzerland

The coinage of money in Switzerland since 1898 has been as follows [23], [182]:—

Year	Coinage of			
	Gold	Silver	Nickel and Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1898 . .	320,000	48,000	14,000	382,000
1899 . .	240,000	24,000	10,000	274,000
1900 . .	320,000	24,000	16,000	360,000
1901 . .	400,000	24,000	18,000	442,000
1902 . .	480,000	...	15,000	495,000
1903 . .	160,000	80,000	17,000	257,000
1904 . .	80,000	40,000	7,000	127,000
1905 . .	80,000	64,000	3,000	147,000
1906 . .	80,000	80,000	19,000	179,000
1907 . .	120,000	80,000	28,000	228,000
1908 . .	280,000	120,000	28,000	428,000

The amount of Swiss money in circulation at the end of 1907 has been estimated to have been [23]:—

Gold	£4,000,000
Silver	1,900,000
Nickel	400,000
Copper	40,000
Total . .	£6,340,000

The total stock of gold and silver coin in the country has been estimated to be [49]:—

Gold	£6,000,000
Silver	3,200,000

At the end of 1907 the circulation of the Swiss banks of issue amounted to £11,300,000, of which an amount of £5,400,000 was uncovered by gold or silver [49].

There were estimated to be used for industrial purposes during 1907 about 11 tons of fine gold and 67 tons of fine silver [49].

Italy

The coinage of Italy since 1881 has been as follows [1], [182]:—

Years	Coinage (including Recoinage)			
	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1881–90 .	6,760,000	2,990,000	14,000	9,764,000
1891–1900 .	120,000	250,000	1,120,000(*a*)	1,490,000
1901 . .	...	110,000	3,000	113,000
1902 . .	200	210,000	78,000(*b*)	288,200
1903 . .	5,000	4,000	65,000(*c*)	74,000
1904 . .	...	13,000	6,000	19,000
1905 . .	11,000	160,000	4,000	175,000
1906 . .	...	270,000	2,500	272,500
1907 . .	...	440,000	180	440,180
1908 . .	...	270,000	120,000	390,000

(*a*) Including nickel coin to the value of £800,000.
(*b*) Practically all nickel coin.
(*c*) Including nickel coin to the value of £59,000.

The stock of treasure in or belonging to the national treasury at the end of 1907 was as follows [54]:—

Gold coin and bars	£12,130,000
Silver coin and bars . . .	2,870,000
Nickel	100,000
Bronze	100,000
Total . . .	£15,200,000

The amount of government notes in circulation in Italy at the end of 1907 was £17,500,000, of which an amount of £12,800,000 was uncovered [49].

The bank notes circulating on December 31, 1907, amounted to £74,000,000, of which an amount of £20,400,000 was uncovered [49].

The total amount of notes in circulation was therefore £91,500,000, of which an amount of £33,200,000 was uncovered [49].

Austria-Hungary

The amount of coinage in Austria-Hungary since 1881 has been as follows [1], [182], [183]:—

Years	Coinage of			
	Gold	Silver (*a*)	Copper, Nickel, and Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1881–90 .	2,400,000	4,680,000	150,000	7,230,000
1891–1900 .	45,070,000	11,660,000	3,140,000	59,870,000
1901 . .	830,000	430,000	60,000	1,320,000
1902 . .	1,170,000	120,000	40,000	1,330,000
1903 . .	1,140,000	90,000	30,000	1,260,000
1904 . .	1,960,000	40,000	14,000	2,014,000
1905 . .	2,090,000	20,000	13,000	2,123,000
1906 . .	1,520,000	7,000	23,000	1,550,000
1907 . .	945,000	217,000	133,000	1,295,000
1908 . .	1,210,000	1,665,000	290,000	3,165,000

(*a*) Exclusive of Levantine silver dollars.

Russia

The coinage of Russia has been as follows [1], [182], [183]:—

(Rouble taken as 2s. 1¼d.)

Year	Coinage of			
	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	£	£	£	£
1897	35,000,000	2,000,000	...	37,000,000 (*a*)
1898	27,800,000	2,100,000	...	29,900,000 (*a*)
1899	39,900,000	2,700,000	170,000	42,770,000 (*a*)
1900	17,000,000	1,000,000	150,000	18,150,000
1901	6,500,000	750,000	110,000	7,360,000
1902	5,400,000	700,000	50,000	6,150,000
1903	5,700,000	830,000	180,000	6,710,000
1904	2,100,000	740,000	80,000	2,920,000
1905	...	930,000	...	930,000
1906	...	900,000	50,000	950,000
1907	...	1,170,000	35,000	1,205,000
1908	600	670,000	130,000	800,600

(*a*) Excluding money coined in France, Belgium, and England.

The circulation on January 1, 1908, consisted of [49]:—

Gold	£65,600,000
Silver	12,600,000
Bank notes	121,900,000
Total . . .	£200,100,000

United States

The coinage of money by the mints of the United States has been as follows in the years stated [49]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Year	Coinage of United States Mints				Year	Coinage of United States Mints			
	Gold	Silver	Minor Coinage	Total		Gold	Silver	Minor Coinage	Total
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
1897	15,800,000	3,800,000	300,000	19,900,000	1903	9,100,000	4,100,000	500,000	13,700,000
1898	16,200,000	4,800,000	200,000	21,200,000	1904	48,600,000	3,300,000	350,000	52,250,000
1899	23,200,000	5,400,000	400,000	29,000,000	1905	10,300,000	1,300,000	500,000	12,100,000
1900	20,600,000	7,600,000	400,000	28,600,000	1906	16,400,000	2,200,000	600,000	19,200,000
1901	21,100,000	6,400,000	400,000	27,900,000	1907	27,500,000	2,700,000	600,000	30,800,000
1902	9,800,000	6,200,000	500,000	16,500,000					

The stock of money in the United States on June 30, 1908, was [49]:—

Gold bullion	£16,700,000	Silver coin	£149,000,000
Silver bullion	1,700,000	Notes	188,400,000
Gold coin	320,000,000	Total	£675,800,000

The stock of coin and bullion in the States has increased as follows [49]:—

Year	Stock of Coin and Bullion			Amount per Capita		
	Gold	Silver	Total	Gold	Silver	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	44,400,000	18,300,000	62,700,000	0.9	0.4	1.3
1888	147,000,000	80,400,000	227,400,000	2.5	1.3	3.8
1898	179,500,000	132,800,000	312,300,000	2.4	1.8	4.2
1908	336,700,000	150,700,000	487,400,000	3.8	1.7	5.5

Mexico

The coinage of gold and silver in 1905, 1906, and 1907 was as follows [49]:—

Year	Gold	Silver	Total
	£	£	£
1905	150,000	1,530,000	1,680,000
1906	5,460,000	2,350,000	7,810,000
1907	2,210,000	2,010,000	4,220,000

Brazil

The currency in circulation was valued at £46,736,000 in 1906 [79].

The present gold coinage consists of the following pieces [79]:—

20,000 reis weighing 17.929 grammes; $\frac{11}{12}$ fine; value £2, 4s. 10.7d.

10,000 reis weighing 8.965 grammes; $\frac{11}{12}$ fine; value £1, 2s. 5.35d.

5,000 reis weighing 4.482 grammes; $\frac{11}{12}$ fine; value £0, 11s. 2.7d.

As regards gold, the mint par of 1000 reis (= 1 milreis) is therefore 26.9d.

Notes, silver, nickel, and copper pieces are convertible at 15d. per milreis (1000 reis), equivalent to 16,000 reis to the pound sterling.

The gold milreis being 27d., and the paper milreis only 15d., gold is at a premium over paper of 80 per cent.

The coinage of gold and silver in Brazil in recent years has been as follows [49], [182]:—

Year	Coinage of		
	Gold	Silver	Total
	£	£	£
1903	1,960	20	1,980
1904	1,600	...	1,600
1905	...	...	...
1906	820	124,000	124,820
1907	8,440	894,000	902,440
1908	14,100	454,000	468,100

In 1908, £30,700 worth of bronze was coined [182].

The above coinages constitute practically the total metal circulation of Brazil. The values given for the silver are nominal values. The actual gold value of the silver currency given above is only about £580,000. The amount of inconvertible paper money in circulation in February 1908 was about £72,000,000 face value, or about £40,000,000 gold value [49].

Australia

For the value of the coinage at the mints in Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, see under the United Kingdom (p. 417).

The stock of money in Australia in 1906 has been estimated to have been [15]:—

In circulation—	
Sovereigns	£2,500,000
Half-sovereigns	500,000
Silver and bronze	1,200,000
Coin in banks (June quarter 1907)	22,400,000

During the quarter ended June 30, 1907, there were also in banks £770,000 Queensland treasury notes, and in circulation £720,000 Queensland treasury notes, and £3,560,000 other notes [15].

India

The value of money coined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints in recent years is given as follows [5], [182]:—

(Rupee taken as 1s. 4d.)

Years	Coinage of		
	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£
1896–7	1,310,000	120,000	1,430,000
1897–8	3,880,000	120,000	4,000,000
1898–9	3,720,000	30,000	3,750,000
1899–1900	6,130,000	50,000	6,180,000
1900–1	12,940,000	40,000	12,980,000
1901–2	7,540,000	90,000	7,630,000
1902–3	12,380,000	90,000	12,470,000
1903–4	13,890,000	130,000	14,020,000
1904–5	10,760,000	130,000	10,890,000
1905–6	13,370,000	150,000	13,520,000
1906–7	17,390,000	190,000 (*a*)	17,580,000
1907–8	12,080,000	410,000 (*b*)	12,490,000

(*a*) Including bronze coinage to the value of £120,000.
(*b*) Including £155,000 worth of nickel coinage.

The value of government currency notes in circulation on March 31 in each year since 1897, and the amount of reserve of the paper currency department, are given as follows [5]:—

March 31	Government Currency Notes in Circulation	Reserve		
		Gold	Silver	Government Securities
	£	£	£	£
1897	15,840,000	...	9,170,000	6,670,000
1898	16,510,000	170,000	9,670,000	6,670,000
1899	18,800,000	2,040,000	10,100,000	6,670,000
1900	19,160,000	7,500,000	3,490,000	6,670,000
1901	19,910,000	5,780,000	6,280,000	6,670,000
1902	21,110,000	7,020,000	7,420,000	6,670,000
1903	23,820,000	9,860,000	7,290,000	6,670,000
1904	25,470,000	10,790,000	7,670,000	6,670,000
1905	26,120,000	10,740,000	7,580,000	6,670,000
1906	29,770,000	3,830,000	9,030,000	6,670,000
1907	31,300,000	3,660,000	9,140,000	6,670,000

The gold standard reserve increased from £3,030,000 on March 31, 1901, to £16,840,000 on March 31, 1907. This latter amount consisted of £20,000 in gold in India, £300,000 due from treasury balances, £4,000,000 in coined rupees in India, and £12,520,000 in British funds [5].

The cash balances at the treasuries and agencies of the Indian government on March 31 in recent years were as follows [5]:—

Year	In India	In England	Total
	£	£	£
March 31, 1897	9,250,000	2,830,000	12,080,000
,, 1898	10,660,000	2,530,000	13,190,000
,, 1899	11,180,000	3,150,000	14,330,000
,, 1900	8,430,000	3,330,000	11,760,000
,, 1901	10,600,000	4,090,000	14,690,000
,, 1902	11,880,000	6,690,000	18,570,000
,, 1903	12,080,000	5,770,000	17,850,000
,, 1904	11,870,000	7,290,000	19,160,000
,, 1905	10,750,000	10,260,000	21,010,000
,, 1906	11,780,000	8,440,000	20,220,000
,, 1907	10,330,000	5,610,000	15,940,000

Japan

In 1897 Japan finally adopted a gold standard as the basis of its currency, after experiencing during the preceding twenty-five years first a gold monometallic system, then a gold and silver bimetallic system, and lastly a silver monometallic system. The fineness of the coins is now as follows [55]:—

Gold coins . nine-tenths pure gold, one-tenth copper.
Silver coins . eight-tenths pure silver, two-tenths ,,
Nickel coins . one-quarter nickel, three-quarters ,,
Bronze coins . 95 hundredths copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc.

(The 10-yen silver piece is, however, 72 hundredths pure silver and 28 copper.)

The weights of the gold coins are as follows [55]:—

20-yen pieces . . . . 16.6665 grammes.
10-yen ,, ... 8.3333 ,,
3-yen ,, ... 4.1666 ,,

The weights of the other coins are as follows [55]:—

50-sen silver pieces . . . 10.125 grammes.
20-sen ,, . . . 4.05 ,,
10-sen ,, . . . 2.25 ,,
Nickel pieces . . . 4.6654 ,,
1-sen bronze piece . . . 7.128 ,,
5-rin ,, . . . 3.564 ,,

(The yen = 100 sen = 24.582d.)

The total amount of gold coins minted in 1907 was £1,840,000, and of silver coins, £1,770,000. The amount of money in circulation and in banks, &c., in 1907 was £55,090,000. Of this amount, £5,450,000 was in gold coin, £9,850,000 in silver, £1,870,000 in nickel and bronze, and £37,920,000 in convertible bank notes. The total amount in circulation was £52,110,000. Bank notes are allowed to be issued in Japan by the Bank of Japan. Notes may be issued up to an amount of £12,295,000 against a reserve of government and other reliable securities or commercial bills. The reserve against the issue of all notes over this amount must be gold and silver coin and bullion to an amount equal to this extra issue of the notes. But silver coin and bullion must not exceed one-fourth of the whole reserve. In times of stress or necessity the issue of notes against securities may be increased with the consent of the Minister of Finance. The denominations of the notes are one, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, and two hundred yen (that is, 2s. 0½d.; 10s. 3d.; £1, 0s. 6d.; £2, 1s.; £5, 2s. 5d.; £10, 4s. 10d.; and £20, 9s. 8d.) [55].

The amount of bank notes issued by the Bank of Japan, and the proportions of specie and securities held as reserve, since 1898, are given as follows, it being understood that the total reserve equals the total issue of notes [55]:—

Year	Amount of Bank Notes Issued	Percentage of Total Reserve held in	
		Specie	Securities
	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1898	20,230,000	45.4	54.6
1899	25,680,000	44.0	56.0
1900	23,430,000	29.5	70.5
1901	21,940,000	33.3	66.7
1902	23,700,000	47.0	53.0
1903	23,880,000	50.2	49.8
1904	29,380,000	29.2	70.8
1905	32,060,000	37.0	63.0
1906	35,030,000	43.1	56.9
1907	37,920,000	43.7	56.3

MUNICIPAL TRADING

See article on *Local Finance* (passim).

N

NAVY

The strength of the principal navies on March 31, 1909, is given as follows. Battleships and armoured cruisers launched before March 31, 1889, are not included [201]:—

Country	Number of War-Vessels on March 31, 1909							
	Battleships	Cruisers		Torpedo-Boat Destroyers	Torpedo Boats	Submarines	Other War Vessels	Total
		Armoured	Other Cruisers					
	Built							
United Kingdom	53	38	72	146	110	45	31	495
France (a)	17	20	27	56	262	49	22	453
Russia	7	4	13	96	84	24	8	236
Germany	32	8	44	73	83	4 (?)	12	256
Italy	10	7	16	17	109	7	5	171
United States	26	15	31	20	30	12	16	150
Japan	14	11	27	55	69	9	2	187
	Building							
United Kingdom	6	1	7	25	6	23	...	68
France	6	2	...	16	...	49 (c)	...	73
Russia	8 (b)	2	...	...	...	11	...	21
Germany	10	4	7	24	...	4 (?)	...	49
Italy	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
United States	6	...	...	15	...	16	...	37
Japan	4	2	1	3	...	2	...	12

(a) Excluding vessels condemned and to be removed from the list.

(b) Including four projected.
(c) Including twenty-four not commenced.

The following table shows the total number of war vessels included in the above table as built which were completed for service in and since the year 1900 [201].

Country	Number of War-Vessels completed in and between 1900 and March 1909							
	Battleships	Cruisers		Torpedo-Boat Destroyers	Torpedo-Boats	Submarines	Other Vessels	Total
		Armoured	Other Cruisers					
United Kingdom	32	38	13	75	43	45	8	254
France	9	16	3	40	133	47	...	248
Russia	4	3	9	91	22	24	...	153
Germany	20	8	21	68	(?)	4	...	121 (b)
Italy	8	4	3	17	29 (?)	6	...	67 (b)
United States	19	13	7	17	(?)	11	7	74 (b)
Japan	10 (a)	9	8	43	(?)	9	...	79 (b)

(a) Including one launched in 1894.

(b) Incomplete totals.

The total numbers of big guns of 4-inch calibre and upwards, included in the armament of battleships and cruisers completed on March 31, 1909, are given approximately as follows [201]:—

Country	Numbers of Guns on Completed Vessels, March 31, 1909					
	Battleships		Armoured Cruisers		Other Cruisers	
	9-inch and Upwards	4-inch to 8·9-inch	9-inch and Upwards	4-inch to 8·9-inch	9-inch and Upwards	4-inch to 8·9-inch
United Kingdom	276	570	92	450	18	750
France	69	235	...	280	2	240
Russia	30	70	4	90	...	110
Germany	128	340	6	110	...	370
Italy	32	160	7	110	4	110
United States	102	420	16	250	...	290
Japan	65	140	9	200	6	200

The power of the more important types of guns used in the British navy may be shown as follows [203]:—

Internal Calibre of Gun	Weight of Gun	Length of Gun over all	Weight of Projectile	Thickness of Wrought Iron Penetrated by Projectile at Muzzle	Number of Rounds Fired per Minute	Weight of Metal Discharged per Minute	Distance to which Shell could be Fired
	Tons	Inches	lbs.	Inches		lbs.	Miles
12 inch	66	617	850	52.1	2	1,700	27
9.2 ,,	27½	473	380	39.95	4	1,520	22½
7.5 ,,	16	386	200	30.75	8	1,600	16
6 ,,	7½	310	100	25.8	10	1,000	10
4.7 ,,	3½	239	45	19.4	12	540	6
4 ,,	2	208	31	16	15	465	...
3 ,,	1	157	12	9.65	25	300	...

The latest completed modern battleships in the several navies at March 31, 1909, compare as follows [201]:—

Navy	Latest Completed Battleships at March 31, 1909 (*a*)			
	Name	Displacement (Tons)	Horse-power	Armament
British	Bellerophon	18,600	23,000 (Turbine Machinery)	10 12-inch 16 4-inch 5 machine guns 3 torpedo tubes
French	Vérité	14,633	20,433	4 12-inch 10 7.6-inch 25 smaller guns 2 torpedo tubes
Russian	Slava	13,516	16,000	4 12-inch 12 6-inch 52 smaller guns 2 torpedo tubes
German	Schleswig-Holstein	13,040	17,900	4 11-inch 14 6.7-inch 28 smaller guns 6 torpedo tubes
Italian	Roma	12,425	19,000	2 12-inch 12 8-inch 30 smaller guns 2 torpedo tubes
United States	New Hampshire	16,000	17,267	4 12-inch 8 8-inch 12 7-inch 30 smaller guns 4 torpedo tubes
Japanese	Kashima	16,400	17,280	4 12-inch 4 10-inch 12 6-inch 21 smaller guns 5 torpedo tubes

(*a*) The ships in this table are not necessarily the *largest* completed at March 31, 1909. The *Bellerophon* was, however, the largest and latest British battleship completed. The *Vérité* was the latest completed French battleship. It is one of a class of six, one of which, the *Liberté*, has an indicated horse-power of 20,565. The *Slava* was Russia's latest and largest battleship. Germany's *Schleswig-Holstein* is one of a class of five, and was the largest. One other, the *Pommern*, has an indicated horse-power of 18,607. The Italian *Roma* is one of a class of four. It is not the largest battleship. This is a vessel of an older type, namely, the *Regina Margherita*, which has a displacement of 13,207 tons and an indicated horse-power of 20,660. The United States' *New Hampshire* is one of a class of six, one of which, the *Louisiana*, has an indicated horse-power of 21,350. Two smaller battleships were actually completed later than the *New Hampshire*, but they were launched earlier. The Japanese *Kashima* was the largest and latest vessel. She has a sister ship, the *Katori*, of 15,975 tons and 17,400 indicated horse-power [201].

In all cases the battleships in course of construction in the several countries at March 31, 1909, were larger than those given above.

The total naval expenditure of the principal naval powers in the years 1900, 1906, 1907, and 1908 (or 1900–1, 1906–7, 1907–8, and 1908–9), is shown as follows [202]:—

Power	Total Expenditure in Financial Year			
	1900	1906	1907	1908
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain (*a*)	30,000,000	31,500,000	31,100,000	32,200,000
France	12,500,000	13,000,000	12,500,000	13,200,000
Russia	8,700,000	12,500,000	8,900,000 (*b*)	10,200,000 (*c*)
Germany (*a*)	7,600,000	12,000,000	13,600,000	16,600,000
Italy (*a*)	5,200,000	5,300,000	5,700,000 (*b*)	6,300,000 (*b*)
United States (*a*)	13,400,000	21,400,000	21,300,000	25,800,000 (*c*)
Japan (*a*)	...	4,000,000	8,200,000	8,100,000

(*a*) Years 1900–1, 1906–7, &c. (*b*) Gross amount. (*c*) Amount voted.

The amounts expended by the several countries, as given in this table, are not strictly comparable with one another, as certain kinds of expenditure included in the naval expenditure of one country may not be included in that of other countries. The deduction of such items accordingly leaves a better basis of comparison between one country and another. The following table has therefore been prepared to show the total naval expenditure after elimination of items not common to the several naval estimates [202]:—

Power	Expenditure in Financial Year for Services common to all			
	1900	1906	1907	1908
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	26,900,000	28,000,000	27,800,000 (*a*)	28,600,000 (*a*)
France	11,400,000	12,400,000	11,800,000	12,400,000
Russia	8,600,000	12,300,000	8,700,000 (*b*)	9,900,000 (*c*)
Germany	7,600,000	11,800,000	13,300,000	16,200,000
Italy	4,600,000	4,900,000	5,300,000 (*b*)	5,900,000 (*b*)
United States	13,400,000	21,400,000	21,300,000	25,800,000 (*c*)
Japan	...	3,900,000	8,200,000	8,100,000

(*a*) Estimated. (*b*) Gross amount. (*c*) Amount voted.

The amounts voted for new construction and for armaments in the same years were as follows [202]:—

Country	Amounts Voted for New Construction and Armaments			
	1900	1906	1907	1908
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	9,800,000	10,900,000	9,200,000 (*a*)	8,700,000 (*a*)
France	4,700,000	5,700,000	5,100,000	5,600,000
Russia (*b*)	3,100,000	4,600,000	2,800,000	2,700,000
Germany	3,400,000	5,300,000	6,300,000	8,400,000
Italy	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,900,000
United States	4,300,000	8,600,000	6,800,000	7,800,000
Japan	...	800,000	3,200,000	3,000,000

(*a*) Estimated.

(*b*) The amounts given for Russia in the three preceding tables are exclusive of certain special credits voted for naval services. These, as far as known, were as follows:—

1897–8 . . . Special vote of £11,500,000 spread over the years 1897–1901.
1904–7 . . . Voluntary war contribution of £1,800,000.

Both these amounts were expended on New Construction and Armaments [202].

The tonnage of the (completed) vessels launched during the several financial years was as follows [202]:—

Country	Tonnage Launched during		
	1900	1906	1907
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Great Britain	137,800	83,300	119,600
France	40,000	19,300	33,600
Russia	62,900	80,900	31,500
Germany	35,800	53,200	34,000
Italy	14,500	16,000	19,500
United States	30,600	37,300	20,600
Japan	...	39,900	56,500

O

OATS

The world's production of oats in recent years has been estimated as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Production (in American Bushels)				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
North America	995,000,000	1,103,000,000	1,187,000,000	1,216,000,000	965,000,000
United States	784,000,000	895,000,000	953,000,000	965,000,000	754,000,000
Canada	211,000,000	208,000,000	234,000,000	251,000,000	211,000,000
Europe	2,268,000,000	2,403,000,000	2,204,000,000	2,223,000,000	2,494,000,000
Germany	543,000,000	478,000,000	451,000,000	581,000,000	630,000,000
Russia (with Poland)	728,000,000	1,065,000,000	852,000,000	633,000,000	821,000,000
France	300,000,000	258,000,000	270,000,000	257,000,000	314,000,000
United Kingdom	187,000,000	192,000,000	181,000,000	190,000,000	199,000,000
Austria-Hungary (*a*)	229,000,000	181,000,000	211,000,000	251,000,000	257,000,000
Asia	72,000,000	60,000,000	85,000,000	80,000,000	86,000,000
Siberia	60,000,000	51,000,000	71,000,000	70,000,000	67,000,000
Africa	12,000,000	14,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Algeria	8,000,000	6,600,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Australasia	30,000,000	34,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	26,000,000
Total for World	3,377,000,000	3,614,000,000	3,512,000,000	3,555,000,000	3,583,000,000

(*a*) Including Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The average annual acreage, production (in English measures), and yield per acre in recent years in the chief producing countries are given in the following table [17]:—

Country	Acreage		Estimated Produce		Yield per Acre	
	1907	Mean of Previous 5 Years (*a*)	1907	Mean of Previous 5 Years (*a*)	1907	Mean of Previous 5 Years (*a*)
	Thous. Acres	Thous. Acres	Thous. Qrs.	Thous. Qrs.	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom	4,198	4,189	22,961	21,876	43.8	41.8
Australia	581	527	1,699	1,348	23.4	20.5
New Zealand	352	396	1,400	1,980	31.8	40.0
Austria	4,781	4,510	17,955	13,691	30.0	24.3
Hungary	3,025	2,745	8,906	8,794	23.6	25.6
France [9]	9,530	9,474	38,050	32,989	31.9	27.9
Germany	10,811	10,394	64,630	52,634	47.8	40.5
Holland	344	345	2,536	2,248	59.0	52.2
Roumania	871	953	2,161	2,691	20.0	22.6
Russia—						
European, exclusive of Poland	38,610 (*b*)	37,893	74,469	77,233	15.8 (*b*)	16.3
Poland	2,717 (*b*)	2,760	7,420	6,026	17.8 (*b*)	17.5
Caucasia	849 (*b*)	858	2,015	1,919	20.9 (*b*)	17.9
Siberia and the Steppes	...	2,907	8,707	6,932	...	19.1
Spain	1,186	1,128	1,743	2,360	11.8	16.7
Sweden	2,030 (*b*)	2,031	8,206	7,243	27.9 (*b*)	28.5
United States	31,837	28,628	91,438	111,094	23.0	31.1

(*a*) Mean of five years nearest 1907 for which information was available. (*b*) Year 1905.

The production of oats in most European countries is inadequate to meet the total requirement. During the five years 1901 to 1905, the United Kingdom produced only 75 per cent. of its total supply. Germany produced nearly 95 per cent.; Austria, 88 per cent.; France, 95 per cent.; Sweden, 94 per cent.; Norway, 89 per cent.; Belgium, 93 per cent.; the Netherlands, 86 per cent.; Italy, 88 per cent.; and Denmark, 95 per cent. [16].

During the same period Russia exported nearly 10 per cent. of its total production; Hungary, 17 per cent.; Roumania, 54 per cent.; and Bulgaria, 23 per cent. [16].

OCCUPATIONS

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The numbers actually engaged in certain groups of occupations, according to the several censuses in or about 1900, are given approximately as follows for the countries named [12] :—

Country	Numbers Engaged in all Occupations			Numbers Engaged in				
	Males	Females	Total	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	Mining and Manufactures	Trade and Transport	Public Service and Professions	Others
England and Wales	10,157,000	4,172,000	14,329,000	1,258,000	6,877,000	3,299,000	953,000	1,942,000
Scotland	1,391,000	592,000	1,983,000	250,000	997,000	426,000	98,000	212,000
Ireland	1,403,000	546,000	1,949,000	872,000	490,000	158,000	118,000	311,000
United Kingdom	12,951,000	5,310,000	18,261,000	2,380,000	8,364,000	3,883,000	1,169,000	2,465,000
Germany (1907) [158]	18,599,000	9,493,000	28,092,000	9,883,000	11,256,000	3,478,000	1,739,000	1,736,000
France	12,911,000	6,804,000	19,715,000	8,244,000	6,993,000(*a*)	1,882,000	1,621,000	975,000
Belgium (*b*)	2,123,000	948,000	3,071,000	698,000(*b*)	1,372,000(*b*)	385,000(*b*)	845,000 (*b*)	
Holland	1,497,000	434,000	1,931,000	593,000	651,000	332,000	124,000	231,000
Denmark	753,000	354,000	1,107,000	531,000	276,000	131,000	54,000	115,000
Sweden	1,423,000	551,000	1,974,000	983,000	413,000	148,000	96,000	334,000
Norway	599,000	278,000	877,000	360,000	243,000	122,000	36,000	116,000
Russia (1897)	25,995,000	5,276,000	31,271,000	18,245,000	5,597,000	2,219,000	2,307,000	2,903,000
Austria	7,792,000	5,685,000	13,477,000	8,206,000	3,139,000(*c*)	723,000	617,000	792,000
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia)	6,105,000	2,585,000	8,690,000	6,056,000	1,185,000(*c*)	363,000	345,000	741,000
Italy	10,988,000	5,284,000	16,272,000	9,666,000	3,990,000	1,197,000	844,000	575,000
Switzerland	1,058,000	499,000	1,557,000	482,000	699,000	202,000	73,000	101,000
United States	23,956,000	5,330,000	29,286,000	10,512,000	7,039,000	4,778,000	1,392,000	5,565,000

(*a*) Includes those engaged in transport.

(*b*) In the columns showing numbers engaged in the different groups of occupations, each person is counted once for every occupation he or she followed, as recorded at the census. For example, a person engaged partly in agriculture and partly in fishing is counted twice—once under each occupation.

(*c*) Including food caterers, &c.

Strict comparisons should not be drawn between the numbers in this table, since the classification of occupations is not exactly the same in all countries.

The numbers of persons engaged in textile, mining, and other important industries in several countries in or about the year 1901 were as follows [83]:—

Country	Textile Industries				Mining	Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	Leather Trades (including Saddlery, Boot, Shoe, and Glove Making)	Brick, Tile, and Pottery Industries	Chemical Trades
	Cotton	Woollen and Worsted	Flax and Linen	Silk					
England and Wales	576,150	219,550	4,750	37,500	758,430(a)	1,027,900	335,700	126,400	52,000
Scotland	27,850	27,400	28,850	2,800	112,170(a)	186,100	28,500	8,600	5,500
Ireland	2,200	5,450	75,100	190	1,290(a)	34,900	19,900	600	500
United Kingdom	606,200	252,400	108,700	40,490	871,890(a)	1,248,900	384,100	135,600	58,000
Russian Empire (1897), exclusive of Finland	360,900	150,600	52,600	38,200	244,300(b)	432,500	37,000	88,000	32,000
Sweden	11,300	10,500	1,200	...	...	59,700	6,300	13,000	8,000
Holland (1899)	22,600	7,700	5,400	...	...	61,700	39,600	6,800	2,600
German Empire (1895)	254,500	262,300	105,700	69,800	430,200(c)	1,114,500	555,400	307,000	97,000
Belgium (1896)	20,400	33,100	36,200	...	121,300(c)	118,700	57,700	...	12,000
France (1896)	186,900	213,900	127,200	159,500	152,100(c)	573,100	322,900	80,000	43,000
Switzerland	35,200	4,400	1,300	52,900	...	35,700	9,300	6,900	4,400
Italy	171,100	79,400	58,700	184,200	67,700	324,200	407,500	37,000	16,000
Austria	110,500	53,400	52,900	23,600	156,900	369,600	237,600	(?)	...
United States	331,500	135,200	3,400	72,400	581,200	1,149,800	328,600	122,000	141,000

(*a*) The figures for mining in the United Kingdom relate to the year 1903.
(*b*) The number engaged in mining in Russia in 1900 was 377,000.
(*c*) The number engaged in mining in Germany in 1902 was 609,000; in Belgium was 136,000; in France was 182,000.

The figures in the above table should be taken as approximate only, while comparisons between one country and another are hardly possible. In most instances the numbers given include both workpeople and employers. In the case of Russia and Sweden, the figures relate to "factory" workers. Some of the figures, *e.g.*, those for the United Kingdom, are deduced from the censuses of population. The figures for Germany, on the other hand, represent the average number employed during the year, or during the season, where the industry is a seasonal one. Further, certain persons may be classed by one country under a particular industry who in another country may not be distinguished at all except by some generic term. For example, in the census of 1900 in Austria, 98,800 persons were described as engaged in "spinning and weaving," but it was not specified whether they were occupied in spinning and weaving cotton, or wool, or silk, or any particular textile. These 98,800 persons cannot, therefore, be assigned to any one textile industry. In view of these diversities of classification and practice as between the several countries, exact comparisons cannot be made.

The proportions of the total population of the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States engaged in the main classes of industry in those countries at three successive censuses were as follows [83]:—

Industry	Proportion Occupied per 10,000 Total Population								
	United Kingdom			Germany			United States		
	1881	1891	1901	1875	1882	1895	1880	1890	1900
Agriculture	711	601	495	1,783(a)	1,783	1,554	1,517	1,338	1,348
Building	239	222	273	209(a)	209	262	133	187	164
Mining	158	187	202	66	71	83	50	62	77
Principal textile industries	313	297	243	178	141	134	62	67	72
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof (including shipbuilding)	239	257	301	171	179	215	91	127	152
Leather, paper, glass, pottery, and chemical trades	160	163	166	178	204	213	79	93	96
Total population in thousands	34,885	37,733	41,459	42,727	45,222	51,770	50,156	62,622	75,569

(*a*) Proportions in 1882.

All three countries show a marked decline in the *proportions* engaged in agriculture; and the United Kingdom and Germany also show a decline under the principal textile industries. In all other cases increases are shown.

United Kingdom

The numbers of persons of 10 years of age and upwards who were occupied at the time of the last census (1901), and their proportion per cent. of the total number of persons aged 10 and upwards, were as follows [147]:—

Country	Numbers aged 10 and Upwards			Numbers Occupied aged 10 and Upwards			Percentage Occupied		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
England and Wales	12,134,200	13,189,600	25,323,800	10,157,000	4,171,700	14,328,700	83·7	31.6	56.6
Scotland	1,656,100	1,790,200	3,446,300	1,391,200	591,600	1,982,800	84	33	57·5
Ireland	1,746,800	1,818,400	3,565,200	1,403,000	546,600	1,949,600	80.3	30.1	54·7
United Kingdom	15,537,100	16,798,200	32,335,300	12,951,200	5,309,900	18,261,100	83.4	31.6	56.5

The numbers engaged in several occupations in the different parts of the United Kingdom, distinguishing males from females, at the time of the census of 1901, were as follows [147]:—

Chief Occupations	Numbers Occupied Aged 10 and Upwards (in Thousands)								Total
	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland (*a*)		United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
National government	100	16	11	2	14	3	125	21	146
Local government	71	10	8	...	17	1	96	11	107
Total—government	171	26	19	2	31	4	221	32	253
Defence—Army (at home)	113	...	6	...	25	...	144	...	144
Navy and Marines (ashore and in port)	55	...	2	...	2	...	59	...	59
Total—Defence	168	...	8	...	27	...	203	...	203
Professional	312	295	41	31	30	25	383	351	734
Including: Clergymen, priests, and ministers	40	...	5	...	6	...	51	...	51
Barristers, solicitors	21	...	4	...	2	...	27	...	27
Schoolmasters, teachers, professors, lecturers	59	172	7·5	17	7·5	13	74	202	276
Domestic offices or services (indoor)	124	1,691	8	174	12	191	144	2,056	2,200
Including: Domestic indoor service	64	1,331	3	144	9	167	76	1,642	1,718
Charwomen	...	112	...	8	...	7	...	127	127
Laundry and washing service	9	196	1	18	...	13	10	227	237
Commercial occupations	531	60	66	16	35	5	632	81	713
Including: Commercial or business clerks	308	56	39	15	19	3	366	74	440
Insurance	55	1	5·5	...	1.5	...	62	1	63
Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	1,248	19	152	8	71	...	1,471	27	1,498
Including: Railways (excepting platelayers, gangers, packers, and labourers)	275	1.4	33	...	12	...	320	1.4	321
Agriculture (*b*)	1,159	39	177	28	774	85	2,110	152	2,262
Including: Farmers and graziers	203	22	46	8	329	70	578	100	678
Labourers and farm servants, &c.	632	12	88	20	219	14	939	46	985
Sons and male relatives assisting on farms	89	...	18	...	214	...	321	...	321
Fishing	24	...	27	...	10	...	61	...	61
In and about mines and quarries	800	5	131	1	6	...	937	6	943
Including: Coal and shale mine workers	641	3	107	1	1	...	749	4	753
Metal, machine, and implement manufactures (excluding lock, key, and gas-fitting makers)	934	55	155	2	29	...	1,118	57	1,175
Carpenters and joiners	271	...	41	...	26	...	338	...	338
Bricklayers, masons, and their labourers	310	...	39	...	11	...	360	...	360
Total engaged in housebuilding, &c.	952	2	124	...	54	...	1,130	2	1,132

Chief Occupations	Numbers Occupied Aged 10 and Upwards (in Thousands)								Total
	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland (a)		United Kingdom		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Textile fabrics	492	663	65	131	38	73	595	867	1,462
Including: Cotton manufacture	197	332	2	12	...	2	199	346	545
Wool and worsted ,,	88	122	9	36	2	3	99	141	240
Flax and linen ,,	1	3	6	18	23	49	30	70	100
Silk ,,	10	24	1	2	...	...	11	26	37
Hosiery ,,	14	34	1	11	...	...	15	45	60
Lace ,,	13	24	2	1	...	2	15	27	42
Workers and dealers in dress	415	712	46	82	32	110	493	904	1,397
Costermongers, hawkers, and street sellers	47	14	3·5	3	1·5	1	52	18	70
Workers and dealers in food	554	148	77	37	40	11	671	196	867
Total engaged in all occupations	10,157	4,172	1,391	591·5	1,403	546·5	12,951	5,310	18,261
Total aged 10 and upwards retired or unoccupied	1,977	9,018	265	1,198	344	1,272	2,586	11,488	14,074
Total population aged 10 and upwards	12,134	13,190	1,656	1,790	1,747	1,818	15,537	16,798	32,335

(a) The figures for Ireland include occupied children under 10 years of age, but their numbers were so small that their influence on the above figures may be disregarded.

(b) The figures for agriculture include domestic gardeners, but exclude female relatives of farmers and graziers assisting on the farm.

The numbers of females employed in factories, workshops, and laundries under factory regulations in 1904 are given as follows, "children" being half-timers under 14 years of age, and "young persons" full-timers under 18 [8]:—

	Females Employed in 1904			
	Women	Young Persons	Children	Total
	England and Wales			
Textile factories	377,838	110,181	14,423	502,442
Non-textile factories	366,516	138,646	843	506,005
Workshops	209,503	99,203	686	309,392
Laundries	72,463	11,060	53	83,576
Total	1,026,320	359,090	16,005	1,401,415
	Scotland			
Textile factories	73,407	18,786	669	92,862
Non-textile factories	54,070	19,029	32	73,131
Workshops	44,128	10,681	328	55,137
Laundries	5,792	1,780	26	7,598
Total	177,397	50,276	1,055	228,728
	Ireland			
Textile factories	38,084	8,071	2,084	48,239
Non-textile factories	31,137	7,374	20	38,531
Workshops	13,222	4,829	34	18,085
Laundries	2,383	440	...	2,823
Total	84,826	20,714	2,138	107,678
	United Kingdom			
Textile factories	489,329	137,038	17,176	643,543
Non-textile factories	451,723	165,049	895	617,667
Workshops	266,853	114,713	1,048	382,614
Laundries	80,638	13,280	79	93,997
Total	1,288,543	430,080	19,198	1,737,821

Next to the textile industries, which employed in factories and workshops 654,782 women and girls (and 386,688 men and boys), the clothing trades accounted for the largest number of females, namely, in factories, 107,320, and in workshops, 281,189, a total of 478,509 (as against 187,766 men and boys). Bookbinding, printing, &c., came next with 99,168 women and girls (as against 166,150 men and boys) [8].

Details for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately are given in the following tables.

England and Wales

The proportions of males and females at certain ages who were engaged in occupations in England and Wales at the time of the census of 1901 are given as follows, together with the proportions based on the census of 1891 [147]:—

Ages	Percentages of Males of Certain Ages Occupied		Percentages of Females of Certain Ages Occupied						
			Including Domestic Indoor Service			Excluding Domestic Indoor Service			
			1901			1891	1901		
	1891	1901	Total	Unmarried	Married or Widowed	Total	Total	Unmarried	Married or Widowed
10–15	26.0 (a)	21.9	12.0	12.0	...	9.7	8.2	8.2	...
15–20	91.2	91.8	65.9	66.7	11.9	38.3	41.5	42.0	11.4
20–25	96.9	97.4	56.3	73.5	10.9	33.3	35.0	44.4	10.3
25–35	97.9	98.3	30.5	70.2	10.0	21.7	20.4	42.1	9.2
35–45	97.5	97.8	22.5	64.1	13.1	19.1	17.1	40.3	11.8
45–55	95.8	96.1	21.7	57.2	16.0	20.3	17.2	36.3	14.1
55–65	89.7	89.0	20.7	44.6	17.5	20.0	16.9	28.9	15.3
65–75	64.8	60.6	15.7	26.1	14.4	13.2	11.3	17.8	12.7
75 and upwards		39.0	7.5	10.3	7.2		6.5	7.2	6.4
Total aged 10 and upwards	83.1	83.7	31.6	52.3	13.2	22.3	21.5	32.5	11.8

(a) That is, of the total number of males aged 10–15 enumerated at the census of 1891, 26.0 per cent. were returned as occupied. Similarly for other percentages.

The percentages of women occupied, including those engaged in domestic indoor service, for 1891 are not given, since a class of women (namely, daughters and female relatives living with the head of a family) was in that year included in the category of domestic servants, but not in 1901. The numbers in this class in 1891 are not known, and it is therefore not possible to make the correction for 1891 necessary to allow of comparison with 1901. The census reports of 1891 give 12.1 per cent. of females aged 10 and upwards as engaged in domestic indoor service; the percentage in 1901 is given as 10.1, showing an *apparent* decrease of 2 per cent., while the *actual* decrease, if any decrease at all, is not known. From the above table it is seen that the proportions of occupied males between ages 15 and 55 increased slightly, but outside those age limits the proportions occupied diminished appreciably. The percentages of women occupied otherwise than in domestic indoor service increased in the age-groups 15–20 and 20–25, but diminished in all other age-groups. Among unmarried women the greatest percentage occupied is found in the age-group 20–25; among married and widowed women the greatest percentage occurs in the age-group 55–65; taking married and single women together, the group aged 15–20 shows the highest percentage occupied. Among men, the maximum percentage is found in the age-group 25–35, though the percentages in the preceding group and the two succeeding groups do not differ much from it.

The percentages of persons occupied in 1901, according to age-groups, differ in rural districts from those found to prevail in urban districts. This is shown in the following table [147]:—

Ages	Percentages Occupied in Urban Districts				Percentages Occupied in Rural Districts			
	Males	Females			Males	Females		
		Total	Unmarried	Married or Widowed		Total	Unmarried	Married or Widowed
10–15	21.5 (a)	12.9	12.9	...	22.9	9.3	9.3	...
15–20	91.8	68.5	69.4	13.6	91.9	55.8	56.5	4.0
20–25	97.5	58.3	76.2	12.2	96.9	47.6	62.1	4.6
25–35	98.5	31.9	73.1	11.1	97.5	24.4	58.7	5.6
35–45	98.1	24.0	67.1	14.3	96.8	17.2	53.5	8.6
45–55	96.3	23.0	59.6	17.3	95.3	17.2	49.5	12.0
55–65	88.3	21.7	46.0	18.4	90.7	17.7	40.4	14.8
65–75	65.0	15.9	26.2	14.6	76.8	15.2	25.8	14.0
75 and upward	33.9	7.0	9.6	6.6	46.5	8.6	12.1	8.2
All ages above 10	84.1	33.6	55.0	14.1	82.5	24.8	42.3	9.9

(a) That is, of the total number of males aged 10–15 in urban districts, 21.5 per cent. were occupied. Similarly for the other percentages in the table.

For ages from 20 to 55 the percentages of males occupied are highest in the urban districts; for other ages they are highest in the rural districts, the differences being considerable at ages above 65. Among women the percentages occupied are greatest in the urban districts for all age-groups except 75 and upwards. The excess in each age-group in urban districts over the percentage in the rural districts is important except in the age-group 65–75, when the proportions in the two kinds of districts approximate to equality.

In the following tables are shown, under general headings, the chief occupations in which the people were engaged in 1901, and the proportion engaged in each per 10,000 males or females, as the case may be, aged 10 years and upwards [147]:—

MALES

Chief Occupation Groups	Number Occupied per 10,000 Males Aged 10 Years and Upwards		
	England and Wales	Aggregate of Urban Districts	Aggregate of Rural Districts
General or local government	141	157	90
Defence of the country	139	158	77
Professional occupations and their subordinate services	257	279	185
Commercial occupations	437	531	136
*Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	1,029	1,167	583
*Agriculture—On farms, woods, and gardens	883	209	3,063
*Workers in and about mines and quarries	638	543	946
*Workers in metals, machines, implements, and conveyances	942	1,096	444
*Building and works of construction	859	906	709
Workers in textile fabrics	330	403	100
*Food, tobacco, drink, and lodging	638	703	428
Domestic outdoor service	148	82	361
Domestic indoor and other services	102	106	92
Workers and dealers in dress (including drapers, linen-drapers, mercers)	397	457	202
Total occupied	8,370	8,407	8,251
Unoccupied	1,630	1,593	1,749
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000

FEMALES

Chief Occupations	Number Occupied per 10,000 Females Aged 10 Years and Upwards								
	England and Wales			Urban Districts			Rural Districts		
	Total	Unmarried	Married or Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married or Widowed	Total	Unmarried	Married or Widowed
Domestic indoor service	1,009	1,984	137	967	1,878	140	1,159	2,372	127
Workers in dress	524	867	218	581	958	240	324	535	143
Workers in textile fabrics	450	732	197	536	866	237	143	240	60
Laundry and washing service	149	239	157	154	145	161	132	117	144
Teaching	131	256	19	129	254	16	138	263	32
Charwomen	85	41	124	93	43	139	55	33	74
Shop keepers, widowes, and [illegible]	51	60	43	84	94	46	39	45	34
Total occupied	3,163	5,227	1,318	3,357	5,501	1,414	2,477	4,230	986
Unoccupied	6,837	4,773	8,682	6,643	4,499	8,586	7,523	5,770	9,014
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Among the occupations of males, agriculture is noteworthy as occupying 30 per cent. of all males above 10 years of age in the rural districts. (It should be remarked that the distinction between urban and rural districts is somewhat technical, and that a "rural" district may include a small town, and an "urban" district may in some parts be rural in character.) The occupations marked with an asterisk (*) between them give employment to over 50 per cent. of the males aged 10 and upwards. As regards females, the occupation claiming the highest percentage is domestic service. One-half of the total unmarried females (excluding girls under 10) appears as "occupied," and one-seventh to one-eighth of the married and widowed. Domestic indoor service has the highest percentage of the former, while the highest percentage of the latter is found among "workers in dress."

In the next table is shown the number of women in each 1000 persons (of both sexes) engaged in each of the occupations named, as recorded at the last five censuses [147]:—

Occupations	Number of Women per 1000 Persons Engaged in each Occupation				
	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
Commercial or business clerks	5	16	33	72	153
Telegraph and telephone services	82	76	236	291	406
Indiarubber workers, and waterproof goods makers	206	200	275	391	398
Stationery, paper-box, &c., makers and dealers	345	380	531	600	643
Bookbinders	450	488	527	554	603
Cotton manufacture	567	598	620	609	628
Wool and worsted manufacture	461	513	561	557	582
Hosiery manufacture	468	468	533	629	713
Carpet, rug, felt manufacture	183	312	362	440	517
Drapers, linen-drapers, mercers	208	257	349	433	504
Hat and cap (not straw) makers and dealers	223	378	400	435	466
Photographers	66	147	197	234	257
Schoolmasters, teachers, professors, lecturers	725	741	727	740	745
Earthenware, china, porcelain manufacture	311	354	384	385	392
Silk manufacture	642	676	691	667	702
Laundry and washing service	990	987	981	964	957
Paper manufacture	417	395	444	401	366
Lace manufacture	829	826	743	625	653
Straw-plait, hat, bonnet manufacture	921	926	903	814	737
Glove-makers	864	882	854	769	761

The line in the above table marks off those occupations in which the females engaged have increased relatively to males from those occupations in which females have relatively lost. The figures do not of course indicate whether the particular industries have grown or declined in the period taken. The most remarkable increase in the proportion of women per 1000 persons occupied occurs among commercial and business clerks. In 1861, of 1000 such clerks only 5 were females; in 1901 there were 153. In the telegraph and telephone services the proportion of females has increased fivefold in the same period.

The proportion of children under 15 occupied has diminished considerably, although irregularly, in the last fifty years. Of all boys living aged 5 to 10 years, 2 per cent. were returned as occupied at the censuses of 1851 and 1861, and about the same percentage of girls at the same ages. By 1871 the proportion of both sexes occupied at these ages had fallen below 1 per cent. In recent censuses the numbers have been so small as to be neglected in statistics of occupations. The following table gives the percentage of boys aged 10 to 15, and of girls of the same ages, who were returned as occupied at each census since 1851 [147]:—

Census	Percentage of each Sex Aged 10–15 Returned as Occupied		Census	Percentage of each Sex Aged 10–15 Returned as Occupied	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
1851	36.6	19.9	1881 (*a*)	22.9	15.1
1861	36.9	20.2	1891	26.0	16.3
1871	32.1	20.4	1901	21.9	12.0

(*a*) The 1881 figures include occupied children under 10 years of age, but the numbers are so small that their inclusion may be disregarded.

It may be of interest in connection with the above table to state that in the year 1890–91 there were 173,000 half-time scholars in England and Wales, and that this number diminished during the next ten years, until in 1900–1 there were few more than 74,000 [147].

The chief occupations in which children were engaged are shown in the following table, together with the number and proportions occupied at the time of the two censuses of 1891 and 1901 [147]:—

Chief Occupations	Numbers Occupied Aged 10–15		Proportion per 10,000 Living Aged 10–15		Proportion per 10,000 Living in 1901 Aged		
	1891	1901	1891	1901	10–13	13–14	14–15
	MALES						
Messengers, porters, &c. (not railway)	82,580	81,880	513	490	47	919	1,390
Agriculture—On farms, woods, and gardens	71,170	50,645	442	303	34	519	893
Manufacture of textile fabrics	62,840	41,400	390	248	90	461	508
Coal and shale mine workers	31,320	31,590	194	189	7	372	552
Workers in metals, machinery, implements, and conveyances	27,440	27,730	170	166	3	191	627
Commercial, business, and law clerks	9,460	11,250	59	67	1	66	266
Conveyance on roads	8,300	10,930	52	65	2	84	235
Total of all occupied	419,210	365,205	2,602	2,186	231	3,473	6,753
Unoccupied	1,191,650	1,305,765	7,398	7,814	9,769	6,527	3,247
Total	1,610,860	1,670,970	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	FEMALES						
Domestic indoor service	107,170(*b*)	64,800(*b*)	665(*b*)	388(*b*)	25	527	1,351
Manufacture of textile fabrics	82,660	59,860	513	358	93	624	900
Workers and dealers in dress (including drapers, linen-drapers, and mercers)	34,410	32,775	213	196	5	226	746
Workers and dealers in paper, prints, books, and stationery	5,230	7,650	32	46	1	61	167
Teachers	5,930	4,010	37	24	...	22	97
Laundry, washing, and other services	2,160	3,265	13	20	1	20	76
Messengers	2,300	3,090	14	19	1	41	49
Total of all occupied	262,190	200,530	1,626	1,200	132	1,710	3,938
Unoccupied (*a*)	1,350,515	1,470,240	8,374	8,800	9,868	8,290	6,062
Total	1,612,705	1,670,770	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

(*a*) Including farmers' relatives recorded as assisting in the work of the farm.

(*b*) The great decline in the numbers, both absolute and relative, of females engaged in domestic indoor service, which the above figures appear to exhibit, is not to be accepted as really representing the facts, since certain classes of females (daughters and relatives) were included in the 1891 census with those engaged in domestic service, but were excluded in 1901. The real decline in this occupation is therefore less than the figures show.

It will be noticed that over 2 per cent. of boys and over 1 per cent. of girls aged between 10 and 13 were reported at the census as following some occupation. Of those aged 13 to 14, the percentages were 34 and 17 respectively. The largest number of both boys and girls in the youngest age-group who were occupied were found in the textile industries. In the next two age-groups, the largest number of boys is classed among messengers and porters, and the largest number of girls is found under domestic indoor service.

Scotland

The proportions of males and females engaged in the chief occupations, per 10,000 total males or females, as the case may be, aged 10 years and upwards, at the censuses of 1891 and 1901, are given as follows [147]:—

Chief Occupations	Males Occupied per 10,000 Males Aged 10 and Upwards		Females Occupied per 10,000 Females Aged 10 and Upwards	
	1891	1901	1891	1901
General or local government	115	116	11	12
Defence of the country	52	49	...	...
Professional	241	245	133	173
Clergymen, priests, ministers	34	32	...	...
Schoolmasters, teachers, professors, lecturers	49	45	81	96
Domestic indoor service	25	19	1,031	803
Charwomen	...	...	36	45
Laundry and washing service	2	3	83	98
Commercial	371	401	31	90
Commercial or business clerks	225	233	27	86
Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	828	915	33	45
Agriculture	1,272	1,068	182	157
Farmers, graziers	329	275	43	44
Sons and male relatives assisting on farm	118	106	...	...
Labourers and farm servants	590	446	138	111
Fishing	196	166	5	1
Coal and shale mine workers	561	646	4	7
Workers in metals, machines, implements (excluding lock, key, and gas fittings makers)	837	938	8	13
Workers in ships and boats	161	208	...	...
Carpenters and joiners	217	250	...	...
Bricklayers, masons, and their labourers	177	238	...	...
Workers in wood and bark	98	112	2	4
Cotton manufacture	22	15	82	69
Flax and linen manufacture	48	33	120	101
Wool and worsted manufacture	98	56	117	87
Hemp, jute, cocoa-fibre, rope, mat, canvas, sail-cloth manufacture	74	79	160	187
Workers and dealers in dress (including drapers, linen-drapers, and mercers)	389	348	517	502
Working and dealing in food	453	462	152	206
Total of all occupied	8,325	8,400	3,400	3,305
Unoccupied or retired	1,675	1,600	6,600	6,695
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

The changes in the proportions of persons engaged in different occupations, as represented in this table, are relative and not absolute. Agriculture, domestic indoor service, fishing, and the textile trades show a marked decline in the relative numbers of persons occupied in them. Under most of the industries and professions an increase is shown. Agriculture accounts for one-eighth of the occupied males, and the "conveyance of men, goods, and messages" for one-ninth. Domestic indoor service accounts for one-quarter of the occupied females, the next largest proportion being found under "workers and dealers in dress, &c."

Ireland

In the following table are given the chief occupations of the people, and the proportions of males or females engaged therein per 10,000 males or females, as the case may be, aged 10 years and upwards, at the time of the last two censuses [147]:—

Chief Occupations	Males Occupied per 10,000 Total Males Aged 10 and Upwards		Females Occupied per 10,000 Total Females Aged 10 and Upwards	
	1891	1901	1891	1901
General or local government	149	173	13	22
Defence of the country	172	159	...	...
Professional	165	174	123	140
Clergymen, priests, ministers	34	37	...	...
Schoolmasters, teachers, professors, lecturers	44	44	68	70
Domestic indoor service	72	51	1,039	917
Charwomen	...	...	29	36
Laundry and washing service	0.6	1.5	64	71
Commercial occupations	151	199	8	25
Commercial or business clerks	86	109	5	19

Chief Occupations	Males Occupied per 10,000 Total Males Aged 10 and Upwards		Females Occupied per 10,000 Total Females Aged 10 and Upwards	
	1891	1901	1891	1901
Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	369	405	3	3
Messengers, porters, or watchmen (not railway or government)	64	66	1.2	0.8
Agriculture	4,566	4,431	478	470
Farmers, graziers	1,913	1,883	360	388
Sons and male relatives assisting on farm	1,168	1,227	...	..
Labourers and farm servants	1,382	1,215	1.15	77
Workers in metals, machines, and implements (excluding lock, key, and gas fittings makers)	156	166	...	...
Carpenters and joiners	130	150	...	...
Bricklayers and their labourers	19	24	...	...
Masons and their labourers	39	38	...	...
Flax and linen manufacture	166	133	307	269
Workers and dealers in dress (including drapers, linen-drapers, and mercers)	252	232	635	629
Working and dealing in food	224	229	63	59
Total of all occupied	7,977	8,032	3,110	3,006
Unoccupied or retired	2,023	1,968	6,890	6,994
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

The above table shows a decline between the two censuses in the proportion of males engaged in defence. Under domestic indoor service a decline is noticeable for both sexes. Agriculture, too, shows a decline, and also the flax and linen industry. It must be borne in mind that these and other changes exhibited in this table are relative and not necessarily absolute. Agriculture is seen to occupy almost half of the total male population aged 10 and upwards, and more than half of the occupied males. Domestic indoor service accounts for about one-third of the occupied females.

The Netherlands

The classification of the population of Holland by occupations, according to the census at the end of 1899, was as follows [35]:—

Occupation	Numbers According to Census of December 31, 1899								
	Aged less than 16 Years		Aged 16 to 60		Aged 60 and Upwards		Total (including those of Unknown Age)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture	25,000	6,800	400,200	62,600	65,500	10,200	490,700	79,600	570,300
Commerce, &c.	5,900	600	126,200	31,600	14,800	7,200	146,900	39,200	186,100
Communications	2,500	50	115,100	8,400	8,300	1,700	125,900	10,150	136,050
Domestic service	200	17,500	6,800	166,300	900	5,800	7,900	189,600	197,500
Construction of buildings	8,900	...	124,200	400	11,300	200	144,400	600	145,000
Clothing and cleaning	2,500	4,100	29,900	47,600	3,700	3,800	36,100	55,500	91,600
Working in metals	5,000	100	32,100	450	2,600	100	39,700	650	40,350
Textile industries	4,200	3,500	28,400	10,700	2,300	400	34,900	14,600	49,500
Foods	9,800	800	94,300	3,800	5,100	500	109,200	5,100	114,300
Others	19,400	2,250	311,600	33,750	30,500	2,500	361,500	38,500	400,000
Total occupied	83,400	35,700	1,268,800	365,600	145,000	32,200	1,497,200	433,500	1,930,700
Total unoccupied	863,200	897,300	102,600	1,052,000	57,600	200,700	1,023,400	2,150,000	3,173,400
Total	946,600	933,000	1,371,400	1,417,600	202,600	232,900	2,520,600	2,583,500	5,104,100

Denmark

The numbers dependent on certain kinds of occupations, &c., in Denmark in 1901, are given as follows [93]:—

Agriculture	950,000	Domestic service, &c.	140,000
Industry	670,000	Public paupers	50,000
Commerce and transport	350,000	Others, including independent	260,000
Fishing	30,000	Total population	2,450,000

Belgium

The distribution of the population of Belgium according to occupations, as given at the censuses of 1890 and 1900, is shown as follows. In these results each person is counted once for each occupation in which he or she was engaged, so that the totals somewhat exaggerate the actual numbers of distinct persons engaged [14].

Groups of Occupations	Numbers in Occupations at Census of					
	1890			1900		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	489,500	159,700	649,200	533,700	163,700	697,400
Public services	114,000	8,900	122,900	114,200	11,300	125,500
Commercial	215,600	111,500	327,100	248,300	136,900	385,200
Other non-industrial occupations	411,600	347,100	758,700	371,000	348,800	719,800
Mining, &c.	130,400	8,900	139,300	166,300	7,000	173,300
Working in metals, &c.	146,500	6,400	153,000	201,100	10,800	211,900
Workers in animal and vegetable textile products	88,100	36,600	124,700	89,400	43,800	133,200
Workers in animal and vegetable foodstuffs	63,100	2,900	66,000	75,800	3,800	79,600
Clothing, &c.	78,700	184,500	263,200	82,500	234,600	317,100
Building, &c.	93,400	600	94,000	131,200	700	131,900
Machine and tool making	22,200	300	22,500	38,000	500	38,500
Other industrial occupations	204,000	14,800	218,800	265,200	21,500	286,700
Total of above	2,057,200	882,200	2,939,400	2,316,700	983,400	3,300,100
Total persons unoccupied	1,151,100	2,199,600	3,350,700	1,201,800	2,420,500	3,622,300

The total agricultural population of Belgium, including members of the families of workers, increased from 1,080,000 in 1846 to 1,200,000 in 1880, and to 1,205,000 in 1895. The total population of the country grew faster than this, however, so that the agricultural part of the community fell from 25 per cent. of the whole in 1846 to 22 per cent. in 1880, and to 19 per cent. in 1895 [14].

France

The distribution of the active population in France according to industries and professions, as given by the census of 1901, is stated as follows [9]:—

Group of Industries or Professions	Active Population		
	Males	Females	Total
Fishing	63,370	4,400	67,770
Agriculture and forestry	5,517,620	2,658,950	8,176,570
Mining and quarrying	261,320	5,030	266,350
Manufactures	3,605,210	2,124,640	5,810,850
Transport, &c.	617,850	212,790	830,640
Commercial	1,132,620	690,000	1,822,620
Liberal professions	226,560	173,280	399,840
Domestic and other personal service	223,860	791,180	1,015,040
Public service (including army, &c.)	1,157,840	139,730	1,297,570
Unspecified	14,320	4,500	18,820
Total	12,910,570	6,804,500	19,715,070

The active population in particular industries was as follows [9]:—

Domestic service	956,200	Leather and skins	337,940
Textiles, cotton	167,180	Wood-working	708,560
,, wool	166,010	Foundries, &c.	252,970
,, silk	135,590	Forges, tool-making, &c.	277,850
,, lace, &c.	113,730	Building	506,090
,, others	309,120	Transport	498,300
Total textiles	891,630	Foods (eatables)	452,590
		Dealers in drinks	252,750
		Restaurants and hotels	282,710
Clothing	897,600	Teaching, &c.	172,440
Linen garments	193,980	Medical profession	127,730

Germany

The German census of occupations classifies the population into (*a*) persons engaged in occupations on which depends their social position, and from which they obtain the whole or the greater part of their earnings and maintenance; (*b*) persons without occupations; and (*c*) dependents on both these classes, even if these dependents engage in occupations, so long as their earnings therein do not form the principal source of their maintenance.

In the following tables, by "actual workers," or bread-winners, is to be understood class (*a*) above, and by "dependents," class (*c*).

The distribution of the population of Germany according to groups of occupations was given as follows by the census of 1907 [204]:—

Group of Occupations	Numbers at Census of June 12, 1907					
	Actual Workers (or Bread-winners) (*a*)			Total Dependent on Occupation (including Workers)		
	Men	Women	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, gardening, forestry, and fishing	5,284,000	4,599,000	9,883,000	8,295,000	9,386,000	17,681,000
Manufactures, including mining and building	9,152,000	2,104,000	11,256,000	14,095,000	12,291,000	26,386,000
Transport and commerce, &c.	2,546,000	932,000	3,478,000	3,954,000	4,324,000	8,278,000
Professions, including defence, &c.	1,450,000	288,000	1,738,000	1,868,000	1,539,000	3,407,000
Others, including those without occupation	1,764,000	2,113,000	3,877,000	2,249,000	3,719,000	5,968,000
Total	20,196,000	10,036,000	30,232,000	30,461,000	31,259,000	61,720,000

(*a*) See remarks preceding table.

The numbers in particular occupations, together with those engaged in 1895, are shown in the next table [12], [204]:—

Occupations	Actual Workers (or Bread-winners)		Total Dependent on Occupation (including Workers)	
	1895	1907	1895	1907
Agriculture, gardening, &c.	8,156,000	9,732,000	18,069,000	17,243,000
Forestry and fishing	137,000	151,000	433,000	438,000
Mining, smelting, &c.	568,000	963,000	1,847,000	2,982,000
Workers in metal	862,000	1,186,000	2,153,000	2,827,000
Textiles	945,000	1,057,000	1,900,000	1,941,000
Wood-working	647,000	788,000	1,689,000	1,989,000
Foodstuffs and refreshments	878,000	1,128,000	2,079,000	2,511,000
Clothing and cleaning	1,513,000	1,692,000	2,974,000	3,104,000
Building, &c.	1,354,000	1,906,000	3,706,000	4,855,000
Commercial	1,205,000	1,740,000	2,940,000	3,724,000
Transport and communications	615,000	1,026,000	2,003,000	3,158,000
Military, civil service, and professions	1,426,000	1,738,000	2,835,000	3,407,000
Others	4,608,000	7,125,000	9,142,000	13,541,000
Total	22,914,000	30,232,000	51,770,000	61,720,000

The percentages of the dependent and of the occupied males and females at the last three censuses of occupations were as follows [158] :—

	Percentages of Males			Percentages of Females		
	1882	1895	1907	1882	1895	1907
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Occupied	60.6	61.1	61.05	18.5	20.0	26.4
Dependents	36.5	34.8	33.65	78.5	75.8	67.9
Independent, &c.	2.9	4.1	5.3	3.0	4.2	5.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The striking feature of this table is the increasing proportion of females engaged in occupations. These proportions do not include females engaged in domestic service and living in the household of their employers. The percentages of these were 5.6, 5.0, and 4.0 respectively, which are included in the percentages of dependents.

The percentages of persons engaged in the chief groups of occupations at the same dates were as follows [158] :—

Group of Occupations	Actual Workers			Total Dependent on Occupations		
	1882	1895	1907	1882	1895	1907
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Agriculture, fishing, &c.	43.4	36.2	32.7	42.5	35.7	28.7
Manufactures, mining, and building	33.7	36.1	37.2	35.5	39.1	42.7
Transport and commerce	8.3	10.2	11.5	10.0	11.5	13.4
Defence and professions	5.4	6.2	5.8	4.9	5.5	5.6
Others, including independent	9.2	11.3	12.8	7.1	8.2	9.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

This table shows that whereas in 1882, 43.4 per cent. of the total number of occupied persons were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, the proportion in 1907 had fallen to 32.7 per cent. The total number of persons dependent on agriculture for a living had fallen from 42.5 per cent. of the total population to 28.7 per cent.

SWITZERLAND

The numbers of persons dependent on certain occupations, and the numbers actually engaged in those occupations, according to the census of December 1, 1900, are given as follows [205] :—

Occupations	Numbers Occupied (Bread-winners)			Total Numbers Dependent on Occupation		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Mining and quarrying	5,450	20	5,470	7,700	4,620	12,320
Agriculture, gardening, &c.	392,970	80,330	473,300	566,680	501,220	1,067,900
Silviculture, hunting, fishing	8,330	20	8,350	12,190	8,490	20,680
Food and tobacco	47,500	11,840	59,350	68,790	61,010	129,800
Clothing	40,910	92,420	132,630	63,660	145,100	208,760
Textile industries	61,170	102,980	164,150	95,240	174,870	270,110
Commerce	59,530	30,520	90,050	88,840	112,170	201,010
Hotels, restaurants, &c.	19,960	30,850	50,810	30,610	53,880	84,490
Transport	57,350	3,730	61,080	90,710	76,570	167,280
Public administration, science, arts, &c.	48,430	24,220	72,650	73,570	96,770	170,340
Building, furnishing, &c.	189,960	9,140	186,100	259,970	166,430	426,400
Metals, machines, and tools	100,910	19,720	120,630	150,860	125,630	275,890
Printing, bookbinding, &c.	13,000	3,140	16,140	17,870	15,170	33,040
Other	27,130	12,510	29,640	27,070	33,250	60,320
Total employed and dependent on industry	1,055,900	414,450	1,470,350	1,553,160	1,575,180	3,128,340
Persons whose occupation, or dependence on occupation, is unknown	...	...	...	73,870	113,240	187,110
Total population	...	...	...	1,627,030	1,688,420	3,315,450

ITALY

The classification of the population of Italy aged 9 years and upwards, according to occupations, as recorded at the census of February 1901, is given as follows [54]:—

Occupations	Numbers Aged 9 and Upwards at Census of 1901		
	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, silviculture, raising of animals, &c.	6,421,000	3,200,000	9,611,000
Fishing and hunting	55,160	300	55,460
Mining, &c.	90,680	980	91,660
Workers in metals, machine construction, &c.	326,080	3,070	329,150
Workers in stone, earth, clay	129,460	5,890	135,350
Building, &c.	558,890	5,910	564,800
Working in wood and straw	343,140	67,800	410,940
Textiles	121,480	661,770	783,250
Clothing and cleaning, &c.	574,670	539,180	1,113,850
Food products	270,430	44,070	314,500
Other industrial occupations	203,560	42,760	246,320
Total industrial occupations	2,527,710	1,370,450	3,898,160
Transport and communications	416,150	7,640	423,790
Trade (wholesale and retail)	375,340	109,280	484,620
Domestic service	81,130	400,950	482,080
Public administration	173,180	5,060	178,240
Instruction	39,560	63,870	103,430
Defence	204,010	...	204,010
Public worship	89,330	40,560	129,890
Others, including independent	837,410	384,130	1,221,540
Supported by charity, prisoners, &c.	80,180	66,680	146,860
Persons maintained at home, &c.	1,160,970	7,194,800	8,355,770
Total	12,541,810	12,844,700	25,386,510

The total population of Italy of all ages at the census of 1901 was 32,475,250, comprising 16,155,130 males and 16,320,120 females [54].

The number of proprietors in Italy, according to the census of 1901, included 1,045,110 owners of land, 823,440 owners of buildings, and 2,241,580 owners of both land and buildings, making a total of 4,110,130 proprietors, of whom 1,512,580 were females [54].

AUSTRIA

The numbers of bread-winners and of dependents enumerated at the Austrian occupation censuses of 1890 and 1900 were [206]:—

	1890	1900
Bread-winners	13,570,000	14,110,000
Dependents—		
Family members	9,870,000	11,560,000
Domestic servants	460,000	480,000
Total	23,900,000	26,150,000

The numbers of bread-winners in the main groups of occupations were [206]:—

Occupations	1890	1900
Agriculture	8,470,000	8,200,000
Manufactures	2,880,000	3,140,000
Trade and commerce	850,000	1,040,000
Official and professional service	1,370,000	1,730,000
Total	13,570,000	14,110,000

The number of female bread-winners remained almost stationary, having been 5,820,000 in 1890, and 5,850,000 in 1900. In the former year 74 per cent., and in the latter 71 per cent., of the women were engaged in agricultural occupations, as against 54 and 50 per cent. respectively of the male bread-winners [206].

HUNGARY

At the census of 1900 there were in the Hungarian Kingdom 19.2 million persons, of whom 8,800,000 were bread-winners, and the remaining 10,400,000 were dependents. The first group contained 2,600,000 women, and the second 7,000,000 women [26].

The bread-winners were occupied as follows [26]:—

Occupations	Number	Per Cent. of Total
Agriculture, forestry, &c.	6,000,000	69
Mining and industry	1,200,000	13
Commerce and traffic	360,000	4
Domestic servants	390,000	4.5
Labourers	300,000	3
Professions	200,000	2.5
Army	130,000	1.5
Others	220,000	2.5
Total	8,800,000	100

The agricultural population comprised 4,200,000 men and 1,800,000 women as bread-winners, and about 7,000,000 persons dependent on them. About 13 million persons, therefore, or 68.4 per cent. of the total Hungarian population, were engaged in the cultivation of the soil [26].

Russian Empire

The numbers of wage-earners in Russia engaged in industries, including agriculture and domestic service, are given as follows on the basis of the general population census of 1897. The geographical distribution of the wage-earners is given thus [207]:—

	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
European Russia	4,608,500	2,199,300	6,807,800	Siberia . .	311,600	91,300	402,900
Poland . .	756,600	422,500	1,179,100	Middle Asia .	241,200	22,900	264,100
Caucasus . .	414,100	83,700	497,800	Total . .	6,332,000	2,819,700	9,151,700

The distribution according to industries is given as follows [207]:—

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Mining—			
Miners	155,020	8,720	163,740
Smelters	40,940	1,700	42,640
Total mining	195,960	10,420	206,380
Manufacturing—			
Textiles	310,440	210,700	530,140
Metal-working	364,720	6,210	370,930
Building	345,720	...	345,720
Clothing	256,890	69,580	326,470
Food products	183,940	10,760	194,700
Wood-working	166,290	6,750	173,040
Minerals	74,470	8,670	83,140
Animal products	71,250	3,020	74,270
Chemical products	45,250	15,850	61,100
Others	193,850	37,210	231,060
Total manufactures . . .	2,012,820	377,750	2,390,570
Transportation—			
Railways	162,780	12,460	175,240
Other, including post, &c.	192,480	1,310	193,790
Total transportation . . .	355,260	13,770	369,030
Commercial—			
Commerce, hotels, liquor, laundry, &c. . . .	212,460	43,130	255,590
Agricultural, &c.—			
Agriculture	1,467,300	665,600	2,132,900
Cattle raising	341,600	70,220	411,820
Forestry, fishing, &c.	160,550	17,350	177,900
Total agricultural . . .	1,969,450	753,170	2,722,620
Common (unskilled) labourers	809,430	285,420	1,094,850
Servants—			
Domestic	268,090	1,288,510	1,556,600
Others	508,510	47,520	556,030
Total servants	776,600	1,336,030	2,112,630
Grand total	6,331,980	2,819,690	9,151,670

Among these wage-earners there were 601,320 children under 15 years of age, namely, 336,010 boys and 265,310 girls. The boys were mainly employed in [207]:—

Cattle raising	92,520
Agriculture	71,220
Clothing industry	40,540
Commerce	18,180
Metal-working	14,480

The girls were mainly employed in [207]:—

Domestic service	154,620
Agriculture	36,710
Cattle raising	30,760
Clothing	17,610

124,000 boys and 113,000 girls (included above) were under 12 years of age. Most of these boys (77,000) were in agricultural industries, and most of the girls (69,000) were servants.

384,000 males and 260,000 females were aged 15 to 16 years, and 735,000 males and 447,000 females were aged 17 to 19.

341,000 males and 147,000 females were aged 60 or over.

Reduced to percentages these numbers become:—

	Males	Females	Total
Percentage aged—			
Under 12 years	2	4	3
12 and under 15	3.5	5.5	4
15 to 16	6	9	7
17 to 19	12	16	13
20 to 59	71	62.5	68
60 and over	5.5	5	5
	100	100	100

Of the female employees 20 to 39 years old, 54 per cent. were married.

United States of America

The distribution of the population (aged 10 and upwards) by groups of occupations, at the time of the last two censuses, is given as follows [3]:—

Occupations	Numbers in 1890			Numbers in 1900		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agricultural	7,887,000	678,900	8,565,900	9,404,400	977,300	10,381,700
Including: Farmers, planters, gardeners, &c.	5,125,300	228,800	5,354,100	5,426,100	310,600	5,736,700
Agricultural labourers	2,557,000	447,100	3,004,100	3,747,700	663,200	4,410,900
Professional	632,600	311,700	944,300	827,900	430,600	1,258,500
Including: Teachers and professors	101,300	246,100	347,400	118,500	327,600	446,100
Physicians and surgeons	100,200	4,600	104,800	124,600	7,400	132,000
Lawyers	89,400	200	89,600	113,500	1,000	114,500
Ministers of religion	87,100	1,100	88,200	108,300	3,400	111,700
Government officials and army and navy officers	77,700	4,900	82,600	78,500	8,100	86,600
Domestic and personal service	2,553,200	1,667,600	4,220,800	3,485,200	2,095,500	5,580,700
Including: Servants and waiters	238,200	1,216,600	1,454,800	277,000	1,283,800	1,560,800
Boarding and lodging-house keepers	11,800	32,600	44,400	11,800	59,500	71,300
Launderers and laundresses	31,800	216,600	248,400	50,700	335,300	386,000
Labourers (unspecified)	1,858,600	54,800	1,913,400	2,505,300	124,000	2,629,300
Trade and transportation	3,097,700	228,400	3,326,100	4,263,600	503,300	4,766,900
Including: Merchants and dealers	665,800	25,500	691,300	798,900	34,300	833,200
Bookkeepers, accountants, clerks, and copyists	624,700	92,000	716,700	725,600	159,400	885,000
Steam railroad employees	460,800	1,400	462,200	580,500	1,700	582,200
Street railway employees	37,400	...	37,400	68,900	...	68,900
Building trades	1,134,800	1,600	1,136,400	1,209,600	2,900	1,212,500
Fishing (including oystermen)	59,900	300	60,200	68,500	500	69,000
Mining and quarrying	386,900	400	387,300	562,400	1,000	563,400
Workers in iron and steel and their products	685,500	4,800	690,300	899,100	6,700	905,800
Boot and shoe makers and repairers	180,900	33,700	214,600	169,400	39,500	208,900
Cotton-mill operatives	80,200	93,000	173,200	125,800	120,600	246,400
Silk-mill operatives	14,200	20,700	34,900	22,000	32,400	54,400
Woollen-mill operatives	47,600	36,500	84,100	42,600	30,600	73,200
Other textile-mill operatives	94,500	79,900	174,400	96,900	96,500	193,400
Dressmakers	800	292,700	293,500	2,100	344,800	346,900
Seamsters and seamstresses	4,000	146,000	150,000	4,800	146,100	150,900
Tailors and tailoresses	123,500	64,500	188,000	160,700	68,900	229,600
Others	1,837,700	253,800	2,091,500	2,408,700	422,200	2,830,900
Total occupied	18,821,000	3,914,500	22,735,500	23,753,700	5,319,400	29,073,100

The chief occupations in which females aged 15 and over were employed at the time of the censuses of 1890 a 1900 are given as follows [3]:—

Occupations	Numbers of Females Aged 15 and Over Engaged as Bread-winners		Increase per Cent. 1890 to 1900
	1890	1900	
Agricultural	595,100	811,700	36.4
Including: Labourers	363,600	497,900	36.9
Farmers, planters, and overseers	226,400	307,800	35.9
Professional	311,200	430,800	38.4
Including: Teachers and lecturers	245,800	327,900	33.4
Domestic and personal service	1,590,200	2,012,000	26.5
Including: Servants and waitresses	1,145,300	1,213,800	6.0
Laundresses	215,100	332,700	54.6
Housekeepers and stewardesses	86,100	147,100	70.9
Nurses and midwives	41,400	109,000	163.3
Trade and transportation	222,600	494,100	122.0
Including: Saleswomen	57,200	146,600	156.4
Clerks and copyists	62,800	83,700	33.3
Stenographers and typewriters	21,200	85,900	305.0
Bookkeepers and accountants	27,600	73,800	167.4
Textile-mill operatives	211,100	250,400	18.6
Including: Cotton-mill operatives	84,200	104,900	24.6
Dressmakers	290,300	342,600	18.0
Seamstresses	143,300	143,300	...
Tailoresses	61,500	65,400	6.3
Milliners	60,700	85,000	40.2
Others	226,100	371,800	64.4
Total	3,712,100	5,007,100	34.9

The civil condition of the above women is given as follows [3]:—

Civil Condition	1890			1900		
	Total Number of Females Aged 15 and Over	Bread-winners		Total Number of Females Aged 15 and Over	Bread-winners	
		Number	Per Cent.		Number	Per Cent.
Single (including "unknown")	6,250,900	2,531,500	40.5	7,614,600	3,309,700	43.5
Married	11,124,800	515,100	4.6	13,842,200	775,900	5.6
Widowed	2,154,600	630,300	29.3	2,721,400	857,900	31.5
Divorced	71,900	35,200	49.0	114,900	63,600	55.3
Total	19,602,200	3,712,100	18.9	24,293,100	5,007,100	20.6

Among married women, 2.3 per cent. of the native whites were occupied in 1890, and 3 per cent. in 1900; 3 per cent. of the foreign-born whites in 1890, and 3.6 per cent. in 1900; 22.7 per cent. of negro married women in 1890, and 26 per cent. in 1900; 8.6 per cent. of Indian and Mongolian married women in 1890, and 16.7 per cent. in 1900. Of the widows, 27 per cent. of the native whites were occupied in 1900; 21 per cent. of the foreign-born whites; 67 per cent. of the negro widows; and 30 per cent. of the Indian and Mongolian widows [3].

The numbers of young persons aged 10 to 15 years employed as bread-winners at the time of the census of 1900 are given as follows [3]:—

Division	Males			Females		
	Total Aged 10 to 15	Number of Bread-winners		Total Aged 10 to 15	Number of Bread-winners	
		In Agricultural Pursuits	In All Occupations		In Agricultural Pursuits	In All Occupations
North Atlantic	1,142,900	33,720	194,940	1,137,100	620	109,400
South Atlantic	748,800	238,550	311,270	731,600	81,740	135,280
North Central	1,689,300	183,640	287,720	1,656,100	3,950	81,800
South Central	1,043,100	387,140	445,510	1,012,100	120,240	153,320
Western	228,300	11,640	24,970	223,900	730	5,980
Total	4,852,400	854,690	1,264,410	4,760,800	207,280	485,780

In the whole of continental United States, 26 per cent. of the total number of boys aged 10 to 15 were bread-winners in 1900, two-thirds of these being engaged in agricultural occupations. Of the total number of girls aged 10 to 15, 10 per cent. were bread-winners, somewhat less than half of whom were found in agricultural occupations [3].

These young persons may be further classified according to their race or nativity as follows [3]:—

Race and Nativity	Males			Females		
	Total Aged 10 to 15	Bread-winners		Total Aged 10 to 15	Bread-winners	
		In Agricultural Pursuits	In All Occupations		In Agricultural Pursuits	In All Occupations
Native white, both parents native	2,805,300	510,500	682,800	2,727,200	54,000	154,700
Native white, one or both parents foreign-born	1,182,900	72,600	200,400	1,177,300	3,600	92,800
Foreign-born white	199,600	10,500	58,200	195,800	900	39,700
Negro, Indian, and Mongolian	664,600	261,100	323,000	660,500	148,800	198,600
Total United States	4,852,400	854,700	1,264,400	4,760,800	207,300	485,800

It is seen that about 50 per cent. of the coloured male children and 30 per cent. of the coloured female children aged 10 to 15 were returned as bread-winners. Among native white children the percentages were 22 for males and 6 for females, and among foreign-born children 29 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

Egypt

The occupations of the people of Egypt, as enumerated at the census of 1907, are given as follows [192]:—

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture	2,335,900	104,200	2,440,100
Industries	360,500	19,900	380,400
Trade and transport	254,700	7,700	262,400
Public service, including army and police	105,600	400	106,000
Professional	135,700	8,300	144,000
Others, including unoccupied	2,474,700	5,479,800	7,954,500
Total	5,667,100	5,620,300	11,287,400

Cape Colony

The distribution of the population among different groups of occupations, according to the census of 1904, is given as follows [27] :—

Occupations, &c.	Numbers Employed (Census 1904)						
	European or White Race		Other than European or White		Total All Races		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	All Persons
Professional	24,610	7,590	4,490	1,620	29,100	9,210	38,310
Domestic	4,630	94,690	12,560	166,890	17,190	261,580	278,770
Commercial	43,650	3,100	22,160	360	65,810	3,460	69,270
Agricultural	72,800	38,370	451,430	446,870	524,230	485,240	1,009,470
Industrial	61,080	6,200	107,720	2,830	168,800	9,030	177,890
Indefinite	2,610	3,420	730	2,540	3,340	5,960	9,300
Unspecified	1,320	690	1,780	1,290	3,100	1,980	5,080
Dependents	107,840	107,140	299,470	307,270	407,310	414,410	821,720
Total population	318,540	261,200	900,400	929,670	1,218,940	1,190,870	2,409,810

The percentages in the different occupations, &c., are given as follows:—

Occupations, &c.	Whites	Coloured	Total	Occupations, &c.	Whites	Coloured	Total
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Professional	5.6	0.3	1.6	Indefinite	1.0	0.2	0.4
Domestic	17.1	9.8	11.5	Unspecified	0.3	0.2	0.2
Commercial	8.1	1.2	2.9	Dependents	37.1	33.2	34.1
Agricultural	19.2	49.1	41.9				
Industrial	11.6	6.0	7.4	Total	100	100	100

India

The distribution of the population of India according to occupations, as returned at the census of 1901, is given as follows [5]:—

Occupation	Total Number Supported by Occupation			Number of Actual Workers in Occupation	
	British India	Native States	Total	Males	Females
Public administration	2,924,000	890,000	3,814,000	1,308,000	71,000
Defence	332,000	64,000	396,000	238,000	455
Service of foreign states	39,000	1,359,000	1,398,000	559,000	31,000
Agriculture	155,678,000	36,014,000	191,692,000	60,827,000	27,521,000
Provision of food, drink, and stimulants	13,649,000	3,109,000	16,758,000	4,796,000	3,331,000
Provision and care of animals	2,803,000	1,174,000	3,977,000	2,199,000	347,000
Personal, household, and sanitary services	8,218,000	2,500,000	10,718,000	3,760,000	1,806,000
Textiles and dress	8,654,000	2,560,000	11,214,000	3,508,000	2,211,000
Commerce	2,716,000	1,482,000	4,198,000	1,381,000	223,000
Transport and storage	3,076,000	452,000	3,528,000	1,484,000	77,000
Learned and artistic professions	3,871,000	1,057,000	4,928,000	1,695,000	327,000
Earthwork and general labour (not agricultural)	12,529,000	5,424,000	17,953,000	5,803,000	4,044,000
Others	17,211,000	6,415,000	23,626,000	8,142,000	3,010,545
Totals	231,700,000	62,500,000	294,200,000	95,700,000	43,000,000

This table shows that 65 per cent. of the total population were dependent on agriculture in 1901. Some 2,000,000 of the persons actually engaged in occupations other than agriculture were returned as partially engaged in agriculture in addition to their main occupation.

Ceylon

The occupations of the people of Ceylon, according to the census of 1901, are given as follows [208]:—

Groups of Occupations	Numbers in 1901		
	Earners	Dependents	Total
Agricultural	1,057,370	1,290,820	2,348,190
Manufacturing	275,580	337,770	613,350
Commercial	57,710	69,040	126,750
Total	1,390,660	1,697,630	3,088,290

The total population of Ceylon in 1901 was 3,565,950.

Australia

The distribution of the population according to occupations, as given in the census of 1901, is stated as follows [15]:—

Principal Occupations	Numbers Occupied (in Thousands)													
	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Commonwealth	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Professional	26.8	14.5	20.4	14.8	9.1	4.5	5.4	3.5	5.1	2.0	3.1	1.9	69.9	41.2
Including— Government, defence, law, &c.	10.8	...	6.7	...	3.8	...	2.0	...	2.0	...	1.3	...	26.6	...
Including— Religious, educational, charitable, &c., work.	16.0	14.4	13.7	14.7	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	43.3	40.8
Domestic offices	20.1	52.7	13.1	53.7	7.8	16.4	3.4	14.5	4.4	6.9	1.5	6.5	50.3	150.7
Including: Domestic service and attendance	11.9	37.1	6.1	38.8	4.7	11.9	2.0	13.3	1.9	3.6	0.8	5.7	27.4	110.4
Commercial	67.1	10.6	64.6	14.4	23.0	3.5	17.1	3.1	10.3	1.5	6.1	1.4	188.2	34.5
Transport and communication	42.8	1.0	30.3	1.2	17.8	0.3	12.6	0.3	10.7	0.3	4.5	0.3	118.7	3.4
Including: Railway services	9.5	0.2	9.3	0.3	5.3	0.2	3.2	...	4.2	...	1.2	...	32.7	0.7
Including: Postal, telegraph, and telephone services	4.4	0.6	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	11.2	2.2
Industrial	122.7	24.0	113.5	32.7	44.1	7.4	34.2	7.0	19.6	2.2	16.5	2.3	350.6	75.6
Including: Workers in metals and other minerals	15.3	...	14.3	...	4.7	...	6.1	...	2.6	...	2.1	...	45.1	...
Including: Workers in textiles, dress materials, &c.	9.4	21.6	10.7	28.5	3.1	6.6	2.5	6.2	1.1	2.0	1.3	2.1	28.1	67.0
Building, railway construction, &c.	36.9	...	27.4	...	9.9	...	8.7	...	5.8	...	3.9	...	92.6	...
Agricultural pursuits	75.9	1.7	78.5	17.4	38.3	2.1	33.0	1.1	8.3	0.3	17.3	2.1	251.3	24.7
Pastoral pursuits	47.2	2.9	23.3	7.5	18.7	1.0	5.9	2.1	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	97.7	14.1
Fishing	1.2	...	0.9	...	2.2	...	0.6	...	1.5	...	0.2	...	16.6	...
Mining and quarrying	38 4	..	31.4	...	16.9	..	6.3	...	19.8	...	5.5	...	118.3	...
Total occupied, including those of indefinite or unspecified occupations	453.4	113.6	392.8	146.1	182.9	36.8	120.6	33.3	85.7	13.6	57.5	16.0	1,292.9	359.4
Total unoccupied	256.6	531.2	210.9	451.3	94.1	184.3	64.1	145.2	27.2	57.6	32.1	66.9	685.0	1,436.5
Total population (excluding aborigines)	710.0	644.8	603.7	597.4	277.0	221.1	184.7	178.5	112.9	71.2	89.6	82.9	1,977.9	1,795.9

Of the total number of persons occupied, the proportions engaged in the various groups of occupations are as follows [15]:—

Occupations	Proportion per 10,000 Occupied						
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	Total Commonwealth
	MALES						
Professional	594	520	501	448	600	534	541
Domestic	445	333	427	288	514	455	388
Commercial	1,488	1,654	1,975	1,423	1,209	1,069	1,455
Transport and communication	945	774	974	1,049	1,263	787	918
Industrial	2,699	2,905	2,442	2,855	2,306	2,865	2,712
Agricultural	1,681	2,014	2,125	2,753	979	3,008	1,944
Pastoral	1,048	595	1,040	413	233	264	756
Fishing	27	23	123	46	135	28	51
Mining and quarrying	844	801	925	525	2,334	951	922
Others	229	381	168	200	427	239	313
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	FEMALES						
Professional	1,279	1,016	1,219	1,046	1,444	1,206	1,147
Domestic	4,638	3,674	4,457	4,363	5,096	4,046	4,193
Commercial	930	987	958	926	1,120	875	960
Transport and communication	92	82	93	78	188	206	95
Industrial	2,112	2,240	2,013	2,095	1,624	1,422	2,102
Agricultural	153	1,190	565	344	210	1,296	687
Pastoral	254	518	272	633	144	227	393
Others	542	293	423	515	174	722	423
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

New Zealand

The census of 1906 gave the following results as to the occupations of the people of New Zealand [148]:—

Occupations, &c.	Numbers at Census of 1906		
	Males	Females	Total
Professional	16,580	10,520	27,100
Domestic	9,590	30,210	39,800
Including: House servants	940	19,270	20,210
Commercial	43,340	8,630	51,970
Transport and communication	27,640	750	28,390
Industrial	105,770	18,490	124,260
Including: Dress manufacturers	6,580	14,800	21,380
Foods, drinks, &c.	8,680	470	9,150
Workers in metals	7,060	20	7,080
Building	22,060	30	22,090
Making and repairing roads, railways, bridges, &c.	9,620	...	9,620
Agricultural	67,830	1,720	69,550
Pastoral	25,670	1,730	27,400
Mines, quarries, &c.	15,960	10	15,970
Forestry, &c.	3,330	...	3,330
Others	8,130	3,180	11,310
Total bread-winners	323,840	75,240	399,080
Dependents	146,950	342,310	489,260
Unspecified	220	10	230
Total population	471,010	417,560	888,570

41,480 males and 2330 females were returned as employers; 46,940 males and 7930 females as independent workers; and 8190 males and 1370 females as unemployed [148].

OIL

See article on *Petroleum* (infra).

OLD AGE PENSIONS

See article on *Pensions* (infra).

P

PARLIAMENT

In a large number of states members of the parliament or legislature receive payment, and in addition are also accorded privileges in respect to railway travelling, or are paid allowances for travelling expenses.

Payment of members is generally subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, actual attendance in the legislative chambers being usually required.

The following table shows the rates of payment of members of parliament in European countries and in the United States. The information was collected in the year 1906 [210]:—

State	Rate of Payment of Members of Parliament (*a*)	State	Rate of Payment of Members of Parliament (*a*)
Austria (Lower House)	16s. 8d. per day	Greece	£72 per ordinary session.
Hungary (Chamber of Deputies)	£200 per annum and £66 for house rent	Netherlands (Second Chamber)	£166 per annum
Bavaria (Lower House)	10s. per day	,, (First Chamber) (*b*)	16s. 8d. per day
Würtemberg (Lower House; and Upper House on application)	About 9s. 6d. per day	Norway (Storthing)	13s. per day
Belgium (Lower House)	£160 per annum	Roumania (both Chambers)	16s. per day
Bulgaria	16s. per day	Russia (Duma)	21s. per day
Denmark	11s. per day for six months of session, and then 6s. 8d. per additional day	,, (Upper House)	52s. 9d. per day
		Servia (Skuptchina)	12s. per day
		Sweden (Second Chamber)	£66 per ordinary session, and 11s. per day during extraordinary session
France (both Houses)	£360 per annum		
Germany (Reichstag)	£150 per annum	Switzerland (National Council)	16s. per day
Prussia (Lower House)	15s. per day	United States (both Houses)	£1000 per annum

(*a*) Rates stated as "per day" are generally payable only during the parliamentary sessions.
(*b*) Excepting the members of the First Chamber resident in The Hague.

Members of the legislature receive no payment in the United Kingdom, Italy, or Spain. In Portugal payment is made only to deputies from colonial constituencies, who receive £20 per month while the chamber is sitting, and £10 per month when it is not sitting.

See also article on *Electors* (supra).

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS

United Kingdom

The numbers of patents, designs, and trade marks applied for and registered in the United Kingdom in recent years have been as follows [211]:—

Year	Patents		Designs		Trade Marks	
	Applied for	Sealed (*a*)	Applied for	Registered	Applied for	Registered
1898	27,650	14,063	20,049	18,830	9,767	3,437
1899	25,800	14,160	19,495	18,470	8,927	3,777
1900	23,924	13,170	16,952	16,282	7,937	3,223
1901	26,788	13,062	16,934	16,217	8,775	3,246
1902	28,972	13,764	17,825	17,106	8,899	3,377
1903	28,854	15,718	21,104	20,426	9,467	3,748
1904	29,702	15,089	23,531	22,604	9,972	3,842
1905	27,577	14,786	23,938	23,138	10,521	4,261
1906	30,030	14,707	22,001	21,212	11,414	4,731
1907	28,915	16,272	24,928	24,039	10,796	6,255
1908	28,598	16,284	24,907	24,389	10,645	5,965

(*a*) The numbers of patents sealed are those actually sealed within each year, and not the numbers sealed in respect of the applications made in each year.

France

The numbers of patents, trade marks, designs, and patterns granted or deposited in France in recent years are given as follows [9]:—

Year	Patents Granted	Trade Marks Deposited			Designs and Patterns Deposited
		Native	Foreign	Total	
1897	10,965	9,333	763	10,096	73,964
1898	10,904	9,414	765	10,179	70,187
1899	11,189	8,910	794	9,704	58,432
1900	10,997	8,398	727	9,125	52,015
1901	10,707	9,588	784	10,372	51,629
1902	10,700	10,759	1,038	11,797	58,982
1903	11,043	11,972	914	12,886	63,307
1904	11,145	12,772	802	13,574	64,187
1905	11,463	12,241	1,163	13,404	51,200
1906	11,874	12,828	1,100	13,928	52,423
1907	12,680	12,248	1,365	13,613	56,238

The average annual number of patents over a series of years has been [9]:—

	Average Annual Number		Average Annual Number
1873-77	4,850	1893-97	9,370
1878-82	6,210	1898-1902	10,900
1883-87	7,000	1903-7	11,640
1888-92	7,780		

Germany

The numbers of patents, &c., notified, and the numbers registered in Germany in recent years, are given as follows [11], [12]:—

Year	Patents		Trade Marks		Patterns, &c.	
	Applied for	Granted	Applied for	Registered	Applied for	Registered
1897	18,347	5,440	10,477	7,052	21,329	18,570
1898	20,321	5,570	10,638	6,716	23,199	21,310
1899	21,080	7,430	9,761	6,448	21,831	19,700
1900	21,925	8,784	9,727	5,581	21,432	18,220
1901	25,165	10,598	9,924	5,104	24,082	20,700
1902	27,565	10,610	11,168	5,155	27,483	24,102
1903	28,313	9,964	12,482	8,307	29,259	24,548
1904	28,360	9,189	15,297	9,867	30,819	26,001
1905	30,085	9,600	16,564	8,663	32,153	26,589
1906	33,822	13,430	17,872	9,479	34,653	28,255
1907	36,763	13,250	18,615	10,299	37,442	30,657

United States of America

The numbers of patents applied for and issued, and the number of trade marks, &c., issued in the United States in recent years, are given as follows [3]:—

Year	Patents		Trade Marks Registered	Labels and Prints Registered	Year	Patents		Trade Marks Registered	Labels and Prints Registered
	Applied for	Issued (a)				Applied for	Issued (a)		
1897	47,905	23,794	1,671	30	1903	50,213	31,699	2,186	1,260
1898	35,842	22,267	1,238	235	1904	52,143	30,934	2,158	1,411
1899	41,443	25,527	1,649	611	1905	54,971	30,399	4,490	1,189
1900	41,980	26,499	1,721	830	1906	56,482	31,965	10,598	1,365
1901	46,449	27,373	1,928	1,037	1907	57,679	36,620	7,878	982
1902	49,641	27,886	2,006	925					

(a) Includes designs and reissues. The designs averaged 1813 per year during 1897 to 1901, and 572 per year during 1902 to 1907. The reissues averaged 76 per year during the former period and 129 per year during the latter.

Japan

The numbers of applications for, and registrations of, patents, trade marks, and designs in Japan in recent years are given as follows [55]:—

Year	Patents		Trade Marks		Designs	
	Applied for	Letters Patent Granted	Applied for	Registered	Applied for	Registered
1901	2,397	606	2,608	1,418	514	141
1902	3,095	871	3,529	1,883	931	252
1903	3,253	1,024	3,743	2,116	1,181	362
1904	2,618	1,253	3,105	1,865	1,378	562
1905	2,897	1,654	3,815	2,492	1,562	765
1906	4,105	1,594	5,467	3,128	1,407	614
1907	4,731	1,989	5,957	3,508	1,502	751

The term of exclusive use of a design is ten years; of a trade mark, the term is twenty years; and of a patent, fifteen years [55].

In 1905 a law came into force permitting the registration of "utility models" respecting the form, structure, or fitting of any industrial article. In 1905 there were 2011 applications, and 985 registrations of such models; in 1906, 7018 applications and 3157 registrations; and in 1907, 10,715 applications and 3577 registrations. The term of exclusive use is three years [55].

PAUPERISM

United Kingdom

The total numbers of paupers, excluding casual paupers, relieved in the United Kingdom on one day in summer and one day in winter in recent years were as follows [22]:—

Year	Number of Paupers Relieved (excluding Casual Paupers)							
	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland		United Kingdom	
	January 1	July 1	January 14 or 15	September 14 or 15	End of First Week in January	End of First Week in July	Summer's Day	Winter's Day
1897	824,360	782,030	100,690	98,010	98,330	96,030	1,023,380	976,070
1898	823,350	833,420	101,250	97,820	99,740	127,410	1,024,340	1,058,650
1899	807,730	768,300	101,310	97,440	102,160	99,410	1,011,200	965,150
1900	797,630	753,470	99,760	97,430	103,250	97,490	1,000,640	948,390
1901	789,690	769,680	100,630	98,700	100,500	97,310	990,820	965,690
1902	811,450	787,380	102,320	100,090	102,070	98,730	1,015,840	986,200
1903	833,000	797,600	104,500	102,310	102,610	97,630	1,040,110	997,540
1904	853,490	825,620	106,670	105,270	101,150	96,290	1,061,310	1,027,180
1905	914,740	854,860	110,490	107,860	102,400	112,520	1,127,630	1,075,240
1906	909,920	852,780	111,200	107,100	103,300	97,730	1,124,420	1,057,610
1907	905,880	856,870	111,150	106,320	102,900	97,740	1,119,930	1,060,930
1908	911,590	871,900	111,480	111,540	102,530	110,300	1,125,600	1,093,740

The amount expended on the relief of the poor in the United Kingdom in recent years was as follows [22]:—

Year	Amount Expended on Poor Relief, &c.			
	England and Wales (*a*)	Scotland (*b*)	Ireland (*c*)	United Kingdom (*d*)
	£	£	£	£
1897–8	10,800,000	1,090,000	1,100,000	13,000,000
1898–9	11,300,000	1,120,000	1,190,000	14,000,000
1899–1900	11,600,000	1,110,000	1,290,000	14,000,000
1900–1	11,500,000 (*a*)	1,160,000	1,170,000	14,000,000
1901–2	12,300,000	1,190,000	1,220,000	15,000,000
1902–3	12,800,000	1,240,000	1,170,000	15,000,000
1903–4	13,400,000	1,300,000	1,220,000	16,000,000
1904–5	13,900,000	1,400,000	1,250,000	16,000,000
1905–6	14,000,000	1,410,000	1,300,000	17,000,000
1906–7	14,000,000	1,420,000	1,290,000	17,000,000
1907–8	14,300,000	1,480,000	1,310,000	17,000,000

(*a*) The expenditure given for England and Wales is for the years ended Lady Day. For the year 1900–1 and subsequent years, expenditure by the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District on their fever and small-pox hospitals and ambulance service is not included in the amounts given in this table.

(*b*) The expenditure given for Scotland is in respect of years ended May 15. It includes expenditure on buildings, election expenses paid to county and burgh authorities under Poor Law Acts, and also interest and repayment of loans.

(*c*) The expenditure given for Ireland is for the years ended Lady Day, and covers the amount expended in relief and management of the poor, and expenditure under the Medical Charities, Vaccination, Dispensary, and Superannuation Acts.

(*d*) The total expenditure for the United Kingdom is given only in millions sterling, since the amounts given under England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland relate to slightly different years, and do not all include the same things.

Detailed statistics for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately are given in the following tables.

England and Wales

The numbers of paupers relieved in England and Wales on January 1 and July 1 in recent years were as follows [212], [246]:—

Year	Paupers (excluding Insane and Casual Paupers)				Casual Paupers (*a*)		Total Net Number (including Insane) (*b*)	
	Indoor		Outdoor					
	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1	January 1	July 1
1898	290,910	280,620	532,080	561,380	13,560	9,360	836,910	842,780
1899	290,370	277,480	514,340	496,910	13,370	8,960	821,100	777,260
1900	293,370	274,530	503,520	483,570	9,840	7,780	807,470	761,250
1901	298,100	281,780	495,430	490,900	11,660	8,410	801,350	778,080
1902	299,280	289,890	504,100	497,850	13,180	10,720	824,630	798,090
1903	297,320	295,560	514,210	499,090	14,480	8,630	847,480	806,230
1904	296,480	296,130	523,340	515,170	15,630	10,840	869,130	836,460
1905	298,320	294,880	570,610	532,780	17,520	14,920	939,270	869,780
1906	344,560	315,710	557,500	527,800	16,820	13,020	926,740	865,790
1907	348,950	322,480	547,100	523,880	14,960	11,410	920,840	858,280
1908	352,620	330,670	547,020	528,810	17,080	10,110	928,670	882,010

(*a*) These numbers are the total numbers of casual paupers returned as relieved on the dates given. They therefore include duplicate entries of paupers who were relieved in more than one union in one day. The total number relieved on the *night* of January 1, 1908, was 10,440, and on the night of July 1, 1908, 6850, which are probably nearer the true numbers relieved than the numbers 17,080 and 10,110 respectively, given above.

(*b*) These numbers exclude double entries of persons who received both indoor and outdoor relief on the same day.

The mean numbers of persons relieved, in cycles of years, are shown as follows [72]:—

Cycle	Mean Number of Persons Relieved	Mean Annual Rate per 1000 of Estimated Population
1871–2 to 1879–80 (9 years)	747,940	31.2
1880–1 to 1887–8 (8 ,,)	711,630	26.6
1888–9 to 1895–6 (8 ,,)	694,090	23.8
1896–7 to 1905–6 (10 ,,)	718,440	22.2
Year 1906–7	769,160	22.3
Year 1907–8	772,350	22.1

The mean annual rates of expenditure per pauper during the same periods were as follows [72]:—

	£	s.	d.
1871–2 to 1879–80	9	11	8½
1880–1 to 1887–8	10	12	0½
1888–9 to 1895–6	11	14	4¼
1896–7 to 1905–6	14	13	10½

The mean annual expenditure per pauper in the last period is seen to have been about 50 per cent. greater than in the first period.

The mean of the numbers of ordinarily able-bodied adult paupers, excluding casual paupers, relieved on the 1st July and the 1st of the following January, was as follows in recent years [212]:—

Year ended Lady Day	Mean Numbers (*a*) of Ordinarily Able-bodied Paupers (excluding Casuals)			
	Indoor	Outdoor	Total	Rate per **1000** of Estimated Population
1898	35,880	64,560	100,440	3.2
1899	35,600	71,740	107,340	3.4
1900	34,390	59,270	93,660	3.0
1901	33,580	57,550	91,130	2.8
1902	35,100	59,590	94,690	2.9
1903	37,560	61,390	98,950	3.0
1904	39,990	62,510	102,500	3.1
1905	43,990	72,380	116,370	3.4
1906	46,550	70,040	116,590	3.4
1907	45,380	66,120	111,500	3.2
1908	46,140	65,040	111,180	3.2

(*a*) See sentence preceding table for definition of mean number.

The numbers of casual paupers relieved in London are given as follows [212]:—

Year	Total Number of Admissions to London Casual Wards during the Year	Average Number of Casual Paupers Relieved in London Wards on each Friday Night of the Year
1897	181,730	1,045
1898	183,140	1,064
1899	174,360	1,009
1900	159,240	916
1901	165,340	969
1902	171,150	985
1903	183,350	1,089
1904	189,000	1,133
1905	189,430	1,168
1906	196,460	1,190
1907	196,470	1,122

The daily fluctuation of casual paupers is shown in the next table, which gives the number of casual paupers admitted in the casual wards of London in certain weeks in 1907 [212]:—

Day of Week	Casual Paupers Admitted in London Wards				
	In the Week ended				Total for Four Weeks
	March **30**, **1907**	June **29**, **1907**	September **28**, **1907**	December **7**, **1907**	
Sunday night	326	275	363	341	1,305
Monday night	494	432	544	507	1,977
Tuesday night	707	613	733	775	2,828
Wednesday night	520	469	563	537	2,089
Thursday night	537	580	667	715	2,499
Friday night	650	399	525	558	2,132
Saturday night	554	492	672	628	2,346
Total	3,788	3,260	4,067	4,061	15,176

A special investigation in 1906–7 showed that the total number of persons (excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses, and also casual paupers) who directly or indirectly received poor relief in England and Wales during the year ended September 30, 1907, was 1,709,436, or 4.9 per cent. of the estimated population in the middle of the year 1907. This number is classified as follows [213]:—

Classes	Numbers Relieved during Year ended September **30**, **1907**				
	Men	Women	Children Under **16**	Total	
				Number	Per Cent.
Families—					
Heads of families	214,009	91,649	...	305,658	17.9
Dependents	...	174,357	515,979	690,336	40.4
Persons relieved singly	312,440	352,667	48,335	713,442	41.7
Total	526,449	618,673	564,314	1,709,436	100.0
Per cent.	31	36	33	100	...

In arriving at the numbers in this table, the following rules were adopted [213]:—

(*a*) Where outdoor relief was given to the head of a family, the wife (if any) and any dependent children were counted as paupers, along with the person relieved.

(*b*) In the case of indoor relief to heads of families, only the persons actually receiving such relief were counted as paupers.

(*c*) In the case where indoor or outdoor relief was "given to, or specially for, a member of a family other than the head of the family, the head of the family and the wife or child directly relieved were alone to be included" as paupers.

A classification according to the civic character of the poor law unions is given in the following table [213]:—

Groups of Unions	Families Relieved		Persons Relieved Singly	Total	
	Heads of Families	Dependents		Number	Per Cent. of Estimated Population, 1907
Unions in London . . .	62,548	134,858	141,850	339,256	7
Unions outside London—					
Wholly urban . . .	78,501	187,153	179,932	445,586	5
Partly urban and partly rural	152,146	342,834	362,332	857,312	4
Wholly rural . . .	12,463	25,491	29,328	67,282	5
Total outside London .	243,110	555,478	571,592	1,370,180	4·5
Grand total . . .	305,658	690,336	713,442	1,709,436	5

The numbers who received different kinds of relief were as follows [213]:—

Groups of Unions	Indoor Relief Only	Outdoor Relief Only		Indoor and Outdoor at Different Times	Total
		Medical Relief Only	Total		
Unions in London . . .	149,635	41,146	166,333	23,288	339,256
Unions outside London—					
Wholly urban . . .	142,562	56,817	282,577	20,447	445,586
Wholly rural . . .	12,561	11,357	53,328	1,393	67,282
Mixed urban and rural .	197,994	106,702	633,269	26,049	857,312
Total . . .	502,752	216,022	1,135,507	71,177	1,709,436
Per cent. . .	30	13	66	4	100

The following table shows the number of times the persons received separate grants of relief, and the aggregate length of the periods of relief. A mere change in the method of relief, *e.g.* from outdoor to indoor, or a continuation of relief originally granted for a certain period, was not counted as a separate grant of relief unless there was a distinct break in the continuity of the recipient's chargeability [213]:—

Aggregate Length of Periods of Relief	Number of Persons Granted Relief						
	Once	Twice	Three Times	Four Times	More than Four Times	Total	
						Number	Per Cent.
Not exceeding 1 week	198,009	5,025	663	155	57	203,909	11·9
Over 1 but not exceeding 4 weeks . .	268,660	45,100	9,564	2,413	790	326,527	19·1
,, 4 ,, ,, 13 ,, . .	185,429	54,989	20,666	8,653	8,027	277,764	16·3
,, 13 ,, ,, 26 ,, . .	108,837	25,800	10,705	5,406	7,357	158,105	9·2
,, 26 but less than the year . . .	137,535	39,664	12,523	5,415	9,314	204,451	12·0
The whole year	536,359	1,063	303	321	634	538,680	31·5
Total . . .	1,434,829	171,641	54,424	22,363	26,179	1,709,436	100
Per cent. . .	83·9	10·0	3·2	1·3	1·6	100	...

From this table it is seen that about 44 per cent. of the persons relieved were chargeable for an aggregate period of six months and upwards; 9 per cent. for an aggregate period of from three to six months; 16 per cent. for an aggregate period of from one to three months; and 31 per cent. for a period of one month or less.

A classification according to the character of the poor law unions is shown as follows [213]:—

Aggregate Length of Periods of Relief	Persons Relieved during 1906–7 in				
	Unions in London	Unions Outside London			Total All Unions
		Urban	Rural	Mixed	
Not exceeding 1 week	47,397	65,729	4,889	85,894	203,909
Over 1 but not exceeding 4 weeks . .	80,297	94,362	10,356	141,512	326,527
,, 4 ,, ,, 13 ,, . .	68,766	78,034	9,108	121,850	277,764
,, 13 ,, ,, 26 ,, . .	29,103	42,671	5,949	80,382	158,105
,, 26 but less than the year . . .	36,859	52,437	8,130	107,025	204,451
The whole year	76,834	112,353	28,850	320,643	538,680
Total . . .	339,256	445,586	67,282	857,312	1,709,436

Persons whose aggregate period of relief was over six months made up 33 per cent. of the total number relieved in London unions; 37 per cent. of those in wholly urban unions; 55 per cent. of those in wholly rural unions; and 50 per cent. of those in mixed urban and rural unions.

Of the total number relieved in London, 76 per cent. received separate grants of relief once, and 13 per cent. twice, during the year. In urban unions, 81 per cent. received separate grants once, and 12 per cent. twice; in rural unions, 90 per cent. received grants once, and 7 per cent. twice [213].

A census of the paupers relieved on March 31, 1906, showed their age-distribution to be as follows [72]:—

Age-group	Persons Relieved (excluding Lunatics in Asylums, &c., and Casuals), March 31, 1906		Per 1000 of Estimated Population at same Ages
	Number	Per Cent. of Total	
Under 5 years	51,767	6.3	13.6
5 and under 15 years	179,854	22.0	26.0
15 ,, 25 ,,	29,583	2.8	3.3
25 ,, 35 ,,	38,189	4.7	6.6
35 ,, 45 ,,	58,401	7.2	13.3
45 ,, 55 ,,	56,252	6.9	17.9
55 ,, 65 ,,	91,530	11.2	43.3
65 ,, 75 ,,	183,125	22.4	163.0
75 ,, 85 ,,	117,231	14.3	275.9
85 years and upwards	18,080	2.2	353.1
All ages	817,012	100	23.6

After age 15 there is an increase in the numbers relieved in each age-group down to the age-group 65–75, with the exception of age-group 45–55. In this group the decrease was found to be wholly amongst women, and chiefly amongst able-bodied widows, who, it would seem, then again became self-supporting after a period of public assistance.

The principal items of poor law expenditure in England and Wales in the three years ended Lady Day 1887, 1897, and 1907, were as follows [6]:—

Items of Poor Law Expenditure	1886–7		1896–7		1906–7	
	Amount (000 omitted)	Per Cent.	Amount (000 omitted)	Per Cent.	Amount (000 omitted)	Per Cent.
In-maintenance	£1,778	22	£2,257	21.5	£3,397	24
Out-relief	2,528	31	2,680	26	3,203	22
Maintenance of lunatics	1,160	14	1,642	16	2,359	17
Salaries, &c., of officers and servants	1,313	16	1,782	17	2,504	17.5
Loan charges, principal and interest	567	7	793	7.5	1,224	8.5
Other expenses	830	10	1,278	12	1,560	11
Total	£8,176	100	£10,432	100	£14,247	100
Amount per head of population [212]	s. d. 5 11	...	s. d. 6 9	...	s. d. 8 6	...

The expenditure on poor relief in London and the rest of England and Wales in recent years is shown as follows [212]:—

Year ended Lady Day	Expenditure on Poor Relief (a)		
	London	Rest of England and Wales	Total for England and Wales
1898	£3,237,600	£7,590,700	£10,828,300
1899	3,446,100	7,840,800	11,286,900
1900	3,594,800	7,972,800	11,567,600
1901 (a)	3,200,300	8,348,600	11,548,900
1902	3,414,700	8,846,500	12,261,200
1903	3,594,000	9,254,300	12,848,300
1904	3,764,600	9,658,400	13,423,000
1905	3,866,700	9,985,200	13,851,900
1906	3,865,000	10,170,900	14,035,900
1907	3,754,300	10,202,900	13,957,200

(a) The expenditure shown for 1900–1 and later years is exclusive of the expenditure of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District exclusively for their fever and small-pox hospitals and ambulance service.

The average annual cost of poor relief per head of population, and per £ of rateable value, has varied as follows [118]:—

Cycle	Average Annual Cost	
	Per Head of Population	Per £ of Rateable Value
	s. d.	s. d.
1870–9	6 5¾	1 3¾
1880–9	6 0¾	1 1½
1890–9	6 3¾	1 2
1900–7	7 9	1 4

The amount of outstanding loans raised for poor relief purposes was, at Lady Day 1907, £5,400,000 in London, and £7,900,000 in the rest of England and Wales, giving a total of £13,300,000 [212].

SCOTLAND

The total number of persons (excluding lunatics) who directly or indirectly received poor relief in Scotland during the year ended May 15, 1907, was 147,660, equal to about 311 per 10,000 of the total population of the country. These may be classified as follows [214]:—

Classes	Numbers Relieved during the Year ended May 15, 1907				
	Men	Women	Children (Aged 14 and Under)	Total	
				Number	Per Cent.
Families—					
Heads of families	8,055	12,901	...	20,956	14
Dependents	850	8,506	48,231	57,587	39
Persons relieved singly	25,924	34,892	8,301	69,117	47
Total	34,829	56,299	56,532	147,660	100
Per cent.	24	38	38	100	...

The kind of relief given is shown as follows [214]:—

Kind of Relief	Men	Women	Children	Total	
				Number	Per Cent.
Indoor only	20,107	11,584	5,677	37,368	25
Outdoor only	13,746	43,621	49,516	106,883	73
Both in- and out-door	976	1,094	1,339	3,409	2
Total	34,829	56,299	56,532	147,660	100

The number of times persons received grants of relief during the year 1906–7, and the aggregate length of the periods of relief, are given as follows [214]:—

Aggregate Length of Periods of Relief	Number of Persons Granted Relief						
	Once	Twice	Three Times	Four Times	More than Four Times	Total	
						Number	Per Cent.
Not exceeding 1 week	9,789	265	32	9	1	10,096	7
Over 1 but not exceeding 4 weeks	13,511	1,388	242	74	33	15,248	10
" 4 " " 13 "	16,208	2,664	746	262	298	20,178	14
" 13 " " 26 "	11,639	1,889	672	258	431	14,889	10
" 26 " " 39 "	7,825	1,137	417	195	357	9,941	7
" 39 but less than 1 year	6,755	1,533	392	197	284	9,161	6
The whole year	67,757	333	40	11	6	68,147	46
Total	133,494	9,209	2,541	1,006	1,410	147,660	100
Per cent.	90	6	2	1	1	100	...

The age-distribution of the persons relieved was as follows [214]:—

Age	Males	Females	Total	Per Cent. of Total		Age	Males	Females	Total	Per Cent. of Total	
Under 3 years	3,487	3,500	6,987	4.7	38.2	45 and under 55 years	5,627	7,002	12,629	8.5	17.7
3 and under 14 years	24,953	24,592	49,545	33.5		55 " 60 "	2,737	2,942	5,679	3.8	
14 " 16 "	1,756	1,470	3,226	2.2	22.1	60 " 65 "	3,392	4,534	7,926	5.4	
16 " 20 "	836	932	1,768	1.2		65 " 75 "	6,564	12,006	18,570	12.6	22.0
20 " 25 "	990	1,522	2,512	1.7		75 and upwards	4,100	9,735	13,835	9.4	
25 " 35 "	3,499	6,478	9,977	6.8							
35 " 45 "	5,328	9,678	15,006	10.2		Total	63,269	84,391	147,660	100	100

Ireland

The total number of persons (excluding tramp night lodgers) who directly or indirectly received poor relief in Ireland during the year ended March 31, 1908, was 219,220. These are classified as follows [215]:—

Classes	Numbers Relieved during Year ended March 31, 1908				
	Men	Women	Children	Total	
				Number	Per Cent.
Families—					
Heads of families	10,683	10,457	...	21,140	10
Dependents	...	10,211	44,072	54,283	25
Persons relieved singly	61,793	64,021	17,983	143,797	65
Total	72,476	84,689	62,055	219,220	100
Per cent.	33	39	28	100	...

The kind of relief given is shown as follows [215]:—

Kind of Relief	Men	Women	Children	Total	
				Number	Per Cent.
Indoor only	53,877	42,400	24,600	120,877	55
Outdoor only	16,763	40,596	36,669	94,028	43
Both in- and out-door	1,836	1,693	786	4,315	2
Total	72,476	84,689	62,055	219,220	100

The number of times persons received grants of relief during the year 1907–8, and the aggregate length of the periods of relief, are given as follows [215]:—

Aggregate Length of Periods of Relief	Number of Persons Granted Relief						
	Once	Twice	Three Times	Four Times	More than Four Times	Total	
						Number	Per Cent.
Not exceeding 1 week	27,205	826	237	63	71	28,402	13
Over 1 but not exceeding 4 weeks	40,257	3,878	748	299	321	45,503	21
,, 4 ,, ,, 13 ,,	29,816	5,540	1,567	622	1,014	38,559	18
,, 13 ,, ,, 26 ,,	12,968	3,356	1,271	592	939	19,126	8
,, 26 ,, ,, 39 ,,	7,078	2,174	873	445	704	11,274	5
,, 39 but less than 1 year	7,378	4,236	1,323	456	669	14,062	7
The whole year	62,132	114	25	4	19	62,294	28
Total	186,834	20,124	6,044	2,481	3,737	219,220	100
Per cent.	85	9	3	1	2	100	...

France

The numbers of *Bureaux de Bienfaisance* in France, their main function to-day being the distribution of outdoor relief and collection of funds for this purpose, have increased as follows [73]:—

Year	Number of Bureaux	Number per 100,000 of Population
1833	6,275	19
1853	11,406	33
1871	12,867	36
1892	15,227	37
1906	16,451	42

The numbers of persons relieved, and amount of relief afforded, are shown as follows [73]:—

Year	Number Relieved	Total Amount of Relief	Amount per Head
		£	s. d.
1833	700,870	290,000	8 3
1853	1,020,710	490,000	9 8
1871	1,347,390	910,000	13 5
1892	1,723,960	1,300,000	15 0
1906 [9]	1,320,150	1,870,000	28 4

The average annual receipts and expenditure of these bureaux have been as follows [73]:—

Period	Average Annual Receipts				Total Average Annual Expenses
	From Property and Capital	Communal Subventions	Others	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£
1833–42	270,000	...	190,000	460,000	400,000
1853–61	280,000	200,000	360,000	840,000	690,000
1871–80	500,000	310,000	440,000	1,250,000	1,110,000
1891–92	660,000	500,000	530,000	1,690,000	1,580,000
1900–5	660,000	590,000	580,000	1,830,000	1,610,000

Since 1893 medical relief has been given free to poor persons in sickness. The mean annual numbers receiving such medical assistance, and the average annual expenditure, were [9], [73]:—

Period	Annual Averages	
	Persons Assisted	Expenses
		£
1897–9	735,140	570,000
1900–2	850,210	730,000
1903–5	921,920	780,000
1906	925,540	840,000

The receipts and expenses in 1906 were as follows [73]:—

Receipts—	
From Communes	£380,000
,, Departments	160,000
,, State	80,000
,, Hospitals, &c.	70,000
,, Bureaux de Bienfaisance	90,000
Other receipts	60,000
Total	£840,000
Expenses—	
For home relief	£420,000
,, hospital treatment	360,000
Other expenses	60,000
Total	£840,000

Poor or destitute children are also publicly assisted in France. At the end of 1900 there were 153,700 children receiving assistance, and at the end of 1906 there were 204,900 children. The expenditure in 1900 was £1,130,000; and in 1906, £1,430,000. Of those receiving assistance in 1906, 2700 were in hospitals, &c.; 120,860 were maintained in the country or towns; and 81,360 assisted at home [9].

Besides the institutions considered above, there are institutions for the old and incurable, for beggars, crèches for infants, &c. The numbers of the institutions, and of the persons assisted or confined in them in 1900 and 1906, are shown as follows [9]:—

	1900	1906
Number of institutions—		
Public	186	173
Private	620	628
Persons assisted or confined in them	278,900	664,000

United States of America

The numbers of paupers enumerated in almshouses in the United States in June 1890 and December 1903 are given as follows [3]:—

Division	Paupers Enumerated in Almshouses		Number per 100,000 of Population	
	June 1890	December 1903	1890	1903
North Atlantic	31,140	33,280	179	149
South Atlantic	8,100	8,300	91	75
North Central	25,620	27,740	115	100
South Central	5,050	6,460	46	43
Western	3,140	5,990	104	135
Total	73,050	81,770	117	101

New York State had 10,270 paupers in almshouses in 1890 and 10,790 in 1903; Pennsylvania, 8650 and 9050 respectively; Ohio, 7400 and 8170 respectively; Illinois, 5400 and 5640 respectively; Massachusetts, 4730 and 5930 respectively; and California, 2600 and 4140 respectively [3].

The numbers of inmates of charitable institutions of all kinds, except institutions for the insane, in 1908, are given as follows [107]:—

Division	Inmates of Charitable (other than Insane) Institutions			
	Foreign-born Inmates		Native-born Inmates	Total
	Aliens	Naturalised		
North Atlantic	13,500	18,750	98,750	131,000
South Atlantic	410	1,110	23,940	25,460
North Central	3,660	15,770	72,890	92,320
South Central	400	1,440	23,300	25,140
Western	1,560	3,370	9,450	14,380
Total	19,530	40,440	228,330	288,300

New York State contained 58,560 of the persons shown in this table; Pennsylvania, 39,580; Ohio, 25,260; Illinois, 18,080; Massachusetts, 11,340; Indiana, 11,020; and California, 8050 [107].

An investigation into the work of the associated charities in Washington, D.C., during the year 1905, showed the "immediate" causes of applications for assistance to be as follows [216]:—

Immediate Causes of Application for Help	Families who Received Aid in 1905					
	Whites	Negroes	Total	Per Cent. of Total		
				Whites	Negroes	Both Races
Sickness	170	355	525	37.6	48.6	44.4
Lack of employment	196	201	397	43.4	27.4	33.6
"Insufficiency of earnings"	26	55	81	5.8	7.5	6.8
Accident	17	38	55	3.8	5.2	4.6
Old age	9	40	49	2.0	5.4	4.1
Incarceration	6	7	13	1.3	1.0	1.1
Desertion	5	7	12	1.1	1.0	1.0
Intemperance	12	...	12	2.6	...	1.0
Neglect by natural supporters	4	7	11	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other causes	7	21	28	1.5	2.9	2.4
Total	452	731	1,183	100	100	100
Persons in families	1,860	2,505	4,365	...	...	...

In the case of 854 of these families, comprising 3254 persons, contributing causes of distress were ascertained, namely [216]:—

Causes of Distress	Families			Per Cent. of Total
	White	Negro	Total	
Sickness	90	146	236	27.7
Old age	36	76	112	13.1
Desertion	26	61	87	10.2
Severe weather	22	57	79	9.0
Intemperance	50	17	67	7.9
Shiftlessness	37	18	55	6.5
Insufficient earnings	15	37	52	6.1
Lack of employment	12	29	41	4.8
Others	38	87	125	14.7
Total	326	528	854	100

In the case of 768 families, comprising 3014 persons, persistent causes of distress were discovered, the principal being sickness (147 cases), sickness and other causes (38 cases), old age (101 cases), shiftlessness (82 cases), desertion (63 cases), intemperance (55 cases), lack of employment (50 cases), lack of employment and sickness (46 cases), and insufficient wages (49 cases).

As direct causes of distress, shiftlessness, intemperance, desertion, and licentiousness accounted for about 5 per cent. of the cases; as contributory causes, about 25 per cent.; and as underlying causes of prolonged distress, about 30 per cent. [216].

PAWNBROKERS

France

Statistics of the *monts-de-piété* of France are given as follows [73]:—

	Annual Averages	
	1871–80	1901–5
Number of articles pledged	2,983,990	2,649,190
Amount advanced	£2,030,000	£2,820,000
Amount paid on release of articles	£1,850,000	£2,540,000
Number of forfeited articles sold	256,810	279,070
Receipts from sales	£230,000	£320,000

In 1906 the amount advanced to borrowers was £2,920,000 on 2,452,480 articles. The redemptions amounted to £2,620,000, and renewals to £1,630,000 [9].

The following table shows the average percentage of articles pledged, pledges redeemed, and pledges renewed during each month of the year [73]:—

Month	Monthly Percentages (Average of 1901–5)		
	Articles Pledged	Pledges Redeemed	Pledges Renewed
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
January	9.0	8.4	8.8
February	7.5	7.9	8.1
March	7.9	8.3	8.4
April	9.1	8.4	8.4
May	8.5	9.1	8.2
June	8.1	8.2	8.3
July	9.6	8.3	8.9
August	8.1	7.5	8.0
September	7.7	7.7	7.8
October	9.1	8.5	8.6
November	7.6	8.2	8.3
December	7.8	9.5	8.2
Total	100	100	100

The maximum percentages of pledges at three-monthly intervals, namely, January, April, July, and October, are noteworthy.

BELGIUM

The number of articles pledged at *monts-de-piété*, the amounts advanced thereon, and the pledges redeemed in 1890, 1900, and 1906, are shown approximately as follows [14]:—

	1890	1900	1906
Articles pledged or renewed	950,000	890,000	820,000
Amount advanced on articles	£450,000	£480,000	£520,000
Articles redeemed	910,000	840,000	780,000
Amount repaid	£450,000	£480,000	£520,000

The number and amount of pledges in 1906 were distributed thus [14]:—

Amount of Pledge	Number of Articles
Less than 4s.	348,400
From 4s. to 8s.	210,500
,, 8s. ,, £2	209,200
,, £2 ,, £4	32,300
,, £4 ,, £20	17,500
£20 and upwards	1,900
	819,800

THE NETHERLANDS

Statistics of communal *monts-de-piété* in Holland in 1890, 1900, and 1906 are shown as follows [35]:—

	1890	1900	1906
Number of *monts-de-piété*	25	19	17
Number of articles on which advances were made	2,440,000	2,220,000	1,930,000
Amount advanced	£570,000	£560,000	£590,000

PENSIONS

UNITED KINGDOM

By an Act of Parliament passed in August 1908 (The Old Age Pensions Act, 1908), old age pensions were established in the United Kingdom for persons fulfilling the following conditions [217]:—

(1) The applicant must not be less than 70 years of age.

(2) He or she must have been a British subject for twenty years immediately preceding receipt of pension, and have resided in the United Kingdom during that period, subject to certain conditions as to temporary residence abroad.

(3) The applicant's means must not exceed £31, 10s. per year.

Certain disqualifications were imposed, connected with poor relief, lunacy, conviction for offences, habitual laziness, &c.

The rates of pension payable were fixed as follows [217]:—

Where yearly means of pensioner—	Weekly Rate of Pension
Do not exceed £21	5s.
Exceed £21 but not £23, 12s. 6d.	4s.
Exceed £23, 12s. 6d. but not £26, 5s.	3s.
,, £26, 5s. but not £28, 17s. 6d.	2s.
,, £28, 17s. 6d. but not £31, 10s.	1s.

The numbers of pensions granted up to the end of December 1908, and falling payable on January 1, at which date the Act came into force, were as follows [219]:—

Rate of Pension	Number of Pensions Granted up to December 31, 1908				
	England (except Monmouth)	Wales and Monmouth	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
5 shillings	297,332	19,691	60,787	161,578	539,388
4 ,,	15,178	864	1,443	3,101	20,586
3 ,,	14,830	805	1,488	3,131	20,254
2 ,,	7,185	362	656	1,628	9,831
1 ,,	4,423	234	395	927	5,979
Total	338,948	21,956	64,769	170,365	596,038

The total cost of the pension scheme is estimated to be about £9,000,000 per annum [219].

The number of pensions granted up to the end of January 1909, and the number of claims under consideration on January 31, were [218]:—

Country	Pensions Granted	Claims Under Consideration
England and Wales	370,660	29,280
Scotland	66,120	4,930
Ireland	177,180	31,550
United Kingdom	613,960	65,760

The numbers of pensioners, under different authorities, in the United Kingdom, with the amounts paid in pensions in or about the year 1906, are given as follows [220]:—

Authority Granting Pensions	Number of Pensioners	Approximate Annual Amount of Pensions	Average Annual Pension
		£	£
Army	103,540	3,489,000	34
Navy	45,820	2,297,600	50
Civil service	22,450	2,116,700	94
Local authorities and police—			
England and Wales (police and others)	24,240 (About 17,000 police)	1,352,800	56 (£62 for police in London)
Scotland (police only)	660	30,500	46
Ireland (police)	7,550	416,000	55
Ireland (others)	730	31,500	43
School authorities—			
England and Wales (school teachers)	3,350	92,300	28
Scotland (school teachers)	460 (*a*)	12,000	26
Ireland (school teachers)	2,020	67,000	33
Trade unions (70), United Kingdom	13,380	256,800	19
Pension and almshouse charities—			
England and Wales	25,000 (estimated)	370,000 (estimated)	15

(*a*) Exclusive of teachers pensioned by School Boards out of local rates.

Many civil servants do not begin to receive pensions until after their sixtieth birthday. The London police retire at an average age of 46 or 47, and enjoy their pensions on the average for about 17 years. Of pensioned poor law officers in England and Wales in 1906, somewhat more than half were aged 65 and upwards; in Ireland, the average age was 59. Among trade union members, it is probable that superannuation does not take place in most cases until after the sixtieth birthday. The majority of the pensions under local charities are probably awarded to persons well over 60 years of age [220].

The following table gives further details respecting pensions or superannuation allowances granted by various local authorities in England and Wales during the year ended March 31, 1906 [220]:—

Class of Local Authority	Number of Persons in Receipt of Pensions	Amount Expended in respect of Pensions in the Year 1905-6	Average Amount of Pension
		£	£
County Councils (65) (*a*)	6,798	355,784	52
Councils of County Boroughs (65)	4,286	245,683	57
Councils of Non-County Boroughs (78)	579	30,001	52
Visiting Committees of Lunatic Asylums (27)	232	13,588	58
Commissioners of Metropolitan Police	7,646	450,394	59
Metropolitan Borough Councils (27)	470	22,119	47
City of London Corporation	932	59,518	64
Boards of Guardians (577)	2,737	134,210	49
Managers of Poor Law Sick Asylum and School Districts (8)	91	3,971	44
Managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District	153	6,877	45
Metropolitan Water Board	320	30,663	96
Total	24,244	1,352,808	56

(*a*) The numbers in brackets in the above table, after the names of the authorities, are the numbers of such authorities which paid pensions or superannuation allowances during the year 1905–6.

The following table exhibits, for a number of trade unions, the age at which members qualify for superannuation, and the pensions payable [220]:—

Name of Trade Union	Qualifying Age and other Conditions for Superannuation Benefit	Number of Years' Membership necessary to qualify	Pension per Week Payable
		Years	Shillings
Operative Bricklayers' Society	Age 55, and incapacity to earn more than two-thirds wages customary in locality	15–20	5
		20–30	7
		30 and upwards	9
London Society of Compositors	Incapacity, through old age or infirmity, to earn 15s. per week	20	5
		25	6
	Total incapacity to follow trade, whatever the age	20	6
		25	7
		30	8
		35	10
	Age 60, and partial incapacity	35	10
Steam-engine Makers' Society	Age 55, and incapacity through old age to work at any branch of the trade	30	7
		34	8
		37	9
		40	10
		45	11
Society of Operative Stonemasons	Incapacity to follow own trade	20	5
		25	6
		30	7
		35	8
		40	9
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	Age 50, and not earning, through incapacity, more than half wages in own trade	18	7
		25	8
Amalgamated Society of Engineers	Age 55, and incapacity, through old age or infirmity, to earn ordinary wages	25	7
		30	8
		35	9
		40	10

The Steam-engine Makers' Society, the Society of Operative Stonemasons, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, do not permit their members to engage in any branch of their respective trades while in receipt of pensions [220].

FRANCE

The number and amount of civil and military pensions, including pensions to widows and orphans, charged to the Treasury in France in certain years, are given as follows [9]:—

On January 1	Number of Pensioners	Pensions
1851	79,860	£1,540,000
1861	130,310	3,170,000
1871	130,100	3,330,000
1881	173,050	4,840,000
1891	220,570	7,290,000
1901	231,660	8,440,000
1908	259,700	9,970,000

The allocation of the pensions in 1908 was as follows [9]:—

	Number	Amount
		£
Civil pensions—		
Public instruction	30,120	1,130,000
Finance	34,700	1,400,000
Post and telegraphs	20,100	560,000
Other civil services	17,950	720,000
Total civil pensions	102,870	3,810,000
Military pensions—		
War	114,040	4,510,000
Marine	42,790	1,650,000
Grand total	259,700	9,970,000

Included in these figures are 83,900 pensions to widows and orphans amounting to £1,920,000 [9].

In the following table are given statistics relating to seamen's old age insurance in France. Most of the revenue of this insurance is obtained from—

(*a*) Deductions from the wages of seamen, generally at the rate of about 3 per cent., and amounting in the total to about £76,000 per year;

(*b*) Dividends on investments belonging to the insurance fund; and

(*c*) An annual subvention from the Government, amounting to about £440,000 a year [10].

Year	Number of Pensioners during Year			Total Amount of Pensions Paid			Average Annual Value of Pension					
	Seamen	Widows and Orphans	Total	Seamen	Widows and Orphans	Total	Seamen			Widows and Orphans		Total
				£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1881	21,657	11,609	33,266	226,164	55,059	281,223	10	8	10	4 14 10		8 9 1
1886	24,534	13,282	37,816	327,824	90,878	418,162	13	6	10	6 16 10		11 1 2
1891	26,697	14,822	41,519	380,871	120,291	501,162	14	5	4	8 2 4		12 1 5
1896	28,353	16,883	45,236	426,116	150,533	576,649	15	0	7	8 18 4		12 14 11
1901	29,371	18,482	47,853	446,724	174,549	621,273	15	4	2	9 8 11		12 19 8
1905	30,200	19,262	49,462	454,051	185,357	639,408	15	0	8	9 12 6		12 18 7

Germany

Old Age and Infirmity Insurance

Germany is the only country in which this insurance covers all classes of workers above 16 years of age, including domestic servants, and also commercial clerks, teachers, and tutors, whose salaries do not exceed £100 a year. Voluntary insurance under the same scheme is also allowed to certain other persons with salaries of less than £150 a year, and subject to an age limit of 40 years. In other countries special classes of workers are alone dealt with. In Germany the infirmity benefits fall due when the insured worker is rendered unable to earn a livelihood (which is taken as one-third the wages of a local able-bodied workman in the insured person's trade), providing he has paid into the fund for 200 weeks. The pension for incapacity usually starts after 26 weeks on sick pay. The old age pensions become payable on completion of 70 years of age, providing the applicant has paid his contribution for 1200 weeks [10], [169], [170], [221]. The workers are divided into five classes, according to wages, namely [221]:—

Class I. Wages up to £17, 10s.
Class II. Wages from £17, 10s. to £27, 10s.
Class III. Wages from £27, 10s. to £42, 10s.
Class IV. Wages from £42, 10s. to £57, 10s.
Class V. Wages over £57, 10s.

The premiums are paid for every week of employment, and vary in amount with the class. In Class I. the weekly premium paid by the employee is 0.84d.; in Class II., 1.2d.; in Class III., 1.44d.; in Class IV., 1.8d.; and in Class V., 2.16d. The employers pay a share equal to these premiums of the workers [221].

The minimum and maximum pensions payable are as follows [10]:—

Class	Infirmity Pensions (*a*)				Old Age Pensions (*a*)		
	Minimum			Maximum		Minimum	
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
I.	3	0	0	9 5 0		3 0 0	
II.	3	10	0	13 10 0		4 10 0	
III.	4	0	0	16 10 0		6 0 0	
IV.	4	10	0	19 10 0		7 10 0	
V.	5	0	0	22 10 0		9 0 0	

(*a*) To all of these pensions the State adds a sum of £2, 10s.

The numbers of persons on the pension lists at the beginning of certain years are shown as follows [7], [11], [221]:—

Beginning of Year	Number of Persons on Pension Lists			
	Invalidity (Permanent)	Sickness (Provisional Invalidity)	Old Age	Total
1891 (*a*)	31	...	132,926	132,957
1900	324,319	6,677	195,123	526,119
1901	405,337	5,118	188,472	598,927
1902	486,945	8,700	179,450	675,095
1903	574,842	12,146	168,550	755,538
1904	663,140	14,186	156,618	833,944
1905	734,955	16,976	145,466	897,397
1906	780,761	20,141	134,100	935,002
1907	814,575	22,099	125,603	962,277
1908 [7]	841,992	20,079	116,887	978,958

(*a*) The old age pension scheme came into force on January 1, 1891, and the numbers given above for this year are the numbers of persons who received pensions during the course of the year.

During the period 1891 to 1906, the aggregate numbers of persons who received pensions were as follows [12]:—

Invalidity pensions	1,403,800
Sickness ,,	67,000
Old age ,,	448,580
Total	1,919,380

During that period the aggregate numbers of contributions to the insurance fund that were returned were [12]:—

On account of marriage	1,510,070
,, accident	4,270
,, death	328,170
Total	1,842,510

The number of persons insured under the old age and invalidity scheme was estimated to be, in 1906, about 14,143,000, comprising 9,362,000 men and 4,781,000 women [12]. In 1895 the number of insured persons was 11,813,000 [11].

The ordinary income and expenditure of, and amount of property belonging to, the old age and invalidity insurance funds were as follows in the years stated [11], [12]:—

(Mark taken as 11.8d.)

Income and Expenditure, &c.	Amounts in			
	1891	1896	1901	1906
	£	£	£	£
Ordinary income—				
Contributions by employers	2,310,000	2,680,000	3,310,000	4,180,000
,, insured	2,310,000	2,680,000	3,310,000	4,180,000
State grant	300,000	950,000	1,670,000	2,400,000
Interest, &c.	40,000	780,000	1,520,000	2,190,000
Total ordinary income	4,960,000	7,090,000	9,810,000	12,950,000
Ordinary expenditure—				
Invalidity pensions	6	1,030,000	3,200,000	5,940,000
Sickness ,,	...	...	60,000	180,000
Old age ,,	750,000	1,340,000	1,210,000	900,000
Other benefits	18	150,000	710,000	1,140,000
Total benefits	750,024	2,520,000	5,180,000	8,160,000
Management	190,000	330,000	530,000	800,000
Total ordinary expenditure	940,024	2,850,000	5,710,000	8,960,000
Value of property at end of year	4,010,000	24,550,000	45,680,000	64,830,000

In 1907 the receipts of the insurance offices amounted to £11,000,000, exclusive of the state grant of £2,400,000. Employers' and workpeople's contributions amounted to £4,300,000 for each class. The total expenditure was £6,800,000 (that on pensions being £4,800,000), excluding the state grant. The cost of administration was £800,000. The accumulated funds at the end of the year amounted to £68,000,000 [7].

The average amount of pension granted to persons has increased steadily as follows [12]:—

Year	Average Amount of Pension Granted per Person		
	Invalidity	Old Age	Sickness
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	5 12 0	6 2 0	...
1896	6 4 0	6 11 0	...
1901	7 4 0	7 8 0	7 5 0 (a)
1906	8 0 0	7 18 0	8 1 0
1907 [7]	8 3 0	7 19 0	8 4 0

(a) Year 1900.

The aggregate income and expenditure under the old age and infirmity insurance scheme during the period 1891 to 1906 were as follows [12]:—

	Aggregate Amounts 1891 to 1906
	£
Ordinary income—	
Contributions by employers	48,930,000
,, insured	48,930,000
State grants	21,410,000
Interest, &c.	18,120,000
Total ordinary income	137,390,000
Ordinary expenditure—	
Invalidity pensions	38,700,000
Old-age ,,	18,400,000
Sickness ,,	760,000
Other benefits	7,440,000
Total benefits	65,300,000
Management	7,290,000
Total ordinary expenditure	72,590,000
Accumulated funds at end of 1906	64,800,000

New Zealand

New Zealand passed an "Old Age Pensions Act" in 1898. Several amendments have since been made to it. At present the maximum pension is £26 a year (=10s. a week), and the qualifying age is 65. For every pound sterling of income over £34 per annum, or for every £10 (net) worth of property, which an applicant for pension may already possess, £1 is deducted from the maximum amount of pension, except that £150 worth of property is allowed without reduction in pension if the applicant permanently resides on any part of his property. No single person is eligible for a pension whose income exceeds £60 a year, nor a married couple if their joint income exceeds £90 a year. Apart from this restriction, no difference is made between married and single persons. There are other conditions respecting character and good conduct, and length of residence in the colony, which must be fulfilled before a pension can be secured. Each pension is granted for twelve months only, and a fresh application is necessary for renewal [221].

The liability of the State for pensions on March 31 in each year since the Act came into force, and the number of pensioners, are given as follows [221], [222]:—

At March 31	Liability of State for Pensions	Number of Pensioners	Average Annual Amount of Pension
	£		£ s. d.
1899	127,319	7,443	17 2 0
1900	193,718	11,285	17 3 0
1901	211,965	12,405	17 2 0
1902	217,192	12,776	17 0 0
1903	211,594	12,481	16 19 0
1904	200,915	11,926	16 17 0
1905	199,081	11,770	16 18 0
1906 (a)	313,018	12,582	24 17 0
1907	326,084	13,257	24 12 0
1908[222]	333,340	13,569	24 11 0

(a) The large increase in the liability for pensions, and in the average amount of pension in 1906, is due to an Amendment Act passed in 1905. Under the original Act the maximum pension obtainable was £18 a year; the amending Act of 1905 raised this maximum to £26, and in 1906 maximum pensions of £18 were payable for five months and of £26 for the remaining seven months.

The following table shows the European population at the end of each year since the passing of the Old Age Pensions Act, and the total cost and cost per head on account of pensions and of outdoor poor relief [222]:—

Year ended March 31	Estimated European Population at End of Year	Old Age Pensions		Outdoor Poor Relief	
		Gross Payments	Cost per Head of Population	Annual Cost	Cost per Head of Population
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1899 (3 months only)	746,680	3,124	0 1	50,850	1 4¼
1900	758,620	157,342	4 1	41,790	1 1¼
1901	779,720	197,292	5 1	42,181	1 1
1902	789,990	207,468	5 3	38,934	0 11¾
1903	814,840	210,140	5 2	43,421	1 0¾
1904	838,950	203,164	4 10	42,618	1 0¼
1905	864,970	195,475	4 6	40,799	0 11¼
1906 (a)	889,970	254,367	5 8	39,547	0 10¾
1907	913,870	314,184	6 10	36,532	0 9¾
1908	937,590	325,199	6 11	34,698	0 8¾

(a) Previous to 1906, and for five months in 1906, the maximum pension payable was £18; for seven months in 1906, and afterwards, the maximum pension was £26.

The numbers of the European population eligible for pensions by age and residence, and the numbers and proportions of actual pensioners in each year from 1902, are given as follows [222]:—

At March 31	European Population Eligible by Age and Residence	European Pensioners	
		Number	Percentage of Number Eligible
1902 (estimated)	27,990	11,721	41
1903 ,,	29,380	11,589	39
1904 ,,	30,890	11,197	36
1905 ,,	32,010	11,138	35
1906 (census year)	37,370	11,915	31
1907 (estimated)	38,610	12,597	32
1908 ,,	39,340	12,912	32

From this table it is seen that although the numbers of pensioners have increased absolutely, they have not increased relatively to the population eligible for pensions so far as regards the age and residence qualifications.

The average amount of property held by each pensioner in 1908, after deducting mortgages, was £34, 13s., and the average amount of income earned per pensioner was £8 [222].

Australia

Old age pension schemes have been in force since 1901 in Victoria (January 1901) and New South Wales (August 1901) [15].

In Victoria, persons who may claim pensions must be (with certain exceptions) 65 years of age; must be resident in the state, and have resided there for twenty years prior to application for pension; and must be of good character. The maximum rate of pension in Victoria is 8s. per week, and diminishes by 1s. per week for every shilling earned over 2s. per week, and by 6d. per week for every £10 of property (excluding furniture and personal effects up to £25 in value). The maximum income a pensioner may have is therefore, including his pension, £26 per annum, or 10s. per week. The maximum amount of property he may possess is £159 [15].

In New South Wales, the age limit, with exceptions, is also 65. Residence in the state is required for 25 years previous to application for pension, and the applicant must be of good moral character. The maximum pension payable is 10s. per week, or if husband and wife are living together, 7s. 6d. This pension diminishes by £1 per year for every £1 of income above £26 (or above £19, 10s. in the case of husband and wife living together), and by £1 for every £15 of property. The maximum income, including pension, that a pensioner may receive is therefore £52 per annum, or £1 per week, and the maximum amount of property £389 [15].

The number of persons in receipt of old age pensions at the end of the year, and the amount paid in pensions during the year, are given as follows [15]:—

Year	Victoria		New South Wales	
	Pensioners at End of Year	Amount Paid in Pensions during Year	Pensioners at End of Year	Amount Paid in Pensions during Year
		£		£
1900–1	16,275	129,340	...	...
1901–2	14,570	292,430	13,957	436,180
1902–3	12,417	215,970	22,182	524,970
1903–4	11,609	205,180	20,905	508,130
1904–5	11,209	200,460	20,438	496,300
1905–6	10,999	189,130	21,402	489,100
1906–7	10,832	187,730	21,465	494,230

During 1906–7, the average pension paid amounted to £23, 1s. 2d., or 8s. 10½d. per week, in New South Wales; and to £17, 6s. 7d., or 6s. 8d. per week, in Victoria [15].

The cost of administration of the schemes has averaged about £20,000 per annum in New South Wales, and about £1900 per annum in Victoria [15].

United States of America

The annual expenditure of the United States federal government on pensions has increased as follows [3]:—

Year ended June 30	Number of Pensioners	Amount of Pension
		£
1861	8,640	210,000
1871	207,500	7,100,000
1881	268,830	10,300,000
1891	676,160	25,600,000
1901	997,740	28,700,000
1907	967,370	28,700,000

See also article on *Insurance*, for insurance against accidents, &c.

PETROLEUM

The production of crude petroleum in certain countries in 1903 and 1907 was as follows [75]:—

Country	Production of Crude Petroleum	
	1903	1907
	Imp. Gals.	Imp. Gals.
United States . .	3,514,700,000	5,811,000,000
Russian Empire .	2,954,600,000	2,164,800,000 (*a*)
Roumania . . .	105,700,000	310,800,000
Austria . . .	169,500,000	283,700,000
Java and Sumatra .	132,100,000	145,000,000
British India . .	87,900,000	152,000,000
Japan	42,300,000	69,700,000
Canada	17,000,000	27,600,000
Germany	15,600,000	26,500,000

(*a*) Production of Baku and Groznyi oil-fields only.

See also article on *Mining*.

POLICE

United Kingdom

The strength of the police forces in the United Kingdom in certain years is given approximately as follows [22]:—

Country	Strength of Police Forces in			
	1897	1902	1907	1908
England and Wales .	40,200	43,200	46,800	47,300
Scotland . . .	4,800	5,100	5,500	5,600
Ireland . . .	12,900	12,300	11,200	11,500
Total . .	57,900	60,600	63,500	64,400

The numbers for Scotland are the authorised numbers.

India

The total sanctioned strength and the total cost of the civil police of India in certain years are given as follows [5]:—

Year	Total Sanctioned Strength	Cost of Police	
		Total	Of which Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues
		£	£
1897	122,900	2,050,000	1,910,000
1900	127,400	2,180,000	1,960,000
1903	132,100	2,220,000	2,000,000
1906	154,900	2,660,000	2,530,000

British South Africa

The total strength of the police forces in South Africa in 1907 is given as follows [29]:—

Colony or Administration	Total of all Ranks December 31, 1907		
	European or White	Coloured	Total
Cape Colony . .	2,945	399	3,344 (*a*)
Natal (*b*) . . .	1,006	1,214	2,220
Transvaal (*c*) . .	3,115	1,345	4,460
Orange River Colony .	797	311	1,108
Swaziland . .	25	144	169
Southern Rhodesia .	443	532	975
Bechuanaland Protectorate . .	58	165	223
Basutoland . . .	20	269	289
Total . . .	8,409	4,379	12,788

(*a*) Includes Cape Mounted Police, numbering 1122 whites and 143 coloured men; and Cape Mounted Rifles, numbering 612 whites and 77 coloured men.

(*b*) Exclusive of Gaols Department and Local Board Police.

(*c*) Numbers given are for June 30, 1907.

POPULATION

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See also articles on *Births*, *Deaths*, *Emigration*, *Marriage*, and *Vital Statistics*.

An estimate of the population of the great divisions of the world, together with the density per square mile, is given as follows [9]:—

Division	Area in Sq. Miles	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Europe	3,800,000	420,000,000	110
Asia	16,100,000	850,000,000	53
Africa	11,500,000	130,000,000	11
America	16,400,000	160,000,000	10
Oceania	4,200,000	50,000,000	12
The World	52,000,000	1,610,000,000	31

The total population of the principal countries, as given by the last census in each case, together with the density of the population per square mile, is set out in the following table [1]:—

Country	Date of Census	Population	Density per Square Mile
United Kingdom	April 1, 1901	41,458,720	341.6
Denmark	February 1, 1906	2,588,920	172.0
Norway	December 3, 1900	2,240,030	18.1
Sweden	,, 31, 1900	5,136,440	29.7
Finland [12]	December 31, 1900 / January 12, 1901	2,712,600	18.8
Poland	January 28, 1897 / February 9, 1897	9,401,100	192.5
Russia-in-Europe	,, 9, 1897	93,467,740	50.3
Russia-in-Asia including Siberia	,, 9, 1897	22,738,300	3.6
Austria	,, 9, 1897	5,736,720	1.2
Hungary	December 31, 1900	26,150,710	225.8
Switzerland	,, 31, 1900	19,254,560	153.6
	,, 1, 1900	3,315,440	214.3

Country	Date of Census	Population	Density per Square Mile
German Empire	December 1, 1905	60,641,280	290.4
Prussia	,, 1, 1905	37,293,320	277.1
Bavaria	,, 1, 1905	6,524,370	222.8
Saxony	,, 1, 1905	4,508,600	779.1
Würtemberg	,, 1, 1905	2,302,180	305.7
Baden	,, 1, 1905	2,010,730	345.7
Holland	,, 31, 1899	5,104,140	406.4
Belgium	,, 31, 1900	6,693,550	588.7
France	March 4, 1906	39,252,250	189.6
Spain	December 31, 1900	18,607,690	95.5
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira)	,, 1, 1900	5,016,270	146.4
Italy	February 10, 1901	32,475,250	293.5
Greece [228]	October 27, 1907	2,631,950	105.2
Bulgaria	December 31, 1905	4,035,650	108.5
Servia	December 31, 1905 / January 13, 1906	2,688,750	144.2
Roumania	December 1, 1899	5,956,690	117.5
Turkish Empire (in Europe and Asia) [9]	Estimate	23,000,000	32
Egypt Proper	April 29, 1907	11,272,000	868.9
United States (including Alaska and Hawaii)	June, 1900	76,303,390	21.4
Canada [12]	April 4, 1901	5,371,315	1.4
Cuba	October 16, 1899	1,572,800	35.7
Mexico	,, 28, 1900	13,606,890	17.7
Costa Rica	December 31, 1903	322,620	14.0
Brazil	,, 31, 1900	17,371,000	5.3
Venezuela [12]	1904 (estimate)	2,590,000	4.3
Peru	1897 ,,	4,610,000	6.6
Chile	November 28, 1895	2,712,150	9.3
Uruguay	1900	940,000	13.0
Argentine Republic	June 30, 1905	5,106,380	4.6
British India and Native States [12]	March 1, 1901	294,400,000	166.6
Japan Proper	Dec. 31, 1903 (*a*)	46,732,140	316.9
China [12]	Estimate	426,300,000	97
Australian Commonwealth [15]	March 31, 1901	3,773,800 (*b*)	1.3
New Zealand [148]	April 29, 1906	888,580 (*c*)	8.5

(*a*) No census has yet been taken in Japan. The population quoted for 1903 is taken from the Civil Registers.
(*b*) Exclusive of Aborigines.
(*c*) Exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 47,731.

The above figures cannot of course be compared with one another except in a few cases, since the dates of the several censuses do not synchronise. Where two dates are given for the census, the upper is to be understood as the date according to the old style of reckoning, and the lower as the date according to the new style.

The density of the population is seen to be greatest in Saxony and Egypt, and lowest in Scandinavia, Finland, Russia, American countries, Australia, and New Zealand. Little stress, however, can be laid on these figures for comparative purposes, in view of the great diversity that prevails from country to country in physical, economic, and other conditions.

The following table gives the estimated number of inhabitants in the principal countries in the year 1907, and so enables a comparison of population to be made [1], [28]:—

Country	Estimated Population 1907	Country	Estimated Population 1907
Argentine Republic	5,500,000	Netherlands	5,700,000
Austria	28,000,000	New Zealand	950,000
Hungary	20,500,000	Norway	2,400,000
Australian Commonwealth	4,200,000	Portugal	5,300,000
Belgium	7,200,000	Roumania	6,700,000
Bulgaria	4,200,000	Russian Empire (including Finland)	150,000,000
Canada	6,200,000	Servia	2,800,000
Chile	3,900,000	Spain	19,600,000
Denmark	2,600,000	Sweden	5,400,000
France	39,300,000	Switzerland	3,500,000
German Empire	62,100,000	United Kingdom	44,200,000
German Customs Union	62,300,000	United States	85,800,000
Italy	33,900,000	Uruguay	1,100,000
Japan	48,800,000		

The population of the principal cities and towns of the world in the year 1907, or other stated year, is given as follows [60]:—

Town	Population in or about 1907	Town	Population in or about 1907
Aberdeen	174,600	Liège	172,700
Adelaide [28]	177,000	Lille (1906)	205,600
Alexandria	376,000	Liverpool	746,100
Altona	172,200	London	4,758,200
Amsterdam	564,900	Lübeck (1905)	91,500
Antwerp	316,800	Lucknow (1901)	264,000
Arnheim	62,700	Lyons (1906)	472,100
Athens	167,000	Madras [28]	549,000
Auckland [28]	73,000	Madrid (1906)	556,700
Barcelona	541,500	Magdeburg	245,800
Basle	131,700	Manchester	643,100
Belfast	370,200	Mannheim	173,300
Benares (1901)	203,300	Marsala	61,900
Berlin	2,089,900	Marseilles	522,500
Bern	73,200	Melbourne [28]	538,000
Bilbao (1904)	85,200	Milan	570,600
Birmingham	553,200	Modena	66,600
Bombay [28]	982,000	Montreal [28]	450,000
Bordeaux (1906)	251,200	Moscow	1,359,900
Boston	611,000	Munich	552,900
Bradford	290,300	Nantes (1906)	120,600
Breslau	486,000	Naples	593,900
Brisbane [28]	135,700	Newcastle-on-Tyne	273,000
Bristol	368,000	New Orleans (1905) [3]	309,600
Brussels	623,200	New York	4,285,400
Bucharest (1900)	282,100	Nice (1906)	150,900
Buda-Pesth	802,200	Nottingham	257,500
Buenos Ayres	1,106,700	Nuremberg	307,700
Cairo	676,800	Odessa (1905)	511,000
Calcutta [28]	992,700	Osaka (1905)	1,765,000
Canton (1900) [9]	900,000	Ottawa (1901)	59,900
Cape Town (1904) [28]	169,600	Padua	91,400
Carthagena (1900)	103,400	Palermo	321,100
Charlottenburg	259,400	Paris	2,735,200
Chemnitz	261,200	Pekin (1900) [9]	1,000,000
Chicago	2,109,800	Philadelphia (1905) [3]	1,417,100
Christiana	230,200	Pittsburg (1905) [3]	364,200
Cologne	451,000	Portsmouth	208,300
Colombo [28]	178,500	Posen	142,000
Copenhagen	439,000	Potosi	82,500
Cracow	103,800	Prague	227,500
Dijon (1906)	74,100	Quebec (1901)	68,800
Dresden	530,400	Rangoon	234,900
Dublin	390,700	Ravenna	67,800
Dundee	165,700	Rheims (1906)	109,900
Durban [28]	68,400	Rio de Janeiro (1906)	811,400
Düsseldorf	265,000	Rome	545,600
Edinburgh	345,700	Rosario	151,900
Elberfeld	166,500	Rotterdam	396,900
Essen	245,100	Roubaix (1906)	121,100
Frankfort-on-Main (1906)	340,000	Rouen (1906)	118,500
Geneva	116,400	St. Étienne (1906)	146,800
Genoa	276,000	St. Petersburg	1,505,200
Ghent	163,100	St. Louis (1905) [3]	637,000
Glasgow	847,600	Salford	236,700
Gratz	154,600	San Francisco	475,000
Groningen	73,800	Schonberg	155,700
Haarlem	69,900	Shanghai (1900) [9]	650,000
Hague	251,700	Sheffield	455,600
Hamburg	844,600	Stockholm	336,000
Hankow (1900) [9]	870,000	Strasburg	172,900
Hanover	253,800	Stuttgart	261,000
Havana	280,000	Sydney [28]	577,200
Havre (1906)	132,400	Tientsin (1900) [9]	750,000
Hull	266,800	Tokio (1905)	2,433,000
Hyderabad (1901)	448,500	Torino	370,700
Johannesburg [28]	188,600	Toronto [28]	335,000
Kiel	174,000	Trieste	208,700
Kioto (1905)	1,040,000	Utrecht	114,800
Konigsberg	231,800	Vienna	1,979,000
Leeds	470,300	Warsaw	704,600
Leicester	236,100	Washington	329,600
Leiden	57,300	Wellington [28]	70,900
Leipzig	518,700	Wiesbaden	104,500
Lemberg	179,500	Zurich	176,700

The mean annual rate of increase of the population of various countries since 1881 is given as follows [15]:—

Country	Mean Annual Percentage Rate of Total Increase of Population				
	1881–6	1886–91	1891–6	1896–1901	1901–5
Europe—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
England and Wales	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.15
Scotland	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.06	1.06
Ireland (decreases)	−0.95	−0.94	−0.60	−0.43	−0.30
Austria	0.73	0.83	0.79	1.05	1.02 (*a*)
Belgium	1.13	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.33 (*a*)
Denmark	1.05	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.12
Finland	1.42	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.30 (*a*)
France	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.17
German Empire	0.74	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.47 (*a*)
Hungary	1.09	1.01	0.92	1.23	1.10
Italy	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.86
Netherlands	1.32	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.54
Norway	0.36	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.57
Prussia	0.79	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.58
Roumania	1.77	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.42
Servia	2.30	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.47
Spain	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.45
Sweden	0.57	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.59
Switzerland	0.38	0.40	1.22	1.10	0.93
Asia—					
Ceylon	0.54	1.35	1.41	2.03	2.16
Japan	0.96	1.12	0.96	1.25	1.41 (*b*)
America—					
Canada	1.10	1.08	0.97	1.19	1.33
Chile	2.97	0.72	2.66	0.90	1.96
Jamaica	0.77	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.64
United States	2.27	2.15	1.93	2.02	1.73
Australasia—					
Australia	3.86	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.49 (*c*)
New Zealand	3.31	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.90 (*c*)

(*a*) 1901–4. (*b*) 1901–3. (*c*) 1901–6.

The proportion of females to males in the population of several states at the time of the censuses taken in or about the years 1891 and 1901 was as follows [58]:—

Country	Proportion of Females per 1000 Males in or about the Year	
	1891	1901
United Kingdom	1,060	1,062
England and Wales	1,064	1,068
Scotland	1,072	1,058
Ireland	1,029	1,027
Denmark	1,051	1,053
Norway	1,091	1,083
Sweden	1,065	1,049
Holland	1,025	1,025
Belgium	1,005	1,013
France	1,014	1,033
Germany	1,040	1,032
Prussia	1,038	1,031
Bavaria	1,049	1,036
Saxony	1,059	1,056
Würtemberg	1,075	1,061
Baden	1,046	1,017
Switzerland (1888 and 1900)	1,057	1,038
Austria	1,044	1,035
Hungary (Kingdom of)	1,015	1,009
Finland	1,032	1,021
Russia (1897)	...	1,042
Portugal	1,078	1,093

Country	Proportion of Females per 1000 Males in or about the Year	
	1891	1901
Spain (1887 and 1900)	1,040	1,049
Italy	...	1,010
Greece (1896 and 1907) [228]	921	986
Bulgaria (1893 and 1900)	964	960
Servia	949	946
Roumania	964	968
United States [223]	954	959
Canada [31]	964	952
Australian Commonwealth [224]	866	907
New South Wales	848	907
Victoria	906	989
Queensland	759	798
South Australia	921	966
Western Australia	670	631
Tasmania	892	924
New Zealand (*a*) [114]	883	903
Cape of Good Hope [224]	990	977 (*b*)
Natal (including Zululand) [224]	1,029	1,054
India, British [224]	965	969
India, Native States [224]	932	943
Ceylon [224]	888	881
Japan [55]	980	985

(*a*) The proportion in New Zealand in 1906 was 887.
(*b*) Census of 1904. The proportion for whites only at this census was 820 [29].

In about half of the states given above the ratio of females to males diminished between the two censuses. The Balkan States are the only states in Europe showing a less number of females than males in the population, although this relation in the numbers of the sexes is common in the new countries outside Europe, and in the Asiatic countries of India, Ceylon, and Japan.

The distribution of the population by ages, according to the censuses of the several states taken in or about the year 1901, is given as follows [58]:—

Sex	Population at Various Ages (in Thousands)										
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and Upwards	Total
England and Wales											
Males	400	1,456	3,410	3,080	2,486	1,932	1,396	908	478	183	15,729
Females	397	1,464	3,419	3,287	2,770	2,064	1,506	1,035	598	259	16,799
Total	797	2,920	6,829	6,367	5,256	3,996	2,902	1,943	1,076	442	32,528
Scotland											
Males	58	210	488	441	332	251	184	121	63	25	2,173
Females	57	208	474	448	362	272	201	147	88	41	2,298
Total	115	418	962	889	694	523	385	268	151	66	4,471
Ireland											
Males	44	181	463	452	321	234	194	169	96	46	2,200
Females	42	175	447	465	336	249	219	182	95	48	2,258
Total	86	356	910	917	657	483	413	351	191	94	4,458
United Kingdom											
Males	502	1,847	4,361	3,973	3,139	2,417	1,774	1,198	637	254	20,102
Females	496	1,847	4,340	4,200	3,468	2,585	1,926	1,364	781	348	21,355
Total	998	3,694	8,701	8,173	6,607	5,002	3,700	2,562	1,418	602	41,457
Denmark											
Males	33	120	265	219	160	133	108	80	50	23	1,194 (*a*)
Females	33	119	259	224	175	147	116	89	59	31	1,255 (*a*)
Total	66	239	524	443	335	280	224	169	109	54	2,449 (*a*)

(*a*) Includes 3000 males and 3000 females of unspecified ages.

Norway											
Males	29	115	257	190	129	106	91	67	52	29	1,067 (*b*)
Females	28	111	246	205	155	129	106	77	60	36	1,154 (*c*)
Total	57	226	503	395	284	235	197	144	112	65	2,221(*b*)(*c*)

(*b*) Includes 2000 age unknown. (*c*) Includes 1000 age unknown.

Sweden											
Males	65	235	546	463	319	281	225	181	130	61	2,506
Females	62	227	531	448	338	318	254	213	157	82	2,630
Total	127	462	1,077	911	657	599	479	394	287	143	5,136
Finland											
Males	39	139	294	252	190	155	124	87	46	16	1,342
Females	38	137	291	248	189	158	131	99	57	23	1,371
Total	77	276	585	500	379	313	255	186	103	39	2,713

Sex	Population at Various Ages (in Thousands)										
	Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and Upwards	Total
Russia (1897)											
Males	1,697	5,334	10,875	8,304	6,270	5,117	3,658	2,566	1,340	573	45,750(*d*)
Females	1,691	5,408	11,007	8,952	6,691	5,287	3,906	2,710	1,447	579	47,693(*e*)
Total	3,388	10,742	21,882	17,256	12,961	10,404	7,564	5,276	2,787	1,152	93,443(*d*)(*e*)
(*d*) Includes 16,000 age unknown. (*e*) Includes 15,000 age unknown.											
Austria											
Males	397	1,311	2,792	2,352	1,844	1,531	1,164	860	443	158	12,852
Females	391	1,315	2,792	2,427	1,915	1,577	1,238	943	510	190	13,298
Total	788	2,626	5,584	4,779	3,759	3,108	2,402	1,803	953	348	26,150
Hungary (Kingdom of)											
Males	308	985	2,138	1,711	1,280	1,187	913	640	313	107	9,583(*f*)
Females	303	982	2,138	1,782	1,326	1,168	907	634	318	113	9,671
Total	611	1,967	4,276	3,493	2,606	2,355	1,820	1,274	631	220	19,254(*f*)
(*f*) Includes 1000 age unknown.											
Switzerland											
Males	39	151	325	306	256	200	145	116	66	23	1,627
Females	38	151	325	310	256	209	159	136	77	27	1,688
Total	77	302	650	616	512	409	304	252	143	50	3,315
Germany [12]											
Males	824	2,874	6,132	5,206	4,187	3,218	2,365	1,704	902	325	27,737
Females	808	2,864	6,112	5,213	4,234	3,319	2,584	1,972	1,101	423	28,630
Total	1,632	5,738	12,244	10,419	8,421	6,537	4,949	3,676	2,003	748	56,367
Prussia											
Males	517	1,801	3,839	3,143	2,530	1,976	1,429	1,002	533	197	16,971(*g*)
Females	506	1,789	3,805	3,165	2,562	2,041	1,558	1,164	652	256	17,501(*h*)
Total	1,023	3,590	7,644	6,308	5,092	4,017	2,987	2,166	1,185	453	34,472(*g*)(*h*)
(*g*) Includes 4000 age unknown. (*h*) Includes 3000 age unknown.											
Bavaria											
Males	87	302	642	564	461	340	271	208	115	38	3,028
Females	87	305	650	576	469	353	293	234	132	49	3,148
Total	174	607	1,292	1,140	930	693	564	442	247	87	6,176
Holland (1899)											
Males	74	260	561	463	352	277	218	174	100	41	2,520
Females	72	256	554	470	373	283	225	185	114	52	2,584
Total	146	516	1,115	933	725	560	443	359	214	93	5,104
Belgium											
Males	86	308	671	629	518	397	291	234	136	55	3,325
Females	84	305	668	622	515	400	302	250	153	70	3,369
Total	170	613	1,339	1,251	1,033	797	593	484	289	125	6,694

Sex	Population at Various Ages (in Thousands)									
	Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 and Upwards	Total
France											
Males	365	1,425	3,230	3,198	2,879	2,563	2,112	1,701	1,048	395	18,916
Females	362	1,431	3,225	3,258	2,919	2,587	2,217	1,823	1,198	514	19,534
Total	727	2,856	6,455	6,456	5,798	5,150	4,329	3,524	2,246	909	38,450
Spain											
Males	193	897	2,053	1,489	1,301	1,105	906	667	339	122	9,082(*i*)
Females	189	881	2,018	1,623	1,401	1,184	990	722	365	142	9,525(*k*)
Total	382	1,778	4,071	3,112	2,702	2,289	1,896	1,389	704	264	18,607(*i*)(*k*)
	(*i*) Includes 10,000 age unknown. (*k*) Includes 10,000 age unknown.										
Italy											
Males	535	1,612	3,525	2,799	2,066	1,846	1,570	1,224	711	267	16,155
Females	512	1,549	3,424	2,861	2,188	1,909	1,624	1,260	724	268	16,320(*l*)
Total	1,047	3,161	6,949	5,660	4,254	3,755	3,194	2,484	1,435	535	32,475
	(*l*) Includes 1000 age unknown.										
Bulgaria											
Males	53	223	485	345	230	190	148	132	69	34	1,909
Females	50	220	474	334	233	179	144	111	57	33	1,835
Total	103	443	959	679	463	369	292	243	126	67	3,744
Servia											
Males	59	146	326	250	170	136	92	62	27	14	1,282
Females	57	146	312	231	163	126	84	57	23	12	1,211
Total	116	292	638	481	333	262	176	119	50	26	2,493
Australian Commonwealth [15]											
Males	47	173	449	364	318	278	156	99	64	21	1,978(*m*)
Females	46	168	441	365	293	215	118	80	49	17	1,796(*n*)
Total	93	341	890	729	611	493	274	179	113	38	3,774(*m*)(*n*)
	(*m*) Includes 9000 age unknown. (*n*) Includes 4000 age unknown.										
New Zealand (1906) [148]											
Males	11.5	41	90	94	87	57	40	26	19	5.5	471
Females	11	40	87	88	76	49	31	20	12	4	418
Total	22.5	81	177	182	163	106	71	46	31	9.5	889
Canadian Dominion [31]											
Males	66	258	607	537	404	325	232	155	94	44	2,752(*o*)
Females	65	254	589	524	382	296	211	147	88	43	2,619(*p*)
Total	131	512	1,196	1,061	786	621	443	302	182	87	5,371(*o*)(*p*)
	(*o*) Includes 30,000 age unknown. (*p*) Includes 20,000 age unknown.										
United States of America (Adjusted Ages) [223]											
Males	969	3,664	8,563	7,375	6,225	4,873	3,402	2,062	1,117	438	38,816(*q*)
Females	948	3,589	8,392	7,516	5,861	4,339	2,995	1,940	1,069	456	37,178(*q*)
Total	1,917	7,253	16,955	14,891	12,086	9,212	6,397	4,002	2,186	894	75,994(*q*)
	(*q*) Includes 128,000 males and 73,000 females of unspecified ages.										

The relations between the age-distributions in the above states are best comprehended by means of the following table, which gives the percentage of the population in each state falling within certain age-groups [58]:—

State	Percentage of Total Population Aged					
	Under 1	1–4	5–14	15–54	55–64	65 and Upwards
United Kingdom	2	9	21	57	6	5
England and Wales	2	9	21	57	6	5
Scotland	2	9	22	56	6	5
Ireland	2	8	20	56	8	6
Denmark	3	10	21	52	7	7
Norway	3	10	23	50	6	8
Sweden	2	9	21	52	8	8
Finland	3	10	22	53	7	5
Russia	4	11	23	52	6	4
Austria	3	10	21	54	7	5
Hungary (Kingdom of)	3	10	22	54	7	4
Switzerland	2	9	20	56	7	6
Germany [12]	3	10	22	54	6	5
Prussia	3	11	22	53	6	5
Bavaria	3	10	21	54	7	5
Holland	3	10	22	52	7	6
Belgium	3	9	20	55	7	6
France	2	7	17	57	9	8
Spain	2	10	22	54	7	5
Italy	3	10	21	52	8	6
Bulgaria	3	12	26	48	6	5
Servia	5	12	25	50	5	3
Australian Commonwealth [15]	2	9	24	56	5	4
New Zealand [148]	3	9	19	59	5	5
Canadian Dominion [31]	3	10	22	54	6	5
United States of America [223]	3	9	22	56	6	4

Servia and Bulgaria have the largest percentage of children aged 14 or less, each having over 40 per cent. in the total population. Russia comes next with 38 per cent. children. The lowest percentage of children, namely, 26 per cent., is found in France; and the next lowest in Ireland (30 per cent.). At the other end of life, France contains the highest percentage of persons over 55 years of age, namely, 17 per cent.; Sweden comes next with 16 per cent.; while Ireland ranks third with 14 per cent. along with Denmark, Norway, and Italy. As regards what may be considered the working population—that is, those included in the age-group 15 to 54—New Zealand has the highest proportion, namely, 59 per cent.; England and France have the next highest proportion, namely, 57 per cent.; followed by Scotland, Ireland, and Switzerland with 56 per cent. The lowest percentage of persons within these age-limits is found in Bulgaria, Servia, and Norway.

From the above tables the ratios of females to males at various ages may be deduced. In the following table these ratios are given in the form of the number of females of certain ages to every 1000 males at those ages [58]:—

State	Females per 1000 Males in the Age-groups					
	Less than 1 Year	1–4	5–14	15–54	55–64	65 and Upwards
United Kingdom	988	1,000	995	1,078	1,139	1,267
England and Wales	993	1,006	1,003	1,082	1,140	1,296
Scotland	977	990	973	1,054	1,216	1,458
Ireland	963	972	968	1,056	1,077	1,003
Denmark	985	989	981	1,072	1,114	1,226
Norway	967	971	960	1,153	1,153	1,197
Sweden	954	968	972	1,054	1,178	1,251
Finland	967	984	988	1,008	1,137	1,315
Russia (1897)	997	1,014	1,012	1,064	1,068	1,059
Austria	985	1,004	1,001	1,039	1,096	1,165
Hungary (Kingdom of)	988	998	1,000	1,018	991	1,031
Switzerland	988	1,000	998	1,031	1,164	1,190
Germany [12]	981	997	997	1,025	1,157	1,242
Prussia	979	993	991	1,027	1,163	1,245
Bavaria	997	1,010	1,014	1,034	1,130	1,183
Holland	973	985	987	1,030	1,069	1,178
Belgium	977	993	994	1,002	1,072	1,174
France	992	1,004	998	1,021	1,071	1,195
Spain	975	981	983	1,083	1,084	1,102
Italy	956	961	971	1,036	1,030	1,015
Bulgaria	949	985	977	975	838	872
Servia	960	996	934	933	909	872
Australian Commonwealth [15]	979	977	982	888	808	776
New Zealand [148]	957	976	967	881	769	653
Canadian Dominion [31]	985	984	970	943	948	949
United States [223]	979	979	980	947	941	981

This table discloses the greatest variety in the ratio of females to males at certain ages. In most states the males exceed the females in each group up to age 14. The exceptions to this are England and Wales, Russia, Austria, Bavaria, where there is a slight preponderance of females between ages 1 and 14, and France, where the preponderance of females is in the age-group 1 to 4. In Bulgaria and Servia alone of the European states is there a smaller number of females than males in all age-groups. Generally speaking, the ratio of females to males increases from the first to the second age-groups, falls off slightly in the third group as compared with the second, and then grows steadily to the end of life. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule.

The numbers of married and marriageable women aged 15 to 49 (practical limits of age for child-bearing) in several countries at the censuses taken in or about 1901, and the proportion of married women per 1000 of all women aged 15 to 49, were as follows [58]:—

Country	Date of Census	Married Women Aged 15–49	Unmarried Women (including Widowed and Divorced) Aged 15–49	Proportion of Married Women Aged 15–49 to 1000 of all Women Aged 15–49
United Kingdom	1901	5,301,150	5,970,650	470
England and Wales	1901	4,395,800	4,538,280	492
Scotland	1901	527,310	663,510	443
Ireland	1901	378,040	768,860	330
Denmark	1901	299,430	309,310	492
Norway	1900	243,190	302,050	446
Sweden	1900	548,610	687,330	444
Finland	1900	331,040	333,640	498
Switzerland	1900	397,710	458,790	464
German Empire	1900	7,447,230	6,663,780	528
Prussia	1900	4,577,880	4,011,450	533
Bavaria	1900	752,580	794,900	467
Saxony	1900	619,530	479,490	564
Würtemberg	1900	257,040	279,790	479
Baden	1900	238,680	236,250	496
Holland	1899	594,310	649,870	478
Belgium	1900	838,940	857,570	494
France	1901	5,705,220	4,187,360	577
Italy	1901	4,373,390	3,413,250	561
Bulgaria	1900	571,880	245,210	700
Servia	1900	443,670	136,830	764
Australian Commonwealth [15]	1901	458,030 (*a*)	480,060 (*a*)	488
New Zealand [148]	1906	111,620	117,670	487
India [5]	1901	55,174,600	17,088,600	763
Japan [115]	1903	6,396,400	4,962,000	563

(*a*) Exclusive of 802 women aged 15 to 49 who did not state their conjugal condition.

The total number and proportion of women of fertile ages, taken as practically from age 15 to age 49, in the total population of several states at the censuses taken in or about the year 1901, were as follows [58]:—

State	Total Population	Number of Females Aged 15–49	Proportion of Females Aged 15–49 per 1000 of Total Population
England and Wales	32,528,000	8,934,000	275
Scotland	4,472,000	1,191,000	266
Ireland	4,459,000	1,147,000	257
United Kingdom	41,459,000	11,272,000	272
Denmark	2,450,000	609,000	249
Norway	2,221,000	545,000	245
Sweden	5,136,000	1,236,000	241
Finland	2,713,000	665,000	245
Austria (civil population)	26,151,000	6,551,000	250
Hungary (Kingdom of)	19,255,000	4,734,000 (*a*)	246
Switzerland	3,315,000	856,000	258
Germany	56,367,000	14,111,000	250
Prussia	34,472,000	8,589,000	246
Bavaria	6,176,000	1,547,000	250
Saxony	4,202,000	1,099,000	261
Würtemberg	2,169,000	537,000	248
Baden	1,868,000	469,000	251

State	Total Population	Number of Females Aged 15–49	Proportion of Females Aged 15–49 per 1000 of Total Population
Holland (1899)	5,104,000	1,244,000	244
Belgium	6,694,000	1,697,000	254
France	38,451,000	9,893,000	257
Italy	32,475,000	7,787,000	240
Bulgaria	3,744,000	817,000	218
Servia	2,493,000	580,000	233
Australian Commonwealth [15]	3,774,000	938,000	251
New Zealand [148] (*c*)	889,000	229,000 (*b*)	258
Canadian Dominion [31]	5,371,000	1,316,000	245
Cape Colony (1904) [27]	2,410,000	578,000	240
Including European or White Race	580,000	134,000	231
Japan [4]	46,732,000	11,358,000 (*b*)	243
India [5]	293,377,000	72,263,000 (*b*)	246

(*a*) The limits of age for Hungary are 16 and 50. (*b*) The limits of age for New Zealand, Japan, and India are 15 to 50.
(*c*) Exclusive of Maoris.

The highest ratio in the above table is found in England and Wales; the lowest in Bulgaria. The range is therefore from 218 to 275 per 1000, the simple average being about 249. About 75 per cent. of the states given have a proportion falling within 10 of the average.

The percentage distribution of the population of certain states according to civil condition was as follows at the time of the censuses taken in or about the year 1901. The figures for males are given as percentages of the total number of males, and similarly for females [58]:—

State	Males				Females			
	Number in Total Population	Percentage of Total Males			Number in Total Population	Percentage of Total Females		
		Bachelors	Husbands	Widowed and Divorced		Spinsters	Wives	Widowed and Divorced
United Kingdom [147]	20,102,000	62	34	4	21,356,000	60	33	7
Denmark	1,193,000	61	35	4	1,256,000	58	34	8
Norway	1,066,000	63	33	4	1,155,000	61	31	8
Sweden	2,506,000	63	33	4	2,630,000	60	32	8
Finland	1,342,000	63	34	3	1,371,000	59	33	8
Switzerland	1,627,000	63	33	4	1,688,000	59	32	9
Germany [12]	27,737,000	62	35	3	28,630,000	57	34	9
Prussia	16,971,000	62	35	3	17,501,000	57	34	9
Bavaria	3,028,000	63	34	3	3,148,000	59	33	8
Würtemberg	1,053,000	62	35	3	1,116,000	59	33	8
Baden	926,000	62	34	4	942,000	59	33	8
Holland	2,521,000	63	33	4	2,583,000	60	33	7
Belgium	3,325,000	62	34	4	3,369,000	58	34	8
France	18,916,000	53	42	5	19,534,000	47	41	12
Italy	16,155,000	60	36	4	16,320,000	55	36	9
Servia	1,281,000	56	40	4	1,212,000	51	42	7
Australian Commonwealth [15]	1,978,000	68	29	3	1,796,000	62	32	6
New Zealand (1906) [148]	468,000	66	31	3	428,000	61	34	5
Cape Colony (1904) [27]—								
European or White	319,000	68	30	2	261,000	62	33	5
Other races	900,000	70	28	2	930,000	60	32	8
India [5]	149,421,000	49	46	5	143,956,000	34	48	18
Japan (1903) [115]	23,601,000	65 (*a*)	35	(*a*)	23,131,000	64 (*a*)	36	(*a*)

(*a*) The bachelors and spinsters include the widowed and divorced.

Apart from the unique position of India, the most striking fact in this table is the position of France in relation to the other states. Next to India, it shows the lowest percentage of bachelors and spinsters; and the highest percentage of husbands, and widowed and divorced persons, and also, Servia and India excepted, of wives. Servia has percentages not differing much from the French percentages, except with regard to widowed and divorced women. But Servia has one of the highest birth-rates in Europe, and France one of the lowest.

British Empire

The population of the several parts of the British Empire at the date of the three censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901, was as follows [224] :—

State	1881	1891	1901		
			Males	Females	Total
United Kingdom	34,885,000	37,733,000	20,102,000	21,356,000	41,458,000
India—					
British	199,043,000	221,240,000	117,805,000	114,095,000	231,900,000
Native States	54,848,000	66,075,000	32,147,000	30,315,000	62,462,000
Aden	35,000	44,000	31,000	13,000	44,000
Australia	2,253,000	3,183,000	1,979,000	1,797,000	3,776,000
New South Wales	751,000	1,132,000	712,000	647,000	1,359,000
Victoria	862,000	1,140,000	604,000	597,000	1,201,000
South Australia	280,000	320,000	184,000	178,000	362,000
West Australia	30,000	50,000	113,000	71,000	184,000
Tasmania	116,000	147,000	90,000	83,000	173,000
Queensland	214,000	394,000	276,000	220,000	496,000
New Zealand (*a*)	490,000	627,000	406,000	367,000	773,000
Dominion of Canada	4,325,000	4,833,000	2,752,000	2,620,000	5,372,000
Newfoundland	180,000	198,000	111,000	106,000	217,000
Labrador	3,000	4,000	...	...	3,600
Cape of Good Hope [27]	721,000 (*b*)	1,527,000	1,219,000	1,191,000	2,410,000 (*c*)
Natal (including Zululand) [27]	403,000	544,000	551,000	558,000	1,109,000 (*c*)
Basutoland [27]	128,000 (*d*)	219,000	164,000	185,000	349,000 (*c*)
Bechuanaland Protectorate [27]	...	...	60,000	61,000	121,000 (*c*)
Orange River Colony [27]	...	...	210,000	177,000	387,000 (*c*)
Transvaal (including Swaziland) [27]	...	...	740,000	615,000	1,355,000 (*c*)
Southern Rhodesia [27]	...	...	300,000	305,000	605,000 (*c*)
Straits Settlements	423,000	512,000	379,000	193,000	572,000
Ceylon (excluding military)	2,760,000	3,008,000	1,896,000	1,670,000	3,566,000
Mauritius with Dependencies (excluding military)	362,000	374,000	202,000	174,000	376,000
Seychelles	14,000	16,000	10,000	9,000	19,000
Labuan	6,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	8,000
Hong Kong	160,000	221,000	219,000	78,000	297,000
British New Guinea	...	350,000	...	...	350,000
Fiji	127,000	121,000	67,000	53,000	120,000
Falkland Islands	1,500	1,800	1,200	800	2,000
St. Helena (excluding military)	4,500	3,900	1,500	1,800	3,300
Lagos	75,000	86,000	21,000	21,000	42,000 (*e*)
Gold Coast Colony and Protectorate	...	1,474,000	660,000	826,000	1,486,000
Sierra Leone	61,000	75,000	42,000	35,000	77,000
Gambia	14,000	13,000	7,000	6,000	13,000
Bermuda (excluding military)	14,000	15,000	8,600	9,000	17,600
British Honduras	27,000	31,000	19,000	18,000	37,000
British Guiana	252,000	271,000	157,000	137,000	294,000
West India Islands	1,216,000	1,357,000	...	...	1,583,000
Bahamas	43,500	47,600	25,000	29,000	54,000
Jamaica	581,000	639,000	372,000	395,000	767,000
Trinidad	153,000	200,000	136,000	119,000	255,000
Gibraltar (excluding military)	18,400	19,000	9,400	11,000	20,400
Malta (excluding military)	150,000	165,000	92,000	93,000	185,000
Cyprus (excluding military)	186,000	209,000	121,000	116,000	237,000

(*a*) Excludes Maoris, estimated at 44,000 in 1881, 42,000 in 1891, and 43,000 in 1901.

(*b*) Cape Colony proper in 1875, excluding Transkei and Griqualand.

(*c*) Census of 1904.

(*d*) Census of 1875.

(*e*) Population of town of Lagos and of Ebente Metta only. The population of the whole Colony and Protectorate at census of 1901 was estimated at 1,389,000.

United Kingdom

The population of the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the censuses, has increased as follows [147]:—

Census Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom	Isle of Man	Channel Islands
1821	12,000,000	2,092,000	6,802,000	20,894,000	40,100	49,400
1831	13,897,000	2,364,000	7,767,000	24,028,000	41,000	62,700
1841	15,914,000	2,620,000	8,175,000	26,709,000	48,000	76,100
1851	17,928,000	2,889,000	6,552,000	27,369,000	52,400	90,700
1861	20,066,000	3,062,000	5,799,000	28,927,000	52,500	91,000
1871	22,712,000	3,360,000	5,412,000	31,484,000	54,000	90,600
1881	25,974,000	3,736,000	5,175,000	34,885,000	53,600	87,700
1891	29,002,000	4,026,000	4,705,000	37,733,000	55,600	92,200
1901	32,528,000	4,472,000	4,459,000	41,459,000	54,800	95,600

The birthplaces of the total enumerated population of the United Kingdom in 1901 were as follows [147]:—

Birthplace	Number	Per Cent. of Total	Birthplace	Number	Per Cent. of Total
England and Wales	31,480,000	75.93	British Colonies and India	160,000	0.39
Scotland	4,433,000	10.69	Ships at sea	4,500	0.01
Ireland	4,959,000	11.96	Foreign countries	386,000	0.93
Islands in the British Seas	37,000	0.09	Total	41,459,000	100.00

The number of natives of the United Kingdom resident in foreign countries at or about the date of the census of 1901 was 2,929,000. Of these the United States contained 2,791,000; France, 35,000; Argentina, 27,000; Germany, 17,000; Italy, 9000; and Spain, 8000. In British colonies and dependencies, &c., there were about 1,700,000 natives of the United Kingdom, mainly in Australia (679,000), Canada (390,000), South Africa (217,000), New Zealand (205,000), and India (97,000) [147].

Further census details are given in the following tables for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland separately.

England and Wales

The distribution of the urban population at the census of 1901 is given as follows [147]:—

Limits of Populations of Urban Districts	Number of Urban Districts	Total Population in 1901	Total Population of same Areas in 1891	Percentage Increase 1891–1901	Persons per Square Mile in 1901
Over 700,000 (viz. London)	1	4,536,540	4,228,320	7.3	38,795
250,000 and under 700,000	8	3,436,860	3,064,690	12.1	18,435
100,000 „ 250,000	24	3,516,790	2,987,840	17.7	13,524
50,000 „ 100,000	42	3,016,660	2,449,480	23.2	9,138
20,000 „ 50,000	141	4,434,920	3,685,840	20.3	5,570
10,000 „ 20,000	220	3,028,220	2,548,710	18.4	2,336
5,000 „ 10,000	260	1,843,720	1,611,560	14.4	1,479
3,000 „ 5,000	211	839,840	773,320	8.6	869
Under 3,000	215	414,800	395,520	4.9	506
Total urban population	1,122	25,058,350	21,745,280	15.2	4,167

This table shows that the urban districts with populations in 1901 of between 50,000 and 100,000 experienced the greatest percentage increase in aggregate population between 1891 and 1901, while the rate of growth progressively diminishes as the districts are more populous or less populous than this. The rate of growth was only 7.3 per cent. in London, which had the greatest population of any urban district, a rate less than that experienced by the urban districts with populations between 3000 and 5000. In this table the administrative county of London is referred to.

The numbers of the rural parts of the population in 1891 and 1901, according as urban districts with populations (*a*) less than 10,000 and (*b*) less than 5000 are classed with rural districts, and (*c*) according to the technical division of the country into urban and rural districts, are given as follows [147]:—

Rural Districts	Total Population in 1901	Total Population of same Areas in 1891	Percentage Increase 1891–1901
Including urban districts with—			
Less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1901	10,567,840	10,037,640	5.3
„ 5,000 „ „ „	8,724,130	8,426,080	3.5
Rural districts as technically defined	7,469,490	7,257,240	2.9

While this table shows no actual decrease in the rural population of the country as a whole, the rate of growth since 1891 is much less than in the case of the urban population.

The rural population declined, however, in many counties. This is shown in the following table, which gives the numbers of counties in which the rural population decreased or increased between 1891 and 1901, according to the percentage of increase or diminution [147]:—

Rural Districts	Number of Counties (*a*) in which the Rural Population				
	Decreased		Increased		
	Not more than 5 per Cent.	5 to 8 per Cent.	Not more than 5 per Cent.	5 to 10 per Cent.	10 to 20 per Cent.
Including urban districts with—					
Less than 10,000 inhabitants in 1901	21	2	6	15	10
,, 5,000 ,, ,,	21	4	10	12	7
Rural districts as technically defined	19	8	12	8	7

(*a*) Each Riding of Yorkshire is counted as one county, making 54 counties in all.

It is seen that in about half the counties of England and Wales the rural population diminished between 1891 and 1901. In only two counties did the urban population decrease, namely, in Huntingdonshire and Montgomeryshire, in each case by less than 2 per cent.

Scotland

The urban and rural parts of the population, at the censuses of 1891 and 1901, are given as follows [225]:—

Groups	Total Population		Percentage Increase or Decrease 1891–1901	Percentage of Population in each Group to Total Population	
	1891	1901		1891	1901
Towns (with 2000 inhabitants and upwards)	2,631,298	3,120,241	+18.6	65.4	69.8
Villages (300 to 2000 inhabitants)	465,836	466,053	+ 0.05	11.6	10.4
Rural districts	928,513	885,809	− 4.6	23.0	19.8
Total population	4,025,647	4,472,103	+11.1	100.0	100.0

Out of a total population in 1901 of 4,472,000, 28,100, or 0.6 per cent., aged 3 years and upwards, spoke Gaelic only, and 202,700, or 4.5 per cent., spoke both Gaelic and English [225].

Ireland

At the time of the census of 1901 there were enumerated 20,950 persons who could speak Irish only, and 620,190 who could speak both Irish and English. In 1891 the numbers were 38,190 and 642,050 respectively [150].

The civic or urban and the rural population of Ireland at the time of the last three censuses is given as follows [150]:—

Census Year	Population		Density of Population per Acre of	
	Civic (*a*)	Rural	Civic Area (*a*)	Rural Area
1881	1,245,500	3,929,300	10.4	0.20
1891	1,244,100	3,460,600	10.0	0.17
1901	1,384,900	3,073,800	11.0	0.15

(*a*) The civic portion of Ireland consists of all towns of not less than 2000 inhabitants at the date of the respective censuses.

The distribution of the civic population, according to the size of the towns and cities, is given as follows [150], [226]:—

Size of City or Town	Total Civic Population at Census of		
	1881	1891	1901
Over 50,000 inhabitants	537,800	576,300	715,900
20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	137,800	143,300	163,200
10,000 ,, 20,000 ,,	149,300	125,000	156,100
5,000 ,, 10,000 ,,	185,400	186,300	144,000
2,000 ,, 5,000 ,,	235,200	213,200	205,700
Total	1,245,500	1,244,100	1,384,900

Denmark

The distribution of the population according to urban and rural districts in 1906 is shown as follows [157]:—

Copenhagen and Frederiksberg	516,400
Provincial towns—	
Of more than 20,000 inhabitants	170,800
,, 10,000 to 20,000 ,,	85,500
,, 7,000 ,, 10,000 ,,	100,280
,, 4,000 ,, 7,000 ,,	66,990
Of 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants	62,280
,, less than 2,000 ,,	25,150
Total in provincial towns	511,000
Total in rural districts	1,571,000
Total population	2,598,400

In 1897 the capital (Copenhagen and Frederiksberg) contained 436,000 inhabitants; the provincial towns, 428,000; and the rural districts, 1,463,000; giving a total population in 1897 of 2,337,000 [157]. Hence between 1897 and 1906 the urban population increased nearly 18 per cent. and the rural population 7 per cent.

The Netherlands

The population in communes of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards increased 166 per cent. between 1830 and 1900, while the increase in all other communes was only 70 per cent. The increase in the whole country was 95 per cent. [35].

Of the total population in 1899, 31,900, or 0.6 per cent., were Germans; 14,900, or 0.3 per cent., were Belgians; and 6000, or 0.1 per cent., were of other nationalities [35].

Germany

The distribution of the population in broad age-groups at the census of 1905 is given as follows [227]:—

State	Numbers at Census of 1905 of given Ages (000 omitted)										
	Under 12 Years		12 and Under 14		14 and Under 18		18 and Upwards		All Ages		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
Germany	8,696	8,641	1,259	1,251	2,368	2,361	17,562	18,503	29,885	30,756	60,641
Prussia	5,449	5,390	788	779	1,484	1,470	10,678	11,255	18,399	18,894	37,293
Bavaria	928	932	133	134	240	245	1,895	2,017	3,196	3,328	6,524
Saxony	628	634	91	92	179	187	1,281	1,416	2,179	2,329	4,508
Würtemberg	323	326	46	47	85	85	669	721	1,123	1,179	2,302
Baden	280	280	39	39	74	74	604	621	997	1,014	2,011
Hesse	169	167	24	23	44	44	367	371	604	605	1,209
Mecklenberg-Schwerin	82	80	13	13	26	24	188	199	309	316	625

Of the total population as enumerated at the census of 1905, 83 per cent. were natives of Germany, 8.8 per cent. were Austro-Hungarians, 1.8 per cent. Russians, 1.7 per cent. Dutch, 1.6 per cent. Italians, and 1 per cent. Swiss [227].

The distribution of the population into rural and urban, according to the censuses of 1900 and 1905, is shown as follows [227]:—

Class of Community	1900		1905	
	Number	Total Population	Number	Total Population
Rural—				
Towns and villages with less than 100 inhabitants	16,035	868,211	15,449	850,231
,, ,, 100 and under 500 inhabitants	41,211	10,386,172	40,845	10,307,747
,, ,, 500 ,, 1,000 ,,	11,616	8,012,012	11,679	8,073,843
,, ,, 1,000 ,, 2,000 ,,	4,737	6,467,708	4,838	6,590,660
Total rural population	73,599	25,734,103	72,811	25,822,481
Urban—				
Towns with 2,000 and under 5,000 inhabitants	2,269	6,815,853	2,386	7,158,685
,, 5,000 ,, 20,000 ,,	864	7,585,495	945	8,334,478
,, 20,000 ,, 100,000 ,,	194	7,111,447	208	7,816,630
,, 100,000 and upwards	33	9,120,280	41	11,509,004
Total urban population	3,360	30,633,075	3,580	34,818,797

Regarding as urban population that part inhabiting towns containing 2000 persons and upwards, the percentage of the total population which was urban in the census years from 1871 onwards was as follows [227]:—

State	Urban Population expressed as Percentage of Total Population							
	1871	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905
German Empire	36	39	41	44	47	50	54	57
Prussia	37	40	43	45	48	51	55·5	59
Bavaria	24	26	28	29	32	34·5	40	42
Saxony	49·5	53	57	59	63	66	69	71
Würtemberg	31	34	35	37	39	40·5	44	47·5
Baden	32·5	35	38	39·5	43	45	50·5	54·5
Hesse	36	39	40	43	45	48	54	58
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	37	38	40	41	42·5	44·5	46	47

United States of America

The population of the several states of the Union at the census of 1900, and the estimated population on June 1, 1906, are given as follows [3]:—

States, &c.	Population at 1900 Census			1906
	Males	Females	Total	Total Estimated Population
Alabama	976,764	911,933	1,828,697	2,017,900
Arizona	71,795	51,136	122,931	143,700
Arkansas	675,312	636,252	1,311,564	1,421,600
California	820,531	664,522	1,485,053	1,648,000
Colorado	295,332	244,368	539,700	615,600
Connecticut	454,294	454,126	908,420	1,005,700
Delaware	94,158	90,577	184,735	194,500
District of Columbia	132,004	146,714	278,718	307,700
Florida	275,246	253,296	528,542	629,300
Georgia	1,103,201	1,113,130	2,216,331	2,443,700
Idaho	93,367	68,405	161,772	205,700
Illinois	2,472,782	2,348,768	4,821,550	5,418,700
Indiana	1,285,404	1,231,058	2,516,462	2,710,900
Iowa	1,156,849	1,075,004	2,231,853	2,205,700
Kansas	768,716	701,779	1,470,495	1,612,500
Kentucky	1,090,227	1,056,947	2,147,174	2,320,300
Louisiana	694,733	686,892	1,381,625	1,539,400
Maine	350,995	343,471	694,466	714,500
Maryland	589,275	598,769	1,188,044	1,275,400
Massachusetts	1,467,474	1,437,872	2,805,346	3,043,300
Michigan	1,248,905	1,172,077	2,420,982	2,584,500
Minnesota	932,490	818,904	1,751,394	2,025,600
Mississippi	781,451	769,819	1,551,270	1,708,300
Missouri	1,595,710	1,510,955	3,106,665	3,363,200
Montana	149,842	93,487	243,329	303,600
Nebraska	564,592	501,708	1,066,300	1,068,500
Nevada	25,603	16,732	42,335	42,300
New Hampshire	205,379	206,209	411,588	432,600
New Jersey	941,760	941,909	1,883,669	2,136,200
New Mexico	104,028	91,082	195,310	216,300
New York	3,614,780	3,654,114	7,268,894	8,227,000
North Carolina	938,677	955,133	1,893,810	2,059,300
North Dakota	177,493	141,653	319,146	463,800
Ohio	2,102,655	2,054,890	4,157,545	4,448,700
Oklahoma	214,359	183,972	398,331	590,200
Oregon	232,985	180,551	413,536	474,700
Pennsylvania	3,204,541	3,097,574	6,302,115	6,928,500
Rhode Island	210,516	218,040	428,556	490,400
South Carolina	664,895	675,421	1,340,316	1,453,800
South Dakota	216,164	185,406	401,570	465,900
Tennessee	1,021,224	999,392	2,020,616	2,172,500
Texas	1,578,900	1,469,810	3,048,710	3,536,600
Utah	141,687	135,062	276,749	316,300
Vermont	175,138	168,503	343,641	350,400
Virginia	925,897	928,287	1,854,184	1,973,100
Washington	304,178	213,925	518,103	614,600
West Virginia	499,242	459,558	958,800	1,076,400
Wisconsin	1,067,562	1,001,480	2,069,042	2,260,900
Wyoming	58,184	34,347	92,531	103,700
Persons stationed abroad	90,553	666	91,219	...
Indian Territory	208,952	183,108	392,060	519,200
Alaska	45,872	17,720	63,592	82,500
Hawaii	106,369	47,632	154,001	192,400
Total	39,059,242	37,244,145	76,303,387	84,216,100

The Indian population on Indian reservations numbered about 270,000 in 1900, of whom 86,265 were in the Indian Territory and 40,190 in Arizona. These numbers are included in the above table under the several states. In 1907 the Indian population on reservations was approximately 298,000 [3].

The distribution of the population at the census of 1900 by sex, nativity, and race is given as follows, the numbers relating to the whole Union, including Alaska and Hawaii [3]:—

Race	Numbers at 1900 Census		
	Males	Females	Total
Native whites	28,803,200	27,937,600	56,740,800
Foreign whites	5,545,800	4,704,200	10,250,000
Total whites	34,349,000	32,641,800	66,990,800
Negroes (including persons of negro descent)	4,393,200	4,447,600	8,840,800
Chinese	111,100	8,000	119,100
Japanese	71,400	14,600	86,000
Indians	134,600	132,200	266,800
Total population	39,059,300	37,244,200	76,303,500

The persons of school age, militia age, and voting age are shown as follows [3]:—

Race	Numbers at 1900 Census				
	School Age, 5 to 20 Years inclusive			Militia Age, 18 to 44 Years	Voting Age, 21 and Upwards
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Males
Native white	10,709,800	10,573,100	21,282,900	11,402,400	14,103,600
Foreign white	586,700	609,600	1,196,300	3,093,000	4,932,500
Others (Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, and Indians)	1,789,700	1,830,900	3,620,600	1,865,000	2,293,700
Total	13,086,200	13,013,600	26,099,800	16,360,400	21,329,800

The foreign-born part of the population at the census of 1900 numbered 10,341,000 in the United States proper, or about 14 per cent. of the whole population. Of these, 2,783,000 were born in the United Kingdom (1,615,000 in Ireland, 934,000 in England and Wales, and 234,000 in Scotland); 2,663,000 in Germany; 1,180,000 in Canada and Newfoundland (785,000 English and 395,000 French); 572,000 in Sweden; 484,000 in Italy; 424,000 in Russia; 383,000 in Poland; 336,000 in Norway; 276,000 in Austria; and 146,000 in Hungary. The remainder were born in Bohemia (157,000), China (82,000), Denmark (154,000), France (104,000), Holland (105,000), Mexico (103,000), Switzerland (116,000), and other countries (273,000) [3].

The percentages of native and foreign-born in the chief divisions of the United States at the last two censuses are given as follows [3]:—

Division, &c.	1890		1900	
	Per Cent. of Population		Per Cent. of Population	
	Native	Foreign-born	Native	Foreign-born
North Atlantic	77.7	22.3	77.4	22.6
South Atlantic	97.6	2.4	97.9	2.1
North Central	81.9	18.1	84.2	15.8
South Central	97.1	2.9	97.5	2.5
Western	75.2	24.8	79.3	20.7
Alaska	48.0	52.0	80.1	19.9
Hawaii	53.5	46.5	41.1	58.9
Total U.S.A.	85.2	14.8	86.3	13.7

The foreign-born element of the population of New York city (including Brooklyn, &c.) in 1900 amounted to 37 per cent.; that of Chicago to 35 per cent.; that of Philadelphia to 23 per cent.; that of St. Louis to 19 per cent.; and that of Boston to 35 per cent. [3].

Defining as urban population all persons living in towns and incorporated places of 8000 inhabitants and upwards, the ratio of the urban to the total population of the United States has increased as follows [244]:—

Census Year	Total Population	Number of Towns, &c., of 8000 Inhabitants or more at each Census	Urban Population	Urban expressed as Percentage of Total Population
1790	3,930,000	6	130,000	3.4
1810	7,240,000	11	360,000	4.9
1830	12,870,000	26	860,000	6.7
1850	23,190,000	85	2,900,000	12.5
1870	38,560,000	226	8,070,000	20.9
1890	62,620,000	447	18,270,000	29.2
1900	76,000,000	545	25,000,000	33.1

Taking the population in places of 4000 inhabitants or more as urban population, the censuses of 1890 and 1900 showed as follows [244]:—

	1890	1900
Number of places containing 4000 inhabitants and upwards	899	1,158
Population of such places	20,770,000	28,410,000
Per cent. of total population of United States	33	37

The states with the highest percentage of urban population on this basis were [244]:—

State	Urban as Percentage of Total Population in	
	1890	1900
Rhode Island	79	81
Massachusetts	70	76
New York	60	69
New Jersey	54	61
Connecticut	50	53
Illinois	39	47

By divisions the percentages were [244]:—

Division	1890	1900
North Atlantic	52	59
South Atlantic	16	17
North Central	26	31
South Central	10	11
Western	29	31

The population in cities having 25,000 inhabitants or upwards *at the census of 1900* is shown as follows for the last three censuses [244]:—

Size of Cities in 1900	Number of Cities	Aggregate Population at Census of		
		1880	1890	1900
25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	83	1,250,000	2,130,000	2,840,000
50,000 ,, 100,000 ,,	40	1,370,000	2,070,000	2,710,000
100,000 ,, 200,000 ,,	19	1,010,000	1,810,000	2,410,000
200,000 ,, 300,000 ,,	8	1,050,000	1,550,000	2,000,000
300,000 ,, 500,000 ,,	5	960,000	1,350,000	1,720,000
500,000 ,, 1,000,000 ,,	3	1,050,000	1,330,000	1,650,000
1,000,000 ,, 2,000,000 ,,	2	1,350,000	2,150,000	2,990,000
3,000,000 and over	1	1,910,000	2,510,000	3,440,000
Total	161	9,950,000	14,900,000	19,760,000

Canada

The distribution of the population by conjugal condition at the censuses of 1891 and 1901 is given as follows [31]:—

Conjugal Condition	1891		1901	
	Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
Single	3,053,392	63	3,312,593	62
Married	1,588,055	33	1,833,043	34
Widowed	191,792	4	225,018	4
Divorced	...	...	661	...
Total population	4,833,239	100	5,371,315	100

The distribution of the population by birthplace and nationality according to the census of 1901 is stated as follows [31]:—

Birthplace	Number	Race or Origin	Number
Canada	4,672,000	British	3,063,000
United Kingdom	390,000		
		English	1,261,000
England and Wales	204,000	Scotch	800,000
Scotland	84,000	Irish	989,000
Ireland	102,000	Others	13,000
British possessions	16,000	French	1,649,000
United States	128,000	German	311,000
Russia	31,000	Indian	128,000
Austria-Hungary	28,000	Dutch	34,000
Germany	27,000	Scandinavian	31,000
Norway and Sweden	10,000	Russian	29,000
France	8,000	Chinese and Japanese	22,000
Italy	7,000	Austro-Hungarian	18,000
Iceland	6,000	Jewish	16,000
China	17,000	Negro	17,000
Japan	5,000	Italian	11,000
Other countries	26,000	Others	42,000
Total population	5,371,000	Total population	5,371,000

The population of the several Canadian provinces in 1891 and 1901 was as follows [31]:—

Province	Census 1891			Census 1901		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
British Columbia	63,000	35,200	98,200	114,200	64,500	178,700
Manitoba	84,300	68,200	152,500	138,500	116,700	255,200
New Brunswick	163,700	157,500	321,200	168,600	162,500	331,100
Nova Scotia	227,100	223,300	450,400	233,600	225,900	459,500
Ontario	1,069,500	1,044,800	2,114,300	1,096,600	1,086,300	2,182,900
Prince Edward Island	54,900	54,200	109,100	52,000	51,300	103,300
Quebec	744,100	744,400	1,488,500	824,450	824,440	1,648,890
The Territories	37,600	29,200	66,800	87,400	71,500	158,900
Unorganised Territories	16,200	16,000	32,200	36,300	16,400	52,700
Total	2,460,400	2,372,800	4,833,200	2,751,650	2,619,540	5,371,190

In Quebec the French race preponderates, in 1901 there being 1,322,100 persons of French origin, and only 290,200 of British. The religion of the people, too, is predominantly Roman Catholic, 1,429,260 persons returning themselves in 1901 as belonging to that denomination. Only 3200 persons, however, were born in France, 1,560,200 being natives of Canada [31].

A census of the North-West Provinces (Manitoba and The Territories) taken in 1906 gave the population as follows [31]:—

Province	Number of Families	Numbers 1906		
		Males	Females	Total
Manitoba	69,380	205,180	160,500	365,680
Saskatchewan	66,010	152,790	104,970	257,760
Alberta	44,920	108,280	77,130	185,410
Total	180,310	466,250	342,600	808,850

British South Africa

The population of the several parts of British South Africa, as enumerated at the census of April 1904, is given as follows [27]:—

Colony or Administration	Area in Square Miles	Population at Census of 1904						
		European or White		Other than European or White		Total all Races		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
Cape Colony	276,995	318,544	261,197	900,396	929,667	1,218,940	1,190,864	2,409,804
Natal (including Zululand)	35,371	56,758	40,351	493,873	517,772	550,631	558,123	1,108,754
Transvaal	111,196	178,244	119,033	524,325	448,349	702,569	567,382	1,269,951
Swaziland	6,536	582	308	36,889	47,712	37,471	48,020	85,491
Orange River Colony	50,392	81,571	61,108	128,524	116,112	210,095	177,220	387,315
Southern Rhodesia	148,575	8,953	3,643	291,459	301,762	300,412	305,405	605,817
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	657	347	58,917	60,855	59,574	61,202	120,776
Basutoland	10,293	520	375	163,353	184,600	163,873	184,975	348,848
Total British South Africa	914,358	645,829	486,362	2,597,736	2,606,829	3,243,565	3,093,191	6,336,756

The European or white population forms but 18 per cent. of the total population. In Cape Colony the whites form 24 per cent. of the total population; in the Transvaal they form 23 per cent.; in the Orange River Colony, 37 per cent.; and in Natal only 9 per cent.

The total population of the above colonies, &c., was estimated at 6,724,200 in 1907, comprising 1,205,600 whites or Europeans, and 5,518,600 of other races. A census of Southern Rhodesia in September 1907 recorded 14,000 European or white persons, and 910 Asiatics; the native population being estimated at about 660,000 [29].

The population of Cape Colony was made up as follows at the time of the census of April 1904 [27]:—

Race	Number of		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
European or white	318,540	261,200	579,740
Malay	7,880	7,800	15,680
Hottentot	47,030	44,230	91,260
Fingo	147,290	163,430	310,720
Kafir and Bechuana	545,440	568,630	1,114,070
Mixed and other (*a*)	152,760	145,570	298,330
Total	1,218,940	1,190,860	2,409,800

(*a*) Included 8490 Indians and 1380 Chinese.

Of the European or white races, 440,600 were born in the colony; 87,720 in the United Kingdom; 7450 in Germany; 11,670 in Russia; and 10,980 in the rest of Europe [27].

The estimated population on December 31, 1907, was 2,507,500 persons, including 610,700 Europeans or whites, and 1,896,800 of other races [29].

The distribution of the population of Cape Colony by age-groups, according to the census of 1904, is given as follows [27]:—

Age-groups	Numbers at Various Age-groups						
	European or White		Other Races		All Races		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total
0 to 14 years	105,963	103,059	395,103	395,704	501,066	498,763	999,829
15 „ 34 „	133,043	96,201	298,616	327,947	431,659	424,148	855,807
35 „ 49 „	50,636	37,565	120,216	116,023	170,852	153,588	324,440
50 and upwards	28,787	24,318	85,877	89,767	114,664	114,085	228,749
Unspecified	115	54	584	226	699	280	979
Total	318,544	261,197	900,396	929,667	1,218,940	1,190,864	2,409,804
Total 21 and upwards	174,820	124,439	385,919	408,561	560,739	533,000	1,093,739

Australia

The distribution of the population by certain groups of ages, according to the census of 1901, is given as follows [15]:—

Age-groups	Numbers in Stated Age-groups						
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	West Australia	Tasmania	Total Commonwealth
	Males						
Under 10	164,497	138,837	63,215	43,016	19,332	21,862	450,759
10 and under 15	81,582	67,374	29,005	22,193	7,505	10,649	218,308
15 and under 65	434,325	358,145	173,046	111,876	83,510	53,164	1,214,066
65 and upwards	27,038	36,813	7,916	7,337	2,259	3,829	85,192
Total (*a*)	707,442	601,169	273,182	184,422	112,606	89,504	1,968,325
	Females						
Under 10	160,499	135,646	61,634	42,429	19,090	21,027	440,325
10 and under 15	80,097	66,628	28,557	21,599	7,320	10,487	214,688
15 and under 65	384,219	364,073	124,954	106,553	43,730	48,116	1,071,645
65 and upwards	19,535	29,247	4,957	7,601	1,063	3,194	65,597
Total (*a*)	644,350	595,594	220,102	178,182	71,203	82,824	1,792,255
	Total (Both Sexes)						
Under 10	324,996	274,483	124,849	85,445	38,422	42,889	891,084
10 and under 15	161,679	134,002	57,562	43,792	14,825	21,136	432,996
15 and under 65	818,544	722,218	298,000	218,429	127,240	101,280	2,285,711
65 and upwards	46,573	66,060	12,873	14,938	3,322	7,023	150,789
Age not stated	3,054	4,307	4,845	553	315	147	13,221
Totals	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

(*a*) Excluding persons whose ages were not stated. These are included in the final total.

Of the total population of the Commonwealth in 1901, 679,200, or 18 per cent., were born in the United Kingdom; 74,700, or 2 per cent., in other European countries; 47,000, or 1.25 per cent., in Asia; 25,800, or 0.68 per cent., in New Zealand; 12,500, or 0.33 per cent., in America; and 26,300 elsewhere, or were unspecified [15].

There are estimated to be about 150,000 aboriginal natives in Australia [15].

New Zealand

The population of New Zealand and annexed Pacific Islands, as given at the census of 1906, was as follows [114]:—

Parts of Colony, &c.	Population at Census of 1906		
	Males	Females	Total
North Island (excluding Maoris)	255,057	221,675	476,732
Middle Island (excluding Maoris)	215,641	195,699	411,340
Stewart, Chatham, and Kermadec Islands	310	196	506
Total Colony (excluding Maoris)	471,008	417,570	888,578 (*a*)
Maori population	25,538	22,193	47,731
Cook and other Pacific Islands	6,224	6,116	12,340 (*b*)
Total Population on April 29, 1906	502,770	445,879	948,649

(*a*) The Colony contained 2515 male and 55 female Chinese, or a total of 2570 Chinese at the time of the census [114].

(*b*) This number excludes 776 natives at labour abroad; and includes 161 whites and half-castes living as whites, the remainder being natives and half-castes living as natives.

The Maori population numbered 45,470 in 1874 (the first census); 41,970 in 1886; 39,850 in 1896; and 43,140 in 1901 [114].

The distribution of the population by age-groups at the census of 1906 is given as follows [114]:—

Age-group	Number	Age-group	Number
Under 5 years	102,745	40 and under 55 years	115,707
5 and under 10 years	90,288	55 ,, 65 ,,	46,836
10 ,, 15 ,,	86,758	65 and upwards	40,788
15 ,, 21 ,,	104,945	Unspecified	741
21 ,, 40 ,,	299,770	Total	888,578

Of the total population of 888,600, exclusive of Maoris, 606,200, or 68 per cent., were native-born; 47,500, or 5 per cent., were born in other parts of Australasia; 208,900, or 23.5 per cent., were born in the United Kingdom (118,700 in England and Wales, 47,800 in Scotland, and 42,400 in Ireland). Of the remainder, 4300 were born in other British possessions; 4200 in Germany; 10,400 in the rest of Europe; 2200 in America; 3000 in Asia; and the rest elsewhere [114].

INDIA

The population of India at the census of 1901 is given as follows [5]:—

Province, State, &c.	Number at Census of 1901			
	Males	Females	Total	Number per Square Mile
British Territory—				
Bengal	25,155,000	25,567,000	50,722,000	438
Eastern Bengal and Assam	15,772,000	15,190,000	30,962,000	292
Burma	5,342,000	5,149,000	10,491,000	...
Bombay Presidency	9,583,000	8,976,000	18,559,000	151
Central Provinces and Berar	5,937,000	6,055,000	11,992,000	120
Punjab	10,943,000	9,388,000	20,331,000	209
North-West Frontier Province	1,159,000	966,000	2,125,000	129
Madras	18,841,000	19,368,000	38,209,000	269
Agra and Oudh	24,617,000	23,075,000	47,692,000	446
Others	548,000	441,000	989,000	...
Total	117,897,000	114,175,000	232,072,000	211
Native States—				
Hyderabad	5,674,000	5,468,000	11,142,000	135
Rajputana	5,104,000	4,619,000	9,723,000	76
Bombay	3,513,000	3,396,000	6,909,000	105
Central India	4,429,000	4,200,000	8,629,000	109
Kashmir	1,542,000	1,364,000	2,906,000	36
Madras	2,098,000	2,090,000	4,188,000	420
Mysore	2,797,000	2,742,000	5,539,000	188
Punjab	2,410,000	2,015,000	4,425,000	121
Others	4,487,000	4,340,000	8,827,000	...
Total Native States	32,054,000	30,234,000	62,288,000	92
Grand Total	149,951,000	144,409,000	294,360,000	169

In 1881 the total population was 253,900,000; in 1891, 287,300,000; and 1901, 294,400,000 [5].

The classification of the population by towns and villages is given as follows [5]:—

Size of Town or Village	Number of Towns and Villages	Population	Size of Town or Village	Number of Towns and Villages	Population
Under 500 inhabitants	579,277	104,570,000	20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants	165	5,020,000
500 to 1,000 inhabitants	96,362	66,570,000	50,000 ,, 100,000 ,,	51	3,510,000
1,000 ,, 2,000 ,,	39,938	54,260,000	Over 100,000 ,,	27	6,300,000
2,000 ,, 5,000 ,,	12,925	36,490,000	Other persons	...	820,000
5,000 ,, 10,000 ,,	1,509	10,000,000			
10,000 ,, 20,000 ,,	499	6,820,000	Total	730,753	294,360,000

The distribution of the population by age, sex, and civil condition is given as follows [5]:—

Age-group	Numbers in Thousands at Census of 1901								
	Unmarried		Married		Widowed		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
0–5	18,608	19,006	122	244	6	19	18,736	19,269	38,005
5–10	20,035	17,770	759	2,030	37	96	20,831	19,896	40,727
10–15	16,229	8,706	6,585	113	276	18,881	15,567	34,448
15–20	8,409	2,152	9,343	206	583	12,941	13,018	24,959
20–25	4,390	657	6,989	11,239	379	930	11,758	12,835	24,593
25–30	2,453	382	10,077	11,061	603	1,433	13,133	12,876	26,009
30–35	1,285	274	10,619	9,708	768	2,267	12,672	12,249	24,921
35–40	612	162	7,817	5,793	665	2,068	9,094	8,023	17,117
40–45	546	135	8,162	5,478	979	3,770	9,687	9,383	19,070
45–50	259	63	4,585	2,553	688	2,264	5,532	4,880	10,412
50–55	282	74	5,152	2,383	1,097	4,113	6,531	6,510	13,041
55–60	114	34	1,996	875	535	1,521	2,645	2,430	5,075
60 and over	274	93	4,651	1,305	2,032	6,597	6,957	7,995	14,952
Unspecified	10	9	10	12	2	6	22	27	49
Total (*a*)	73,506	49,517	67,804	68,549	8,110	25,892	149,420	143,958	293,378

(*a*) Excluding 984,000 persons for whom particulars were not received.

Japan

The distribution of the population (*de droit*) by age and civil condition at December 31, 1903, is given as follows [4]:—

Age-group	Numbers at December 31, 1903						
	Married		Single and Widowed		Total		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 5 years	...	...	3,041,599	2,945,459	3,041,599	2,945,459	5,987,058
5 to 10 ,,	...	...	2,585,272	2,528,948	2,585,272	2,528,948	5,114,220
10 ,, 15 ,,	51	323	2,301,673	2,244,684	2,301,724	2,245,007	4,546,731
15 ,, 20 ,,	35,462	215,075	2,131,343	1,900,983	2,166,805	2,116,058	4,282,863
20 ,, 30 ,,	1,429,070	2,234,271	2,665,105	1,754,109	4,094,175	3,988,380	8,082,555
30 ,, 40 ,,	2,223,581	2,233,627	837,550	602,910	3,061,131	2,926,537	5,987,668
40 ,, 50 ,,	1,913,858	1,713,451	551,551	614,009	2,465,419	2,327,460	4,792,879
50 ,, 60 ,,	1,556,287	1,219,923	525,493	789,865	2,081,780	2,009,788	4,091,568
60 ,, 70 ,,	768,219	478,729	389,135	741,502	1,157,354	1,220,231	2,377,585
70 ,, 80 ,,	268,054	121,791	261,233	534,200	529,287	655,991	1,185,278
80 ,, 90 ,,	32,562	10,942	72,863	140,014	105,425	150,956	256,381
90 ,, 100 ,,	1,812	740	7,540	14,220	9,352	14,960	24,312
100 ,, 120 ,,	52	18	266	494	318	512	830
Age unknown	134	262	1,156	658	1,290	920	2,210
Total	8,229,152	8,229,152	15,371,779	14,902,055	23,600,931	23,131,207	46,732,138

The total population on December 31, 1908, has been estimated at 24,880,000 males and 24,450,000 females, being 49,330,000 persons in Japan proper. In Formosa the estimates are 1,668,000 males and 1,511,000 females, a total of 3,179,000 persons [55].

In 1888 the population (*de droit*) was 39,600,000; in 1893, 41,400,000; and in 1898, 43,800,000 [115].

The percentage distribution of the population by size of commune is given as follows for 1895, 1898, and 1903 [4]:—

Size of Commune	Percentages of Total Resident Population		
	1895	1898	1903
Less than 500 inhabitants	84	0.4	0.3
500 to 2,000 inhabitants		13	9
2,000 ,, 5,000 ,,		54	52
5,000 ,, 10,000 ,,		15	18
10,000 ,, 20,000 ,,	4	4.4	5
20,000 ,, 50,000 ,,	4	4	4
50,000 ,, 100,000 ,,	1.7	1.5	2.2
100,000 ,, 200,000 ,,	1	0.9	0.8
200,000 ,, 300,000 ,,	0.5	1	1.2
300,000 ,, 400,000 ,,	0.8	0.8	1.5
400,000 ,, 500,000 ,,	1	...	...
500,000 and upwards	3	5	6
Total percentage	100	100	100

There is perceptible a movement of the population from rural to urban districts in Japan as in European and other countries.

POST OFFICE

The number of post offices and the personnel in 1890 and 1907 in various countries are shown as follows [9]:—

Country	Number of Post Offices		Personnel of Post Offices (*e*)		Inhabitants to One Post Office	
	1890	1907	1890	1907	1890	1907
United Kingdom	18,800	23,700	118,000 (*a*)	203,600 (*a*)	2,000	1,900
France, Algiers, and Tunis	7,600	13,800	62,300	103,700	5,200 (*c*)	3,200 (*d*)
Germany	25,000	49,800	129,900	314,300	2,000	1,500
Belgium	800	1,500	5,500	9,300	7,300	5,300
Denmark	800	1,500	4,900	7,800	2,800	2,500
Netherlands	1,300	1,400	5,700	9,800	3,600	4,000
Norway	1,500	3,100	2,100	5,000	1,300	700
Sweden	2,400	3,300	4,900	10,800	2,000	1,700
Switzerland	3,300	4,100	8,400	15,400	1,000	900
Austria	4,800	9,400	29,500	66,800	5,000	3,000
Hungary	4,300	5,600	13,800	30,900	4,000	3,800
Italy	5,600	9,600	23,100	41,900 (*b*)	5,200	3,600
Spain	2,700	4,600	10,100	6,000	6,500	4,200
Russia	6,200	14,000	46,000	78,500	27,500	10,400
United States	63,500	163,700	162,700	251,500	1,000	1,200
Japan	3,700	7,300	...	75,800	10,900	7,700

(*a*) Inclusive of auxiliaries.
(*b*) Year 1906.
(*c*) Year 1892, and exclusive of Algeria.
(*d*) Exclusive of Algeria.
(*e*) The personnel for the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, France, Portugal, Russia, and Japan includes also Telegraph and Telephone services, where these are in the hands of the state.

The number of post offices and estimated number of letters, postcards, &c., sent, in or about 1906, are given as follows [12], [97]:—

Country	Number of Post Offices	Letters, Cards, Newspapers, &c. (excluding Packets)	Letters and Postcards only (*a*)	Packets
Europe—		Millions	Millions	Millions
United Kingdom	23,500	4,600	3,500	100
France (excluding Algiers)	12,300	3,100	1,300	60
Germany	48,200	5,200	3,700	230
Belgium	1,400	600	300	8
Denmark	1,300	140	120	5
Netherlands	1,400	450	240	6
Luxemburg	100	19	13	1
Norway	2,900	74	65	1
Sweden	3,700	185	160	2
Spain	4,000	430	220	1
Portugal	3,500	95	55	0.5
Italy	9,000	1,040	400	12
Switzerland	4,000	360	280	26
Austria	9,000	1,440	1,230	53
Hungary	5,300	475	400	22
Bosnia and Herzegovina	106	20	15	1

Country	Number of Post Offices	Letters, Cards, Newspapers, &c. (excluding Packets)	Letters and Postcards only (*a*)	Packets
		Millions	Millions	Millions
Russia	13,600	1,030	900	5
Roumania	3,300	220	65	1
Bulgaria	2,040	45	27	0.3
Africa—				
Egypt	1,160	51	30	0.6
Algiers	600	61	29	1
Tunis	370	34	22	0.4
Congo State	50	1	0.6	...
Natal	360	24	17	0.2
Cape of Good Hope	1,060	11 (*b*)	8	0.5
Orange River Colony	210	39	27	0.2
Transvaal	370	50	38	0.4
Asia—				
British India	16,800	730	650	5
Ceylon	390	29	22	0.5
Japan	6,700	1,240	1,020	13
America—				
United States	69,600	10,600	5,900	(?)
Canada	11,100	450	380	(?)
Newfoundland	500	5	2	...
Mexico	2,600	185	75	0.6
Jamaica (1907–8)	170	...	9	...
Argentine Republic	2,300	500	265	0.6
Uruguay	780	40	10	...
Bolivia	180	4	2.6	...
Australasia—				
Australian Commonwealth	5,260	480	320	2
New Zealand	1,980	135	85	0.5

(*a*) Included in previous column. (*b*) Number despatched to England from Cape Town.

The postal receipts of certain countries in 1900 and 1907 are given as follows [9]:—

Country	Receipts (*a*) in		Country	Receipts (*a*) in	
	1900	1907		1900	1907
United Kingdom	£14,100,000	£19,800,000	Italy	£2,400,000	£3,600,000
France (including Algiers and Tunis)	11,100,000	13,300,000	Spain	900,000	1,100,000
Germany	22,400,000	33,800,000	Russia	8,200,000	12,700,000
Belgium	1,000,000	1,400,000	United States	21,200,000	37,800,000
Denmark	500,000	800,000	Canada (net revenue) [97]	700,000	1,000,000 (*b*)
Netherlands	800,000	1,100,000	Japan	1,900,000	3,700,000
Norway	300,000	400,000	British India [97]	1,300,000	1,700,000
Sweden	700,000	1,100,000	Cape of Good Hope [97]	340,000	350,000
Switzerland	1,400,000	2,000,000	Natal [97]	170,000	220,000
Austria	4,500,000	6,200,000	Australia (1901 and 1906) [97]	1,600,000	2,000,000
Hungary	1,900,000	2,800,000	New Zealand [97]	320,000	480,000

(*a*) The receipts in the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain, France, Portugal, Russia, Japan, and Natal are from Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone services. (*b*) Receipts for nine months.

See also articles on *Telegraphs* and *Telephones*.

POTATOES

The world's production of potatoes in recent years, so far as statistics are available, has been estimated as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Estimated Production in				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
North America	9,000,000	8,000,000	10,500,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
United States	7,700,000	6,500,000	9,000,000	7,300,000	8,300,000
South America (Chile)	300,000	300,000	170,000	180,000	..
Europe	116,000,000	109,000,000	104,000,000	130,000,000	116,000,000
Russia (with Poland)	28,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	28,000,000	25,000,000
Germany	43,000,000	43,000,000	36,000,000	48,000,000	42,000,000
Austria-Hungary (*a*)	16,000,000	15,000,000	14,000,000	21,000,000	19,000,000
France	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	14,000,000	10,000,000
United Kingdom	6,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000
Asia (Japan and Russia)	600,000	800,000	800,000	900,000	900,000
Africa	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Australasia	500,000	600,000	700,000	450,000	400,000

(*a*) Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina.

POULTRY

See article on *Agriculture and Livestock* (passim).

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United Kingdom

The average prices of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom, as deduced from the declared quantities and values, since 1897, are given as follows [22] :—

Imported Articles	Average Prices of Imports											
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Animals: Oxen & bulls £ each	16.9	16.5	17.0	18.2	17.8	18.6	17.6	17.7	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.1
Calves . . . . ,,	5.2	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Bacon . . . £ per ton	35.4	36.1	35.8	41.7	47.1	52.8	52.8	47.1	46.5	52.8	55.3	50.9
Barley . . . . ,,	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.7	6.7
Beef, fresh . . . ,,	38.4	38.2	38.6	39.6	39.5	42.6	40.2	37.1	35.5	35.4	36.3	36.6
,, preserved (not salted) £ per ton	53.7	72.3	58.1	56.3	55.5	59.1	64.0	57.9	59.8	74.5	111.5	85.0
Brandy Shillings per proof gal.	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.3	10.2	9.6	10.3
Butter . . £ per cwt.	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.7
Caoutchouc . . ,,	11.5	12.7	13.2	13.6	12.5	12.4	13.9	15.5	16.3	16.4	16.2	14.6
Cheese . . . ,,	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9
Cigars . Shillings per lb.	10.0	9.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.5	12.1	12.8	12.8	13.3	12.4	12.7
Cocoa, raw . Pence per lb.	6.5	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.2	8.8	7.8
Coffee . . £ per cwt.	4.7	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.8

Imported Articles	Average Prices of Imports											
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Cork, unmanufactured £ per ton	8.9	9.2	7.6	7.8	7.5	8.9	7.6	8.5	9.2	9.1	8.4	8.2
Copper ore . . ,,	5.8	7.3	9.0	11.6	12.4	10.9	10.4	10.3	10.6	11.5	12.6	10.1
Cotton, raw . Pence per lb.	4.5	3.9	4.3	5.6	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.7	5.6	6.7	7.1	6.5
Eggs . . Pence per doz.	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.5
Fish, fresh . . . £ per ton	15.3	12.0	13.3	17.0	16.0	16.4	15.6	14.0	14.1	13.0	10.2	9.7
,, cured or salted . . ,,	38.0	36.6	41.3	42.4	42.3	39.9	39.4	45.2	43.1	43.4	46.8	47.2
Glass, window . . . ,,	9.9	10.2	10.3	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.5	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.3
Glucose . . . ,,	7.2	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.7	10.0	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.65	9.4
Guano . . . ,,	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.3	4.6	6.4	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.6
Guttapercha . £ per cwt.	9.7	10.7	12.2	13.4	15.6	13.7	12.7	10.6	8.0	9.2	7.2	9.4
Hams . . . £ per ton	42.7	39.5	41.4	46.8	48.7	52.1	55.1	49.9	47.3	53.6	57.3	50.4
Hay . . . . ,,	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7
Hops . . . £ per cwt.	3.2	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.2	5.1	5.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	2.7
Iron ore . Shillings per ton	14.9	14.8	15.2	17.9	16.4	15.5	15.3	14.9	16.1(a)	17.6(a)	21.1(a)	16.7(a)
Indigo . . £ per cwt.	17.8	16.6	16.7	16.0	15.4	16.3	14.6	15.3	14.3	14.6	13.6	15.4
Jute . . . £ per ton	11.7	10.5	12.8	14.7	13.5	12.8	13.5	13.7	17.1	22.6	22.4	16.6
Lard . . . . ,,	22.9	27.4	28.1	33.9	41.1	49.9	44.7	36.5	36.7	42.6	45.7	44.4
Leather, undressed Pence per lb.	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.4	12.0	11.6	11.5	11.8	13.0	12.0
,, dressed ,,	18.2	18.6	18.7	18.2	18.3	19.0	20.4	20.1	22.6	25.9	29.3	27.8
Linen yarn . . . ,,	9.3	9.1	9.5	8.6	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5	9.1	8.9
Manganese ore . . £ per ton	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.2
Margarine and artificial and imitation butter £ per cwt.	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6
Oleo-margarine ,,	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.95	2.0	2.2	2.5
Maize . . . £ per ton	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.5	6.1
Molasses . . . . ,,	4.2	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2
Milk, condensed, sweetened £ per cwt.	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
Mutton, fresh . . £ per ton	30.2	29.6	31.6	34.4	36.6	37.8	39.0	39.3	38.5	37.5	38.0	37.1
,, preserved . . ,,	32.6	33.0	35.7	46.8	51.8	48.3	43.3	47.6	51.2	52.0	43.6	47.7
Nitrate of soda . . ,,	7.7	7.5	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.6	10.9	11.0	10.0
Oats . . . . ,,	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.4	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.8
Oil, olive (b) . £ per tun	33.4	33.7	34.7	38.3	37.6	34.7	34.2	33.9	42.5(b)	45.1	51.0	50.4
,, palm (b) . £ per ton	20.6	21.4	21.9	23.2	22.1	23.2	23.1	23.0	25.8(b)	25.2	31.5	29.0
Opium . Shillings per lb.	9.5	10.4	10.0	12.0	10.3	9.4	9.8	9.2	10.4	9.6	12.6	13.1
Pepper . . Pence per lb.	3.4	4.9	6.2	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.4	4.3
Potatoes . . . £ per ton	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	4.9	7.7	7.0	5.8	5.6
Raisins . . . . ,,	30.0	29.7	30.0	40.0	32.4	36.3	30.4	29.7	26.9	37.9	34.2	31.7
Rice . . . . ,,	8.2	8.8	8.7	(Not stated)			8.7	7.8	8.3	8.7	9.7	9.2
Rum Shillings per proof gal.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.25	1.3	1.6
Saltpetre (nitrate of potash) £ per ton	15.0	15.5	16.4	17.1	17.2	17.2	16.8	17.2	19.1	19.1	19.7	19.3
Seed: Clover and grass ,,	38.6	38.2	36.7	38.9	43.5	43.8	44.1	40.8	41.2	40.9	40.4	44.4
Flax or linseed £ per qr.	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Skins, sheep, undressed Pence each	21.6	21.8	23.4	25.5	23.4	23.7	24.4	25.1	26.5	29.4	23.3(c)	19.9(c)
Silk, raw . Shillings per lb.	12.3	12.5	12.8	13.0	11.5	11.6	13.3	13.2	13.1	14.1	15.3	12.0
,, yarn, thrown and spun £ per lb.	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Straw . Shillings per ton	46.0	45.1	44.8	45.7	49.5	51.9	46.0	44.0	44.8	43.3	43.3	44.1
Sugar: Lumps and loaves £ per ton	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.8	13.4	11.9	12.1	13.2	16.3	12.5	13.0	14.0
Unrefined: Beetroot ,,	8.9	9.3	9.9	10.0	9.1	7.2	8.4	10.1	10.7	8.8	9.6	10.5
Cane and other sorts ,,	9.7	10.2	11.8	12.0	10.9	8.8	9.3	10.3	12.9	9.3	10.1	10.9
Tallow and stearine ,,	19.2	20.4	23.1	26.0	26.1	30.4	28.5	25.6	26.0	28.9	33.4	30.3
Tea . . . Pence per lb.	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.5	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.0
Tobacco: Cavendish ,,	10.5	10.1	10.9	10.3	9.1	9.3	12.3	8.9	10.7	10.2	9.9	10.7
Unmanufactured ,,	7.0	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.4	7.5	7.8
Wheat . . . £ per ton	7.5	8.0	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.7	8.4
Wheat meal and flour ,,	10.3	11.0	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.1	10.9
Wine, in casks Shlgs. per gal.	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7
,, champagne ,,	28.7	28.4	28.1	27.8	28.0	27.7	27.8	27.8	28.6	28.9	28.3	28.0
Wood and timber—												
Hewn oak £ per load	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.2
,, teak ,,	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	14.4	15.5	15.9	16.2
Sawn or split: Fir ,,	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6
Staves . . . ,,	4.5	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.6	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6
Wool, sheep or lambs' Pence per lb.	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.5	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.7	9.3	10.2	10.3	9.3
Yeast . . . £ per cwt.	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0

(a) Prices of manganiferous ore,
(b) Prior to 1905 the prices are for refined and unrefined oils. In and after 1905 the prices are for refined oils only.
(c) Pickled.

The average prices of certain articles exported from the United Kingdom, as deduced from the declared quantities and values, since 1897, are given as follows [22]:—

Exported Articles	Average Prices of Exports											
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Beer and ale Shlgs. per barrel	68.9	68.1	68.6	68.9	68.2	68.0	68.5	66.7	66.1	66.8	...	...
Blankets . Shillings per pair	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.9	7.7	10.8	8.9	8.1	8.8	8.2
Brass of all sorts £ per cwt.	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	5.0	6.0	5.2
Bricks . . £ per 1000	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0
Boots and shoes Shillings per doz. pairs	49.2	46.8	47.3	46.9	48.7	48.1	47.7	46.8	48.6	49.9	51.9	54.6
Candles . . Pence per lb.	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1
Cement . Shillings per cwt.	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Carpets and druggets Pence per yard	25.0	25.7	26.3	25.3	26.4	27.2	26.5	26.4	28.7	28.3	31.3	32.7
Coals . Shillings per ton	8.8	9.8	10.5	16.5	13.7	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.8	12.6	12.7
Copper, unwrought— Ingots, cakes, &c. £ per cwt.	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.4	5.0	3.2
Copper, wrought— Mixed or yellow metal ,,	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.0
Cotton yarn and twist— Grey . . Pence per lb.	9.1	8.3	8.8	11.6	11.2	10.5	11.7	13.1	12.0	13.9	15.2	14.3
Bleached and dyed ,,	11.3	10.5	10.5	12.2	11.8	11.2	12.0	13.1	12.4	12.9	16.2	14.9
Cotton piece goods— Unbleached . Pence per yd.	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Bleached . ,,	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Printed . . ,,	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
Dyed or manufactured of dyed yarn Pence per yd.	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.0
Fire-arms (small-arms) Shillings each	44.7	49.9	37.7	40.7	56.7	50.6	57.2	54.9	52.9	49.7	44.7	56.2
Flannels . . Pence per yd.	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.4	9.4
Glass, flint (*a*) . Shlgs. per cwt.	47.4	46.6	48.9	49.9	48.4	49.2	50.6	59.6(*a*)	62.9	65.5	61.3	63.9
Gunpowder . Pence per lb.	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.5	4.9
Hats— Felt (*b*) . Shillings per doz.	31.0	31.0	32.0	33.0	32.6	33.5	34.2	34.9	36.3(*b*)	37.3	36.2	36.8
Straw (*b*) ,,	19.2	19.4	12.6	13.6	13.9	14.5	15.8	15.4	16.1(*b*)	17.1	17.4	17.8
Herrings . Shillings per barrel	24.4	21.8	31.4	30.3	25.3	26.1	24.2	20.7	23.7	27.8	25.2	23.7
Horses . . . £ each	23.9	23.1	22.5	22.7	21.9	21.2	21.1	17.6	18.4	20.0	18.7	17.6
Hides, raw . £ per cwt.	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4
Iron— Pig and puddled Shillings per ton	48.1	52.5	69.3	84.0	62.7	64.8	63.1	58.4	63.0	70.0	74.2	63.4
Bar . . £ per ton	6.5	6.6	7.8	9.9	8.9	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.6	7.9
Rod, angles, and shapes of iron . . £ per ton	6.1	6.4	7.4	9.6	8.5	7.6	6.4					
Old and scrap . £ per ton	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	...	...
Railroad rails (iron and steel) £ per ton	4.6	4.6	4.9	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.6	...	...
Iron and steel— Wire and manufactures thereof (*c*) . £ per ton	16.9	17.5	18.3	23.5	20.4	19.0	19.6(*c*)	19.6	19.3	20.7	21.6	19.9
Hoops and strips . ,,	6.9	7.0	7.6	10.3	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.1	8.6
Sheets, galvanised and corrugated . . £ per ton	11.3	11.2	13.1	15.3	12.8	12.5	12.5	11.6	11.9	13.3	14.7	13.9
Tinned plates and sheets £ per ton	11.2	10.9	12.4	14.6	13.7	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.9	13.2	14.6	13.6
Jute yarn . . Pence per lb.	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.9	4.4	3.4
Jute piece goods Pence per yd.	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.9
Lead, pig . . £ per ton	12.3	13.2	14.6	17.6	13.3	11.5	11.7	12.0	13.5	18.1	20.4	14.0
Leather, tanned £ per cwt.	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.6	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.2	11.3	11.8	12.1
Linen yarn Pence per lb.	12.8	12.2	12.0	13.7	15.3	14.1	14.2	14.7	15.2	16.2	18.1	15.8
Linen piece goods— Plain, bleached, or unbleached . Pence per yd.	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.5
Printed, checked, or dyed, and damask and diaper Pence per yd.	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.9	7.5
Linseed oil (*d*) . . £ per ton	18.3	18.7	21.6	29.9	31.5	31.6	25.5	18.8	19.2	23.3(*d*)	26.4(*d*)	26.5(*d*)
Potatoes . Shillings per cwt.	3.0	4.6	3.8	4.8	4.0	3.6	5.2	5.7	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.5
Sailcloth . Pence per yd.	10.3	10.2	10.5	11.2	13.0	12.3	12.4	11.6	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.4
Salt . . Shillings per ton	14.0	13.4	14.2	16.7	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.4	15.0	14.2	15.5	16.1
Soap (*e*) . . . £ per ton	20.6	20.6	20.2	21.5	21.1	21.5	21.7	21.8	20.9	21.7(*e*)	23.5(*e*)	23.2(*e*)

Exported Articles	Average Prices of Exports											
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Spirits, British Shillings per proof gallon	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.3
Steel, cast, in ingots or blooms, &c. £ per ton	4.8	4.6	5.5	8.0	7.8	5.9	5.9	8.8	6.9	7.6	8.3	...
Steel bars, rods, angles, shapes, or sections £ per ton	12.5	12.5	12.9	14.5	13.5	11.6	12.2	13.1	13.7	13.6	13.6	12.8
Sugar, refined and candy £ per ton	10.9	11.3	12.2	12.6	12.6	11.2	12.0	12.5	15.2	12.5	13.9	14.5
Thread for sewing (cotton) Pence per lb.	30.2	30.2	28.9	27.4	27.8	26.9	28.0	33.7	34.6	36.4	37.4	37.5
Thread for sewing (linen) Pence per l.	26.9	26.7	27.7	31.0	31.7	30.6	29.5	28.4	27.8	27.6	29.8	29.5
Tin, unwrought £ per cwt.	3.3	3.6	6.3	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.9	8.9	9.0	6.7
Tobacco and snuff, manufactured in United Kingdom Shillings per lb.	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6
Wheat £ per ton	8.3	9.8	7.5	8.7	7.6	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.5
Wheatmeal and flour "	9.9	11.1	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.0	9.4	10.4
Wool, sheep and lambs' Pence per lb.	9.2	8.6	7.7	7.5	6.1	6.0	7.3	10.2	11.9	12.5	13.9	9.4
Woollen and worsted yarns Pence per lb.	20.4	19.1	18.4	18.9	17.3	16.1	16.8	18.5	20.5	23.2	24.8	21.7
Zinc, wrought and unwrought £ per ton	15.7	18.2	23.2	20.4	16.8	17.2	18.8	20.8	24.1	26.9	25.6	22.1

(*a*) Prior to 1904, bottles of flint are included in flint glass.
(*b*) Trimmed hats and bonnets are included in and after 1905, but not prior to 1905.
(*c*) Exclusive of telegraph wire prior to 1903.
(*d*) Prices in and after 1906 are for pure linseed oil only.
(*e*) Soap stock included prior to 1906, but not in and after that year.

The average prices given in the above two tables can be accepted as only approximately correct; while their chief value consists in the means they afford of measuring changes in the *volume* of trade from year to year by making allowances for changes in prices.

The average prices of British wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales in each year since 1890 were as follows [25]:—

Year	Average Price per Imperial Quarter			Year	Average Price per Imperial Quarter		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats		Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1890	31 11	28 8	18 7	1900	26 11	24 11	17 7
1891	37 0	28 2	20 0	1901	26 9	25 2	18 5
1892	30 3	26 2	19 10	1902	28 1	25 8	20 2
1893	26 4	25 7	18 9	1903	26 9	22 8	17 2
1894	22 10	24 6	17 1	1904	28 4	22 4	16 4
1895	23 1	21 11	14 6	1905	29 8	24 4	17 4
1896	26 2	22 11	14 9	1906	28 3	24 2	18 4
1897	30 2	23 6	16 11	1907	30 7	25 1	18 10
1898	34 0	27 2	18 5	1908 [51] [22]	32 0	25 10	17 10
1899	25 8	25 7	17 0	1909	36 11	26 10	18 11

The average value per imperial quarter of imported wheat was 30s. 2d. in 1906, 32s. 11d. in 1907, and 35s. 9d. in 1908; of barley, 20s. 4d. in 1906, 23s. 11d. in 1907, and 23s. 11d. in 1908; and of oats, 16s. 6d. in 1906, 18s. in 1907, and 16s. 2d. in 1908.

The prices have varied from month to month in each year, as well as from year to year. The average monthly prices of British wheat are given in the next table [22], [25]:—

Month	Average Price per Quarter in each Month					
	Wheat		Barley		Oats	
	Average 1891-1900	Average 1901-7	Average 1891-1900	Average 1901-7	Average 1891-1900	Average 1901-7
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	28 6	27 4	26 4	24 7	16 9	17 5
February	27 10	27 5	25 9	24 8	16 11	17 8
March	27 7	27 6	25 3	24 5	17 0	17 10
April	27 10	27 8	24 11	24 1	17 4	18 3
May	29 7	28 9	23 11	23 9	18 5	19 3
June	29 4	29 4	23 5	22 11	18 10	19 8
July	28 9	29 8	21 9	22 8	19 2	19 9
August	28 4	29 11	22 10	23 3	18 7	18 9
September	27 5	28 1	26 3	24 8	16 11	16 11
October	27 7	27 9	27 5	25 4	16 4	16 9
November	28 7	28 4	26 11	25 5	17 0	17 2
December	28 1	28 4	26 0	24 10	16 10	17 4

The average prices of certain minerals and metals are given as follows [76]:—

Mineral or Metal	Average Prices in the London Market										
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Metallic copper—											
British (best selected) £ per ton	52.28	55.48	78.13	78.42	73.36	56.68	63.04	63.01	74.57	92.64	94.10
Standard "	...	...	...	...	...	52.63	58.00	58.94	69.45	87.33	86.87
Metallic lead—											
English pig (common) £ per ton	12.52	13.13	15.09	17.20	12.71	11.23	11.77	12.07	13.87	17.57	19.61
Standard silver Pence per oz.	27 1/8	26 1/8	27 1/8	28 1/4	27 1/8	24 1/4	24 1/8	26 3/8	27 1/8	30 1/4	30 3/16
Metallic tin (English block) £ per ton	65.43	74.40	126.60	137.73	121.00	121.20	129.40	128.40	143.61	181.20	174.61
Metallic zinc (English spelter) "	17.99	20.93	25.31	20.80	17.72	19.18	21.60	23.14	26.00	27.62	24.55
Coal (London market) Pence per ton	184	194	218	273	233	217	190	180	186	189	237
Coal (at pit's mouth) (*a*) "	71	76	91	126	109	97	91	85	81	84	101
Iron (*b*) £ per ton	2.0	2.04	2.65	3.4	2.36	2.34	2.33	2.14	2.33	2.56	2.79

(*a*) Average prices at pit's mouth in England. For other prices of coal, see article *Coal*.

(*b*) Average realised prices of Cleveland No. 3 Pig, f.o.b. For other prices of iron, see article *Iron*. The other prices in the above table are prices in the London market.

The average prices of wool in each year from 1897 were as follows [25]:—

Year	Average Price of Wool in Pence per lb.				Year	Average Price of Wool in Pence per lb.			
	Leicester	Lincoln	Australian (*a*)	South African (*a*)		Leicester	Lincoln	Australian (*a*)	South African (*a*)
	d. d.	d.	d.	d.		d. d.	d.	d.	d.
1897	8 1/4 to 10	9 1/8	8	7 1/2	1903	6 1/4 to 6 7/8	7 1/4	9 7/8	7 1/8
1898	8 " 8 1/8	8 1/8	7 7/8	7 1/8	1904	8 1/8 " 9 1/8	10 1/4	10	7 3/4
1899	7 " 8	8 1/4	9 1/8	7 7/8	1905	11 1/8 " 12	12 1/2	10 1/2	7 3/8
1900	6 1/2 " 7 1/2	7 7/8	11	8 1/8	1906	12 1/8 " 13	14 1/2	11	8 1/2
1901	5 1/2 " 6	6 1/4	8 1/2	7	1907	12 1/8 " 12 7/8	12 1/4	10 7/8	8 1/8
1902	5 " 5 1/8	6 1/4	8 1/8	7 1/8					

(*a*) Import prices.

An inquiry by the British Board of Trade into the cost of living of the working classes in the United Kingdom gave the following results with respect to the prices most usually paid in various towns in October 1905 by the working classes for certain articles of food and for fuel [84]:—

Article	Prices most usually Paid by the Working Classes in							
	London	Manchester	Birmingham	Liverpool	Edinburgh	Glasgow	Dublin	Belfast
Tea . . Pence per lb.	1/6	1/6	1/6 to 1/8	1/6	1/6 to 2/2	1/6 to 2/4	1/6 to 2/0	2/4
Sugar: Loaf ,,	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
White granulated ,,	2	2	2	2	1⅞ to 2½	2	2	1⅞, 2
Bacon, streaky ,,	9	7 to 9	7	7 to 8	...	...	10 to 11 (a)	8 to 10
Eggs . Number per 1s.	15	10 ,, 12	12	14 ,, 16	12 to 16	10 to 15	10 to 12	7, 8
Cheese (American cheddar), Pence per lb.	7	7	7	7 ,, 8	8	7 ,, 8	8	7 to 8
Butter: Danish ,,	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4 ,, 1/5	1/4 to 1/5	1/4	...	...
Irish . . ,,	...	1/2	1/2 to 1/4	1/3 ,, 1/4	1/2 ,, 1/5	1/2 to 1/3	1/4	1/4, 1/5
Potatoes Pence per 7 lb.	3½	2½ to 3½	2½	2 ,, 2¾	2½ ,, 3	3	2½ to 3	3
Flour . . ,,	9⅜	8⅜ ,, 9	9 to 11	8½	10	9½ to 10½	9 ,, 10	10
Bread . Pence per 4 lb.	5	4½	4 ,, 5½	4½	6	5½	6	5½
Milk . Pence per quart	4	3 to 3½	3½	3½ to 4	4	3, 3½	4	2½
Beef (British)—								
Ribs . . Pence per lb.	9	8 to 10	7½ to 8½	8 to 9	8 to 10	9 to 10	8	8 to 9
Rump steak ,,	13	10 ,, 12	10 ,, 12	10 ,, 12	12 ,, 14	14	8	9 to 11
Beef (Foreign or Colonial)—								
Ribs . . Pence per lb.	6	5 to 6	5	4½ to 5½	6, 7	4½ to 6½	6½	5 to 7
Rump steak ,,	11	6 ,, 7½	6 to 8	6 ,, 7	8 to 10	...	6 to 7	8 ,, 9
Mutton (British)—								
Leg . . Pence per lb.	9½	9 to 10	8 to 9	9 to 10	8 to 10	9 to 10	8 to 9	9 to 10
Shoulder . ,,	8½	8½ ,, 9½	7 ,, 8½	8 ,, 9	8 ,, 9	7 ,, 9	8 ,, 9	8 ,, 10
Mutton (Foreign or Colonial)—								
Leg . . Pence per lb.	5½	4½ ,, 5½	5	5	5, 5½	5, 5½	5½	5 to 6
Shoulder . ,,	5½	4½, 5	4 to 5	4½	5, 5½	4½	4½	5
Coal . . Pence per cwt.	14½	8 to 10	8 ,, 10	9 to 10	10	8½ to 9½	12	12
Paraffin oil . Pence per gal.	6½	8	6	8	8	7	8	7
Prices in relation to London prices . . .	100	92	91	91	102	99	100	101

(a) Irish bacon.

The index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the British Board of Trade from the prices of forty-five articles, each article being given a weight proportionate to its estimated consumption, are given for all years from 1871 in the following table. The prices in 1900 have been taken as the basis [2]:—

Year	Index Numbers for all the 45 Articles	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices										
		Coal and Metals	Coal Only	Textiles (Raw Materials)	Corn, Rice, and Potatoes	British Wheat Only	Foreign Wheat Only	Meat, Fish, and Dairy Produce	Sugar, Tea, Wine, Tobacco, &c.	All Food and Drink	Miscellaneous	Paraffin Only
1871	136.0	68.3	58.3	146.4	163.5	210.5	174.1	111.5	220.0	144.6	145.1	222.5
1872	145.8	102.8	93.9	166.5	169.9	211.6	182.6	113.1	222.6	148.3	151.5	227.5
1873	152.7	128.3	124.0	161.9	179.0	218.0	191.3	120.0	212.1	154.5	156.8	250.7
1874	148.1	104.8	101.8	151.1	179.2	207.1	178.7	123.3	201.0	154.4	154.5	237.2
1875	141.4	84.6	79.3	147.3	161.3	167.8	156.0	130.3	198.5	150.4	149.3	205.9
1876	138.0	72.4	65.4	137.9	159.9	171.5	153.4	130.7	192.5	149.4	141.1	207.3
1877	141.6	67.5	60.8	135.2	175.9	210.8	183.7	128.5	209.6	156.7	139.3	200.1
1878	132.6	62.8	56.6	131.4	160.6	172.4	161.6	125.1	188.0	146.4	125.1	200.9
1879	126.6	58.7	52.2	123.0	157.9	162.8	155.3	119.2	178.5	141.4	113.8	203.2
1880	129.6	64.8	53.0	130.0	159.1	164.7	162.9	117.9	183.6	141.8	124.4	169.5
1881	127.3	63.4	53.5	127.6	154.3	168.4	162.4	118.0	179.8	139.5	123.0	126.7
1882	128.4	62.2	54.4	123.4	153.7	167.5	156.9	124.0	178.6	140.1	122.1	129.3
1883	126.8	60.7	55.7	119.1	150.7	154.5	144.3	126.2	171.8	141.2	121.6	145.2
1884	114.7	57.5	55.6	115.2	130.4	132.5	123.7	115.9	144.0	124.9	114.5	146.6
1885	107.7	54.6	53.5	108.9	123.7	122.0	115.1	106.8	133.0	116.5	111.4	131.0
1886	101.6	52.6	50.4	99.9	116.3	115.2	111.0	102.9	125.8	110.9	101.7	113.4
1887	99.6	53.9	49.6	102.7	115.7	120.7	112.5	98.6	119.3	107.8	95.3	101.7
1888	102.7	56.6	50.1	101.2	115.9	118.3	112.9	104.8	128.6	111.9	98.0	94.8
1889	104.0	62.7	60.9	105.1	114.1	110.5	113.1	102.9	137.1	111.3	103.1	87.5
1890	104.0	74.9	75.0	105.4	115.7	118.6	114.7	101.1	123.8	109.5	99.4	93.9

Year	Index Numbers for all the 45 Articles	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices: Coal and Metals	Coal Only	Textiles (Raw Materials)	Corn, Rice, and Potatoes	British Wheat Only	Foreign Wheat Only	Meat, Fish, and Dairy Produce	Sugar, Tea, Wine, Tobacco, &c.	All Food and Drink	Miscellaneous	Paraffin Only
1891	107.4	70.1	72.4	101.4	134.3	137.5	130.6	101.0	125.4	117.0	95.0	106.0
1892	101.8	65.2	65.9	95.6	117.6	112.4	112.0	102.1	125.1	110.9	92.5	99.9
1893	100.0	59.0	59.1	86.4	108.7	97.8	94.7	105.8	129.1	109.7	89.3	78.0
1894	94.2	60.0	63.0	88.6	100.8	84.8	78.7	101.5	116.0	102.9	84.5	75.4
1895	91.0	56.8	55.8	84.3	100.3	85.8	81.0	97.2	106.4	99.5	84.9	77.2
1896	88.2	55.5	52.8	92.9	93.0	97.2	91.0	90.2	107.8	93.3	86.5	72.2
1897	90.1	56.3	53.4	86.8	101.6	112.1	109.6	92.8	102.5	97.4	86.9	64.3
1898	93.2	61.7	59.3	80.0	117.6	126.3	117.9	90.0	101.5	102.3	89.7	62.9
1899	92.3	72.4	63.7	82.9	101.9	95.7	98.4	94.6	99.7	98.1	91.3	69.1
1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901	96.9	82.2	83.1	93.3	102.5	99.4	97.4	100.0	95.0	100.4	96.3	88.3
1902	96.5	76.1	73.8	92.3	101.9	104.3	98.4	105.2	86.0	101.7	92.5	72.2
1903	96.9	74.1	70.1	101.7	102.0	99.4	99.9	102.6	88.0	100.7	91.7	73.3
1904	98.3	70.9	66.7	112.9	106.8	105.3	103.1	99.0	92.6	101.4	88.3	84.3
1905	97.6	71.3	63.4	106.7	104.3	110.5	106.3	98.2	103.6	101.2	91.1	87.3
1906	100.5	78.3	65.5	121.1	102.2	105.3	103.4	101.5	90.4	100.5	95.6	84.9
1907	105.7	86.9	76.5	127.4	109.0	113.6	113.1	104.5	94.4	105.1	99.7	87.2

The index number of wholesale prices in 1908 was 102.8 [7].

The constituents of the groups included in the above table are as follows [2]:—

Coal and Metals—Coal, pig iron, copper (ore and regulus), crude zinc, block tin, and lead.

Textiles—Raw cotton, British wool, foreign wool, raw jute, raw flax, and raw silk.

Food and Drink—British wheat, barley, and oats; foreign wheat, barley, and oats; maize, hops, rice, and potatoes; beef, mutton, bacon, milk, eggs, herrings; sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, rum, wine, and tobacco.

Miscellaneous—Cotton seed, linseed, olive oil, palm oil, paraffin, petroleum, bricks, hewn fir, caoutchouc, and hides.

Index numbers of retail prices of foodstuffs in London are also published by the Board of Trade, and are as follows for recent years [2]:—

Foodstuff	Index Numbers of Retail Prices in London (Prices in 1900=100): 1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Bread	91.3	93.0	106.2	118.3	94.8	100.0	94.4	101.4	109.0	108.1	109.0	104.3	104.6
Flour	82.4	88.2	105.9	129.4	94.1	100.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	111.8	112.7	111.8	117.2
Beef (home and foreign)	95.1	92.2	96.4	95.6	100.2	100.0	101.9	107.5	104.4	100.9	98.7	98.7	101.6
Mutton (home and foreign)	96.2	89.7	89.7	90.6	95.6	100.0	105.3	101.8	105.7	105.3	105.7	103.7	105.9
Pork	95.1	94.0	96.1	95.8	100.0	100.0	102.2	105.3	101.1	101.2	98.2	101.5	99.6
Bacon	92.9	78.1	100.0	103.3	91.8	100.0	113.3	111.8	104.4	108.9	110.8	121.1	120.1
Butter	89.3	95.1	95.5	95.6	101.3	100.0	100.9	100.4	97.8	97.7	99.3	102.6	100.9
Eggs	89.9	91.2	90.8	97.4	96.1	100.0	97.8	100.9	102.6	102.2	104.0	106.7	109.0
Cheese	88.8	80.6	94.4	82.5	91.9	100.0	94.4	94.4	97.5	93.8	91.4	98.1	102.8
Potatoes	109.0	88.5	84.6	110.3	92.3	100.0	105.1	79.5	101.3	109.6	83.7	86.4	93.0
Currants	83.3	83.3	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	150.0	116.7	100.3	83.3	87.5	105.6	127.8
Raisins	77.8	77.8	77.8	88.9	88.9	100.0	88.9	100.0	111.1	100.0	83.2	102.8	116.0
Rice	92.9	92.9	86.6	86.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	99.1	92.9	92.9	94.4	109.1
Tapioca	80.0	80.0	70.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	122.5	141.7
Oatmeal	100.0	100.0	100.0	116.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	116.7	116.7	116.7	104.2	100.0	112.5
Tea	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	105.0	97.9	100.0
Cocoa	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.5
Sugar	91.7	100.0	83.3	83.3	91.7	100.0	111.8	100.0	104.2	110.1	130.9	110.4	117.0
Jam, treacle, and marmalade	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	96.8	101.8	108.6	109.4	111.0	118.4
General level of retail prices (including coffee and milk)	93.2	92.0	96.2	100.8	96.4	100.0	101.9	101.6	103.2	104.3	103.7	103.2	105.8

The index number for retail prices in London in 1908 was 108.4 [7].

The index number given in the preceding table for the general level of retail prices makes allowance for the importance of the separate items entering into its construction, in so far as such importance is measured by the extent to which the articles are estimated to be consumed [2].

The Economist newspaper has constructed a series of index numbers designed to show the course of wholesale prices in England over a long series of years. It is based on the wholesale prices of the articles enumerated in the table below. In the case of each article the average price during the six years 1845–50 is taken as the basis of the index number, and is accordingly represented by 100. The total index number is formed by adding together the index numbers of the separate articles. No regard is therefore paid to the relative importance of the several articles, indigo, for example, having as much influence on the total index number as wheat.

The table which follows gives the index numbers for January 1 in recent years [51]:—

Article	Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (1845–50=100)											
	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Coffee	112	82	63	80	80	83	75	79	86	86	84	84
Sugar	27	29	31	31	29	30	32	43	31	30	33	31
Tea	49	70	78	68	67	50	60	52	63	73	74	74
Tobacco	233	233	183	177	166	170	190	210	210	210	215	215
Wheat	65	51	47	50	52	47	50	57	53	50	66	60
Butchers' meat	131	132	136	136	135	146	134	140	142	148	140	140
Raw cotton	52	55	69	87	72	73	110	67	97	91	98	80
Raw silk	81	93	139	102	96	100	108	107	106	115	109	93
Flax and hemp	66	64	81	88	86	76	105	89	97	102	77	73
Sheep's wool	97	98	141	91	91	111	112	124	132	137	122	111
Indigo	115	87	116	109	103	92	104	91	93	96	93	98
Oils	73	68	76	84	82	79	83	78	82	89	92	100
Timber	94	123	127	116	103	128	134	135	132	131	149	139
Tallow	91	91	119	116	128	138	113	118	119	150	138	129
Leather	139	139	108	103	103	114	114	114	115	122	122	119
Copper	57	67	85	87	67	61	68	78	98	121	72	76
Iron	77	80	110	93	80	82	79	84	94	110	88	87
Lead	72	74	101	94	61	63	65	73	100	115	82	76
Tin	79	100	110	145	124	139	156	157	198	230	144	156
Cotton (Pernambuco fair)	45	43	56	71	58	58	90	56	79	74	86	67
Cotton yarn	69	70	82	91	74	74	99	77	91	99	105	81
Cotton cloth	66	69	87	105	91	89	116	107	124	120	121	108
Total index number	1,890	1,918	2,145	2,126	1,948	2,003	2,107	2,136	2,342	2,499	2,310	2,197
Per cent. of 1898 number	100	101	113	112	103	106	116	113	124	132	122	116

Sauerbeck's series of index numbers, based on the prices of forty-five commodities (in some cases two kinds or descriptions of one article being counted as two commodities), are given as follows for recent years. The average prices of the eleven years 1867–77 are taken as the basis of comparison [229].

Year	Sauerbeck's Index Numbers (Average Prices of 1867–77=100)							
	Corn, Flour, Rice, and Potatoes	Meat and Butter	Sugar, Coffee, and Tea	Total Food	Iron, Copper, Tin, Lead, and Coal	Textiles	Sundries	All Commodities
1867–77	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1897	60	79	52	65	66	51	62	62
1898	67	77	51	68	70	51	63	64
1899	60	79	53	65	92	58	65	68
1900	62	85	54	69	108	66	71	75
1901	62	85	46	67	89	60	71	70
1902	63	87	41	67	82	61	71	69
1903	62	84	44	66	82	66	69	69
1904	63	83	50	68	81	71	67	70
1905	63	87	52	69	87	72	68	72
1906	62	89	46	69	101	80	74	77
1907	69	88	48	72	107	77	78	80
1908	70	89	48	72	89	62	73	73
1899–1908	64	86	48	68	92	67	71	72

Sauerbeck's index numbers for successive decennial periods are as follows [229]:—

Period	Average Index Number	Period	Average Index Number
1818–27	111	1868–77	[illegible]
1828–37	93	1878–87	79
1838–47	93	1888–97	67
1848–57	89	1898–1907	71
1858–67	99		

A series of index numbers of retail prices since 1850 has been calculated by Mr. George H. Wood, and published in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* (March 1909). This series is given as follows in quinquennial averages [230]:—

Period	Index Number	Period	Index Number
1850	100	1880–84	104
1850–54	104	1885–89	91
1855–59	117	1890–94	90
1860–64	110	1895–99	85
1865–69	115	1900–2	90
1870–74	117	1903–7 (*a*)	92
1875–79	110		

(*a*) Continued by the present writer on the basis of the Board of Trade series of index numbers of retail prices given above.

The various series of index numbers of prices given above may be compared with one another, as in the following table. In the case of each series, average prices in 1900 are represented by 100.

Year	Index Numbers of Prices (1900=100)					
	Wholesale Prices				Retail Prices	
	"Economist"	Sauerbeck	Board of Trade	Mean of Previous Columns	Board of Trade	G. H. Wood
1898	88	85	93	89	101	98
1899	89	91	92	91	96	97
1900	100	100	100	100	100	100
1901	99	93	97	96	102	101
1902	91	92	97	93	102	102
1903	93	92	97	94	103	...
1904	102	93	98	98	104	...
1905	100	96	98	98	104	...
1906	109	103	101	104	103	...
1907	116	107	106	110	106	...
1908	108	97	103	103	108	...

Denmark

The retail prices of foodstuffs in 1907, as stated by workmen in Copenhagen and provincial towns, and as given in rural districts, were as follows [17]:—

Article		Average Retail Prices in 1907		
		According to Workmen		Rural Districts
		Copenhagen	Provincial Towns	
		Pence	Pence	Pence
Wheat flour (Danish)	Per lb.	1½	1⅛	1⅛
Rye flour (ordinary)	,,	...	⅞	⅞
White bread	,,	...	1⅛	1⅛
Potatoes	Per bush.	24	16	14
Beef	Per lb.	6½	5⅞	5⅞
Fresh pork	,,	8½	6¼	6½
Ham	,,	10	...	...
Butter	,,	13½	12⅝	12⅝
Margarine	,,	8	6⅜	6⅜
Cheese (ordinary creamery)	,,	7½	2⅛	2⅛
Milk	Per quart	2½	1⅛	1⅛
Eggs	Per doz.	14	12	11¼

The official prices of certain produce in recent years were as follows [17]:—

Articles		Official Prices					
		1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	Per qr.	27 11	25 0	25 10	30 5	29 9	26 9
Barley	,,	22 4	22 0	22 0	23 8	24 8	24 1
Oats	,,	16 10	17 0	16 0	17 4	18 2	17 1
Rye	,,	23 7	23 1	22 8	24 3	26 8	24 7
Pork	Per cwt.	59 10	63 3	58 9	51 11	61 0	63 3
Butter	,,	111 10	108 5	106 2	105 0	111 10	115 2

NETHERLANDS

The average market prices of agricultural produce in the Netherlands in recent years were as follows [17]:—

Article	Average Market Prices						
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat (*a*) Per bushel	3 5	3 6	3 3	3 4	3 7	3 8	3 6
Winter barley (*a*) ,,	2 5	2 8	2 5	2 5	2 6	2 8	2 9
Spring barley (*a*) ,,	2 5	2 6	...	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 8
Oats (*a*) ,,	1 10	2 2	1 9	1 8	1 9	1 11	2 1
Rye (*a*) ,,	2 9	2 9	2 10	2 9	2 9	3 0	3 1
Potatoes ,,	1 2	1 1	1 6	1 5	1 6	...	...
Sugar beet Per ton	15 6	16 2	15 1	16 5	18 3	20 4	16 11
Pigs (*b*) Per lb.	0 3½	0 4	0 4½	0 3½	0 3½	0 4½	0 4½
Beef (*b*) ,,	0 5½	0 6½	0 6	0 6	0 5½	0 6½	0 6
Veal (*b*) ,,	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8½
Butter (*c*) ,,	0 11½	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	0 11	0 11½
Cheese, gouda ,,	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½

(*a*) At Groningen. (*b*) At Amsterdam. (*c*) At Leeuwarden.

The average contract prices of certain foodstuffs at prisons or asylums in recent years were as follows [17]:—

Article	Average Contract Prices					
	Average 1898–1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence
Wheat bread Per lb.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rye bread ,,	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Potatoes Per cwt.	33	31	52	39	41	27
Beef Per lb.	5⅝	6	7	6⅝	6¾	6¾
Flour ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butter ,,	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
Rice ,,	1	1	1	1¼	1⅛	1
Milk Per pint	⅝	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅞

BELGIUM

The prices of certain articles of food in Brussels in 1907 were as follows [17]:—

Article	Prices in Brussels in 1907 on			
	January 31	April 30	July 31	October 31
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
White bread Per lb.	1 to 1½	1 to 1½	1½ to 1⅝	1½ to 1⅝
Potatoes ,,	⅝ ,, ¾	⅝ ,, ¾	⅝ ,, ¾	⅝ ,, ¾
Beef (hindquarter, without bone) ,,	9⅝ ,, 13⅝	9⅝ to 13¼	10½ ,, 13⅝	10½ ,, 13⅝
Pork (*côtelettes*) ,,	9⅝ ,, 11⅝	9⅝ ,, 11⅝	8⅝ ,, 10½	8⅝ ,, 10½
Fresh butter ,,	11⅝ ,, 14½	11⅝ ,, 14½	12½ ,, 15⅝	12½ ,, 16½
Eggs Per dozen	13⅝ ,, 17½	9½ ,, 11½	10⅝ ,, 12⅝	13⅝ ,, 17½

FRANCE

The average prices of agricultural produce in France in recent years were as follows [17]:—

Article	Average Prices						
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat Per quarter	34 4	35 11	38 6	40 0	38 6	41 0	41 5
Barley ,,	25 0	24 11	25 0	24 11	24 0	26 1	26 7
Oats ,,	19 8	21 7	22 11	19 5	17 10	21 0	23 2
Rye ,,	25 1	26 1	27 1	27 2	26 2	27 5	28 1
Flour Per cwt.	11 6	11 8	12 2	12 9	12 8	13 2	13 3
Bread—							
First quality Per lb.	0 1½	0 1½	0 1⅝	0 1⅝	0 1⅝	0 1⅝	0 1⅝
Third quality ,,	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1⅛	0 1⅛	0 1⅛
Beef: Ox ,,	0 6⅝	0 6⅝	0 6⅝	0 6⅝	0 7	0 6⅞	0 6¾
Cow ,,	0 6⅛	0 6⅛	0 6⅛	0 6⅝	0 6⅝	0 6⅞	0 6⅝
Veal ,,	0 7¾	0 7⅝	0 7¾	0 7⅝	0 7⅝	0 7⅝	0 7⅝
Mutton ,,	0 7⅝	0 7⅝	0 8	0 8¼	0 8⅛	0 8¼	0 8¼
Pork ,,	0 6⅝	0 6⅝	0 6¾	0 6⅝	0 6⅝	0 6⅝	0 6⅝

The prices almost usually paid in October 1905 by the French working classes for food, as ascertained by an inquiry by the British Board of Trade, are given as follows for the towns named [86]:—

Article	Retail Prices in October 1905						
	Paris	Marseilles	Lyons	Bordeaux	Lille	Rheims	30 French Towns (*a*)
Coffee . . . Pence per lb.	15½ to 17½	17½	17½ to 21½	15½ to 21	19½	15½ to 17½	17½ to 21
Sugar, loaf . . ,,	2½	2½	2½	2½ ,, 3	3	2½	2½ ,, 3
Eggs . . No. per shilling	12 to 13	8	12 to 13	8 ,, 12	12 to 13	12 to 13	11 ,, 13
Butter . . Pence per lb.	12½ ,, 14	16½ to 17½	11½	14 ,, 15½	14	14	11 ,, 14
Potatoes . . Pence per 7 lbs.	3 ,, 4½	4½	3	3	3	3	3
Flour, wheaten . . ,,	12½	16½	15½ to 18½	15½	15½	15½	12½ to 15½
Bread, white . Pence per 4 lbs.	6	5½ to 7	6½ ,, 7½	5½ to 6	5½	5½ to 5½	5½ ,, 6
Milk . . Pence per quart	2½	3½	2½	2½ ,, 3½	2½	2½	2½ ,, 2½
Beef: Ribs . . Pence per lb.	10½	9½ to 11	6 to 7	7½ ,, 8½	7½ to 8½	7	6½ ,, 8½ (*b*)
Rump steak . . ,,	13 to 14	16½ ,, 18	8½ ,, 10½	10½	12½ ,, 13	13	
Mutton: Leg . . ,,	9½	14½ ,, 15½	9½	9½ to 10½	11½ ,, 12½	11½	
Shoulder . . ,,	7½ to 8½	10½	7 to 7½	5½ ,, 7	7½ ,, 8½	10½	7 ,, 9½ (*b*)
Neck (best end) . ,,	8½ ,, 10½	10½	9½	9½ ,, 11½	11 ,, 11½	10½	
Veal: Hindquarters ,,	8½ ,, 10½	12½ to 16½	8½ to 9½	8½ ,, 9½	10½ ,, 11	9½	
Ribs . . ,,	9½ ,, 10½	12½	8½	7 ,, 8½	10½	10½	8 ,, 10½ (*b*)
Chops . . ,,	10½ ,, 14	17½	8½ to 9½	10½ ,, 11½	11½	11½	
Pork: Leg . . ,,	10½ ,, 13	12½ to 16½	7 ,, 8½	8½ ,, 8½	10½	10½	7½ to 10½ (*b*)
Chops . . ,,	9½ ,, 11½	17½	8½ ,, 10½	8½	10 to 11½	10½	
Horseflesh, fillet (best) ,,	10½	8½	...	9½	10½	...	...
Coal . . Pence per cwt.	30½ to 33½	24½	18	14½ to 15½	16½	19½	16½ to 20
Paraffin oil . . Pence per gal.	9½ ,, 11	15½	13	13 ,, 15½	13	11	13 ,, 15½
Prices of food in relation to Paris prices	100	122	98	97	100	96	97

(*a*) Prices in this column represent those prevailing in 30 towns, including the towns named in the preceding columns.
(*b*) These prices represent the prices of several different cuts of meat.

Index numbers of the prices of imports, 43 articles being selected, consisting of foodstuffs, minerals, textile substances, skins, oil, wood, &c., and index numbers of the internal market prices of 48 articles, are given as follows. The mean of the index numbers for the period 1891–1900 is taken as 100 [9].

Year	Index Numbers (1891–1900=100)		Year	Index Numbers (1891–1900=100)	
	Imports	Internal Market Prices		Imports	Internal Market Prices
1891	108	109	1900	110	112
1892	104	103	1901	106	105
1893	103	106	1902	104	103
1894	96	98	1903	105	104
1895	94	92	1904	104	104
1896	92	90	1905	111	105
1897	93	91	1906	118	115
1898	97	96	1907	120	122
1899	105	104	1908	...	110

Germany

The average prices of agricultural produce in Berlin in recent years were as follows [17]:—

Article	Average Prices in Berlin							
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Wheat . . . Per cwt.	7 7	8 2	8 2	8 1	8 9	8 9	9 0	10 4
Rye . . . ,,	7 2	7 0	7 2	6 7	6 9	7 7	8 0	9 8
Oats . . . ,,	6 7	7 0	7 6	6 10	6 8	7 2	8 0	9 1
Wheat meal . . ,,	10 7	11 6	11 7	10 10	11 8	11 5	12 1	14 1
Rye meal . . ,,	9 8	9 5	9 10	9 0	8 10	9 7	10 6	12 8
Potatoes (for food) Per ton	45 0	39 2	36 2	44 10	55 7	53 4	34 7	53 1
Oxen . . . Per cwt.	59 6	58 7	60 8	64 6	65 9	68 8	73 10	73 3
Sheep . . . ,,	56 1	56 5	60 4	66 5	63 7	69 6	75 10	74 7
Pigs . . . ,,	47 9	56 0	59 4	49 10	49 0	64 0	66 10	55 2
Butter . . . ,,	110 3	112 0	107 6	111 9	113 8	117 6	119 11	117 3
Wool . . . Per lb.	1 3	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 4	1 5	1 7	1 7

The wheat, rye, and oats in the above table are of good quality, the wheat being not less than 60 lbs. per bushel, rye 57 lbs., and oats 36 lbs. The butter for which prices are quoted is of first quality.

An inquiry by the British Board of Trade into the cost of living of the working classes in German towns gave the following prices as those most often paid by the working classes for certain articles of food, and for coal and paraffin oil, in the towns named. The prices are those which prevailed in October 1905 [88]:—

Article	Retail Prices in October 1905						
	Berlin	Hamburg	Dresden	Elberfeld	Munich	Leipzig	German Towns generally (*a*)
Coffee . . . Pence per lb.	11	9⅝	11	11	11 to 13	11 to 13	11
Sugar: Loaf . . ,,	2⅝	2½	2½, 2⅝	...	2½, 2⅝	...	...
White granulated . ,,	2½ to 2⅝	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½, 2½
Bacon, streaky . . ,,	9⅝ ,, 12	9⅝ to 11	9⅝ to 11	9⅝	8⅝ to 9⅝	9⅝ to 11	8⅝ to 11
Eggs . . No. per shilling	17	14 ,, 17	14	14 to 15	14	14	...
Cheese . . . Pence per lb.	5½ to 6½	9⅝ ,, 11 (*b*)	6½ (*c*)	8⅝ (*b*)	5½ (*c*)	4⅝ to 5 (*c*)	8⅝ to 9⅝ (*b*)
Butter . . . ,,	13 ,, 14⅝	12 ,, 13	14⅝ to 15⅝	14⅝ (*c*)	13 to 14⅝	14⅝ ,, 15⅝	13 ,, 14⅝
Margarine . . ,,	8⅝	5⅜ ,, 6½	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝ ,, 8⅝
Potatoes . . Pence per 7 lbs.	2, 2½	2⅝	2 to 2⅝	2½ to 3½	2½ to 3	2½ to 2⅝	2½ ,, 3
Flour: Wheaten . . ,,	15⅝	10⅝	15⅝	13⅝	15⅝	12½ ,, 13⅝	11⅝ ,, 13⅝
Rye . . . ,,	11⅛	9⅝	12½ to 13⅝	...	...	10	...
Bread: Grey . Pence per 4 lbs.	5½	5 to 5½	4⅝ ,, 5⅛	5½ to 6	6½	4⅝	4⅝ to 6½
Black . . ,,	4⅝	4 ,, 4⅛	...	4⅛ ,, 6	...	...	...
Milk . . Pence per quart	2½, 2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½ to 2⅝
Beef: Ribs . . Pence per lb.	7⅝ to 8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ to 8½	7⅝ to 8⅝	8½ to 8⅝	7⅝ ,, 8½
Steak . . ,,	11 ,, 13	14⅛ to 17½	13 to 15⅛	11 ,, 13	9⅝ ,, 13	9⅝	...
Mutton: Leg . . ,,	9⅛ ,, 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ ,, 11	9⅝	7½ ,, 8⅝	9⅝	...
Shoulder . . ,,	8⅛ ,, 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	8½ to 9½	7½ ,, 7⅞	8½ to 8⅝	...
Neck . . . ,,	7⅝	7½ to 9⅝	8⅝	7⅝	6 ,, 7⅝	8½ ,, 8⅝	...
Pork: Leg . . ,,	8½ to 9½	8⅝ ,, 9⅝	9⅝ to 11	11	9½ ,, 9⅝	8⅝ ,, 9⅝	8⅝ to 11
Chops . . ,,	11 ,, 12	9½ ,, 11	11 ,, 13	9⅝	9½ ,, 9⅝	11	...
Veal, loin . . ,,	9⅝ ,, 11	11	9⅝ ,, 11	9½ to 9⅝	7⅝ ,, 8⅝	9⅝ to 11	...
Coal . . . Pence per cwt.	14⅝	11½ to 12⅝	13	12½ ,, 13	14⅝	14⅝	10⅝ to 16
Paraffin oil . . Pence per gal.	11	8½ ,, 8⅝	9½ to 10	9½ ,, 10	11	11	9½ ,, 11
Prices in relation to Berlin prices .	100	97	103	102	107	101	104

(*a*) Prices in this column represent those prevailing in about 30 towns, including the towns named in the table.
(*b*) Dutch cheese. (*c*) Limberg cheese.

Index numbers of import prices at Hamburg, based on 42 articles, are given as follows [9]:—

Year	1891–1900 =100	Year	1891–1900 =100
1891	113	1900	113
1892	105	1901	115
1893	103	1902	103
1894	96	1903	103
1895	94	1904	102
1896	93	1905	106
1897	91	1906	112
1898	93	1907	119
1899	99		

SWITZERLAND

The market prices of foodstuffs at Berne in recent years were as follows [17]:—

Article	Market Prices at Berne			
	1903	1904	1905	1906
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Wheat . . . . . Per cwt.	7 9	7 10	8 7	8 6
Rye . . . . . ,,	6 5	6 3	6 6	6 11
Barley . . . . . ,,	7 0	6 8	6 9	6 6
Oats . . . . . ,,	7 8	7 6	7 5	7 4
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	2 10	2 11	3 0	3 2
Hay . . . . . Per ton	91 5	65 10	60 2	73 0
Ox beef . . . . . Per lb.	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½
Cow beef . . . . . ,,	0 6⅞	0 6⅞	0 6⅞	0 6⅞
Veal . . . . . ,,	0 8⅝	0 8⅝	0 7⅞	0 8⅜
Mutton . . . . . ,,	0 8	0 8	0 7⅞	0 7⅝
Pork . . . . . ,,	0 9	0 9	0 8½	0 9⅜
Butter . . . . . ,,	1 1	1 1	1 1⅛	1 2⅛
Eggs . . . . . Per dozen	0 10½	0 10	0 10½	0 10⅜

Austria

The average prices in Vienna in 1906 of certain articles of consumption were as follows [17]:—

Article	Average Price in Vienna in 1906	Article	Average Price in Vienna in 1906
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat . . . . . Per cwt.	7 0	Beef . . . . . Per lb.	0 7⅜
Rye . . . . . ,,	5 11	Veal . . . . . ,,	0 7⅜
Barley . . . . . ,,	6 11	Pork . . . . . ,,	0 8½
Oats . . . . . ,,	7 3	Mutton . . . . . ,,	0 5½
Maize . . . . . ,,	5 11	Butter . . . . . ,,	1 1½
Wheat flour (baking) . . . . ,,	7 1	Wheat bread (*a*) . . . ,,	0 2½ (*a*)
Rye flour (baking) . . . . ,,	8 5	Rye bread (*a*) . . . . ,,	0 1⅜ (*a*)
Wheat flour (cooking) . . . ,,	10 8		

(*a*) Prices at Prague.

Hungary

The average prices of corn upon the exchange at Budapest in 1905 and 1906 were as follows [17]:—

Corn	Average Prices at Budapest	
	1905	1906
	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat . . . . Per cwt.	7 7	6 7
Barley (feeding) . . ,,	5 11	5 9
Oats . . . . ,,	5 11	6 7
Rye . . . . ,,	5 11	5 5
Maize . . . . ,,	6 8	5 6

Russia

The average prices of corn at the southern ports of Russia during the period 1890–99 and in 1904 were as follows [17]:—

Corn	Average 1890–99	1904
	s. d.	s. d.
Rye . . . . Per cwt.	4 2	4 0
Wheat . . . . ,,	5 6	5 11
Oats . . . . ,,	4 0	4 0
Barley . . . . ,,	3 5	3 8

United States of America

The average export prices of various articles of domestic production in each year from 1897 are given as follows, the prices being the market value of the goods at the port and time of exportation [3]:—

Articles	Average Export Prices										
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Bacon and hams . . Pence per lb.	3⅝	3⅝	4	4¼	4⅛	5	5⅜	5¼	5	5	5¼
Beef, salted or pickled . ,,	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜	2⅜	3	3½	2⅜	2⅜	3	3
Boots and shoes . Pence per pair	69	69	70	71	79	78	79	78	76	80	91
Butter . . . . Pence per lb.	7	7⅛	8	8½	8½	9	9	8¼	8¼	9	9⅝
Cattle . . . . . £ each	19.5	19.5	19.1	19.3	19.5	19.8	19.9	19.4	19.5	19.0	17.0
Cheese . . . . Pence per lb.	4½	4⅜	4⅝	5	5	5	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Coal: Anthracite . Pence per ton	223	222	206	213	220	226	242	246	249	246	245
Bituminous . . ,,	112	107	103	113	120	126	139	137	131	129	128
Copper, ingots, bars, plate, &c. Pence per lb.	5⅛	5⅛	6⅞	8¼	8	6⅞	6¼	6½	6⅜	8¼	10⅜
Cotton, upland . . . ,,	3⅜	3	2⅞	3⅜	4⅜	4	4½	6	4⅛	5⅛	5¼
Cotton cloths: Coloured . Pence per yd.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2⅜	3	2⅜	3	3
Uncoloured . . . ,,	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3	3	3	3¼
Cotton-seed oil . . Pence per gal.	12⅜	12⅜	12	15	16⅝	19⅜	20	18⅛	14⅜	15⅛	20½
Eggs . . . . Pence per doz.	7	8	9⅛	8¼	9	9⅝	10⅜	11	11	10⅜	11
Iron and steel manufactures—											
Cut nails . . . Pence per lb.	1	1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1	1.1	1	1	1	1
Wire nails . . . ,,	...	1	1	1.2	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1	1.1
Wire . . . . ,,	1	1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Locomotives . . . £ each	1,988	1,729	1,906	2,219	1,989	1,818	2,321	2,175	1,664	2,006	1,949
Lard . . . . Pence per lb.	2½	2⅜	3	3	3⅜	4⅜	5½	4	3⅜	4	4½
Leather, sole . . ,,	8½	8⅜	8⅜	9½	9⅜	9	9⅜	9⅛	10⅜	10	11
Maize . . . Pence per bush.	15½	18	19⅜	20⅜	23	34	27	27	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛
Mineral oil, illuminating Pence per gal.	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Pork, salted or pickled . Pence per lb.	2½	2⅛	3	3	3⅜	4⅛	5⅛	4⅛	4	4	4⅜
Starch . . . . ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sugar, refined . . ,,	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2	1⅞	1⅞	2	2	2
Tobacco, leaf . . ,,	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	5
Wheat . . . Pence per bush.	37⅜	49	37⅜	36	36⅜	36⅜	38⅛	40⅜	44⅜	41	39⅜
Wheat flour . . Pence per barrel	192	225	202	181	186	185	187	202	227	212	199

The prices in the above table are based on the exports to Europe.

The prices of various commodities in various markets in the United States are shown as follows [3]:—

Article	Average Prices in New York and other Markets									
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Middling cotton . Pence per lb. (net)	3.5	3.0	3.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.9	4.9	5.8	6.0
Cotton manufactures—											
Standard sheetings . Pence per yd.	2.4	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8
" drillings . . " (net)	2.4	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8
" prints . . "	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0
"Washed Ohio fleece wool" (*a*)—											
Fine . . . . Pence per lb.	11	14.5	14	15	12.5	13	15.5	16.5	17.5	17	17
Medium . . . . "	12	13.5	15	17	13.5	13.5	15.5	16	18.5	19	19
Coarse . . . . "	10.5	12.5	13	14.5	12	12.5	13.5	15	18	17.5	17.5
Wheat, "No. 2 Red Winter" Pence per bush.	47.7	47.6	39.7	40.2	40.1	41.8	42.6	55.3	51.4	43.2	48.1
Maize "No. 2 mixed" . . "	15.9	18.8	20.6	22.6	28.3	34.2	28.6	29.7	29.6	28	32
Oats, "No. 2 mixed" . . "	11.6	14.8	15.3	13.6	18.3	22.4	20.5	21	17.5	19	24.8
Lard . . . . Pence per lb.	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.4	10.3	4.4	7.2	7.2	4.4	4.6
Tallow . . . . "	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.1
Coffee: "Brazil" . . "	6	4	3.7	4.7	4.3	3.3	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4
"Exchange standard" . "	4.9	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	2.8	2.7	3.8	4.1	4	3.3
"Java" . . . "	12	12	12	11	8.5	8	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.2	8.2
Sugar: Raw . . . "	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9
Soft . . . . "	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2
Hard, granulated . . "	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.3
Coal: Anthracite (*b*) . Pence per ton	175	175	187.5	173.5	190	...	225	225	225	225	225
Bituminous (*c*) . "	90(*d*)	80(*d*)	100(*d*)	125	125	...	187.5	112.5	130	137.5	140
Pig iron, Bessemer (*e*) Shillings per ton	42	43	79	81	66	86	79	57	66	81	95
Bar iron, rolled, best refined (*e*) "	103	99	182	200	168	181	165	138	175	180	181
Steel billets (*e*) . . . "	63	64	130	104	101	127	116	92	100	114	122
Steel rails (*f*) . . . "	78	73	117	135	114	117	117	117	117	117	117

The above prices are quoted for New York market, except the following:—

(*a*) Prices in Eastern markets.
(*b*) Prices at Philadelphia.
(*c*) Prices at Baltimore.
(*d*) Prices of soft-coal pool.
(*e*) Prices at Pittsburg.
(*f*) Prices at mills in Pennsylvania.

In the following table the changes in wholesale prices and retail prices of certain commodities are shown by means of index numbers, the prices in 1897 and later years being expressed as percentages of the average prices prevailing during the period 1890–99 [231], [232]:—

Commodities	Index Numbers of Prices										
	Average 1890–9	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Relative wholesale prices of—												
Farm products (16) (*a*) . .	100	85	96	100	109.5	117	130.5	119	126	124	124	137
Food, &c. (54)	100	88	94	98	104	106	111	107	107	109	113	118
Cloths and clothing (76) . .	100	91	93	97	107	101	102	107	110	112	120	127
Fuel and lighting (13) . .	100	96	95	105	121	119.5	134	149	133	129	132	135
Metals and implements (38) .	100	87	86	115	120.5	112	117	118	110	122.5	135	143
Lumber and building materials (27) . . .	100	90	96	106	116	117	119	121	123	128	140	147
Drugs and chemicals (9) . .	100	94	107	111	116	115	114	113	110	109	101	110
House furnishing goods (14) .	100	90	92	95	106	111	112	113	112	109	111	118.5
50 raw commodities . .	100	88	94	106	112	111	122	123	120	121	126.5	133
208 manufactured commodities	100	90	93	101	110	108	111	111.5	111	115	122	129
Raw and manufactured commodities . . .	100	90	93	102	110.5	108.5	113	114	113	116	122.5	129.5
Relative retail prices of—												
Beef, fresh, steaks . . .	100	100	102	104	106	111	118.5	113	113	113	116.5	121
Beef, salt	100	101	102	103	104	106	116	109	108	108	111	114
Bread, wheat	100	100	100	100	100	99	99	100	104	104.5	102	104.5
Butter	100	93	95	98	101	103	111.5	111	109	113	118	128
Cheese	100	99	97.5	102	104	103	107	109	107	111	115.5	123
Coffee	100	95	91	90.5	91	91	90	89	92	94	95	95
Eggs	100	91	96	101	100	106	119	125	131	132	134	138
Fish, fresh	100	100	100.5	100	100	101	105	107	108	110	116	121
Fish, salt	100	95	99	100	99	101	103	108	112	114	117	122
Flour, wheat	100	104	107	95	94	94	95	101	120	120	108	118
Lard	100	90	94	97	104	118	134	127	117	117	128	134

Commodities	Index Numbers of Prices										
	Average 1890–9	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Relative retail prices of—												
Milk, fresh, unskimmed	100	100	99	99	100	101	103	106	106	107	109	117
Molasses	100	98	98	98	102	101	102	104	104	104	105	108
Mutton	100	100	100	103	106	109	115	113	114	118	124	130
Pork, fresh	100	98	99	102	108	118	128	127	124	127	138	143
Bacon	100	97	100	103	110	121	136	140	138	139	150	157
Potatoes, Irish	100	93	105	96	93.5	117	117	115	121	110	114	121
Rice	100	98	102	102	102	103.5	103.5	104	102	103	106	108.5
Sugar	100	96	101	102	105	103	96	96	102	124	98	100
Tea	100	98.5	101	104	105.5	107	107	106	106	106	105.5	105
Veal	100	100	101	104	105	109	115	115	115.5	118	123	125

(*a*) The numbers in brackets are the numbers of articles included in the several groups.

The next table shows the course of retail prices of 30 articles of food, including those in the last table, in each geographical division of the United States, the index numbers of the separate articles being averaged to obtain the index numbers of the whole 30 articles [232]:—

Division	Relative Retail Prices of Food											
	Average 1890–9	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
North Atlantic	100	97	98	99	101	104	110	110	111	112	115	119
South Atlantic	100	98	99	101	102	107	111	110	110	111	116	120
North Central	100	95	98	99	102	107	112	112	113	114	118	122
South Central	100	97	100	101	103	108	114	114	115	116	119	125
Western	100	94	97	100	100	102	107	108	109	110	114	119
United States	100	96	98.5	100	101.5	105.5	111	111	112	112.5	116	121

Retail prices of food appear from this table to have risen slightly more in the South Central States, and slightly less in the Western States, than in the other divisions. Both in this and in the preceding table there is seen to have been considerable rises in the prices of most of the commodities since the end of last century.

An interesting comparison is made in the following table, which gives the relative wholesale prices of over 50 articles of food, and the relative retail prices of 30 articles of food, in 1890 and subsequent years [232]:—

Year	Relative Wholesale Prices of Food	Relative Retail Prices of Food	Year	Relative Wholesale Prices of Food	Relative Retail Prices of Food
Average of 1890–1899	100	100	1899	98	100
1890	112	102	1900	104	101.5
1891	116	103	1901	106	105.5
1892	104	102	1902	111	111
1893	110	104	1903	107	111
1894	100	100	1904	107	112
1895	95	98	1905	109	112.5
1896	84	96	1906	113	116
1897	88	96	1907	118	121
1898	94	98.5			

An inspection of the above table reveals that wholesale and retail prices move in sympathy with each other, but that the variations of the latter are much less in extent than those of the former. There is an exception to this rule, however, at the end of the period, where relative retail prices remained above wholesale prices.

Canada

The average export prices of agricultural produce in recent years were as follows [17]:—

Article		Average Export Prices				
		1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	Per bush.	2 11	2 11	3 0	3 1	3 3
Barley	,,	1 11	1 11	2 1	2 0	1 11
Oats	,,	1 3	1 3	1 8	1 5	1 5
Malt	,,	4 11	3 7	3 10	3 4	3 11
Potatoes	,,	2 0	1 8	2 2	2 5	2 4
Wheat flour	Per barrel	14 11	14 9	15 0	15 0	15 10
Apples	,,	11 1	9 0	12 6	11 4	11 10
Hay	Per ton	37 2	38 2	46 9	36 9	39 9
Horses over one year old	Per head	477 0	492 3	472 10	632 4	694 2
Cattle ,, ,,	,,	204 5	244 2	248 10	270 0	274 9
Sheep ,, ,,	,,	24 11	27 2	26 5	24 8	25 1
Sheep one year and under	,,	14 2	14 4	14 4	14 0	14 0
Pigs	,,	36 8	36 2	59 9	54 10	79 3
Beef	Per lb.	0 3⅜	0 4¼	0 4⅜	0 4¼	0 4¼
Mutton	,,	0 3⅜	0 3⅜	0 3⅜	0 4⅜	0 4⅜
Bacon	,,	0 4¼	0 4⅜	0 5⅛	0 5⅛	0 5¼
Butter	,,	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 9⅜
Cheese	,,	0 5⅛	0 5⅜	0 4⅜	0 5⅜	0 5
Eggs	Per doz.	0 7	0 7¼	0 7¼	0 9⅜	0 9
Wool	Per lb.	0 9¼	0 9	0 7⅜	0 7⅜	0 8½

Argentina

The average prices of agricultural produce in Buenos Ayres in recent years were as follows [17] :—

Article		Average Prices						
		1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	Per cwt.	5 5	5 11	5 10	5 3	6 0	6 1	6 0
Barley	,,	3 7	4 7	5 3	5 0	3 11	4 0	4 6
Maize	,,	3 4	3 6	4 2	3 5	3 7	4 2	4 1
Flour	,,	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 9	8 11	7 6	6 11
Linseed	,,	11 0	10 9	10 4	6 11	6 8	8 2	9 9
Lucerne	Per ton	51 8	40 0	41 7	44 7	49 11	56 10	...
Wool	Per lb.	0 5⅝	0 4⅞	0 5⅛	0 5⅝	0 6¼	0 7⅜	0 8¼
Sheepskins: Woolled	,,	0 4⅜	0 3⅞	0 4⅜	0 5⅛	0 5	0 6⅝	0 7⅜
Hides: Dried	,,	0 7⅛	0 7⅜	0 7⅜	0 7⅜	0 7⅜	0 8⅝	0 10
Salted	Per cwt.	40 5	38 7	36 8	37 8	37 7	45 6	52 4

Uruguay

The average prices of agricultural produce in Uruguay in 1905 and 1906 were as follows [17]:—

Article		Range of Prices		Article		Range of Prices	
		1905	1906			1905	1906
		s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.			s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Wheat	Per cwt.	5 7 to 6 4	6 4 to 9 9	Flax	Per cwt.	6 2 to 8 11	8 6 to 9 9
Flour	Per lb.	0 0⅝ ,, 0 0⅝	0 1 ,, 0 1⅝	Lucerne	,,	3 7 ,, 6 9	3 10 ,, 7 0
Barley	Per cwt.	4 0 ,, 5 4	4 5 ,, 7 5	Wool: Good 1st	Per lb.	0 8 ,, 0 9½	0 9 ,, 0 9½
Maize (yellow)	,,	4 10 ,, 5 5	4 5 ,, 7 0	Common	,,	0 6⅝ ,, 0 8⅝	0 8 ,, 0 8½
Potatoes	,,	4 3 ,, 7 2	4 5 ,, 9 1				

Cape Colony

The average market prices of certain foodstuffs and other articles in 1907 in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, and the average for the colony (excluding Bechuanaland), are given as follows [29] :—

Articles		Average Market Prices in 1907 in Cape Town	Port Elizabeth	Kimberley	The Colony (excluding Bechuanaland)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oatmeal	Per lb.	0 3½	0 4	0 4	0 5½
Flour	,,	0 2	0 2½	0 3	0 3
Bread, and quality	,,	0 2	0 3	0 2½	0 3½
Mutton	,,	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 6½
Beef	,,	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 7
Pork	,,	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 7½
Bacon	,,	1 1	1 3	1 3	1 3½
Butter: Fresh	,,	1 8	2 0	1 6	1 7
Salt	,,	1 6	1 9	1 3	1 3½
Cheese	,,	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 1½
Tea	,,	2 0	2 0	2 3	2 1½
Coffee, raw	,,	0 7½	0 8	0 8	0 8
Sugar	,,	0 3	0 3	0 3½	0 3½
Rice	,,	0 2½	0 2½	0 3	0 3
Milk	Per bottle	0 3½	0 5	0 4	0 3½
Condensed milk	Per tin	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 7½
Salt	Per bush.	2 6	...	3 0	3 7½
Wine	Per gal.	3 0	5 0	4 0	7 1½
Brandy	,,	6 0	18 0	10 6	14 7½
Beer: English	Per bottle	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 8½
Colonial	,,	0 4	1 0	1 0	1 1½
Tobacco, Colonial	Per lb.	1 9	3 0	1 3	1 2
Candles	,,	0 7	0 7	0 7	0 7½
Lamp oil	Per gal.	1 0	1 2	2 3	2 1
Clothing—					
Men's suits	Each	40 0	70 0	50 0	35 10
Labourers' shirts	Each	2 9	4 2	2 0	2 4
,, boots	Per pair	8 6	7 6	9 0	9 1
,, jackets	Each	13 0	9 0	7 6	9 8
,, waistcoats	,,	6 0	4 0	2 6	4 3
,, trousers	Per pair	9 0	7 0	7 6	8 5
Calico	Per yard	0 5	0 3	0 6	0 6
Flannel	,,	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 6
Flannel shirts	Each	6 0	3 6	7 6	6 5½
Blankets	Per pair	15 0	18 6	15 0	16 5

The average market prices in 1907 of certain agricultural produce and of stock are stated as follows [29]:—

Agricultural Produce	Average Market Prices in 1907 in Cape Town	Port Elizabeth	Kimberley	The Colony Proper (excluding Bechuanaland)
	Per Bush. s. d.	Per 100 lbs. s. d.	Per Bush. s. d.	Per Bush. s. d.
Wheat	5 0(*a*)	12 6	7 6	7 2
Barley	3 6(*a*)	6 0	5 0	4 2
Rye	4 9(*a*)	6 9	5 0	5 10
Oats	3 6(*a*)	7 6	4 2	4 4
Potatoes	4 0	7 6	4 0	4 5
Stock—	Per Head £ s. d.	Per Head £ s. d.	Per Head £ s. d.	Per Head £ s. d.
Saddle horses	20 0 0	32 10 0	12 10 0	22 12 0
Draught horses	15 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	22 19 0
Draught oxen	...	9 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0
Milch cows	17 10 0	18 0 0	7 10 0	11 15 0
Woolled sheep	...	1 2 6	0 12 6	0 19 9
Cape sheep	...	0 19 0	0 11 0	0 18 2
Swine	...	3 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 5
Goats	...	0 14 6	0 11 0	0 16 4

(*a*) Prices in 1906.

Australia

The average prices for foodstuffs in towns in Australia in August 1906 were as follows [233];—

Foodstuff		Average Prices in Pence Brisbane	Sydney	Melbourne	Adelaide	Perth
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	Per lb.	1½	1⅓	1¼	1½	1⅔
Butter (factory)	,,	12	12⅓	14	13	15
Butter (dairy)	,,	13	13⅓	12	11	13
Sugar	,,	2½	2⅓	2½	2	2½
Milk	Per qt.	4	4	4	4	6
Beef	Per lb.	4½	4½	4½	5½	7
Mutton	,,	4	3	3½	4½	6
Tea	,,	16	15	15	15	15

The level of export prices (excluding specie and gold bullion) in Australia increased as follows from 1901 onwards [15] :—

	Index Number		Index Number
1901	1000	1904	1123
1902	1072	1905	1192
1903	1118	1906	1249

New Zealand

The average prices of various articles during the year 1907 in the provincial districts of Auckland, Wellington, and Canterbury are given as follows [33]:—

Article	Average Prices during 1907 in the Provincial Districts of		
	Auckland	Wellington	Canterbury
Wheat . . . . . Pence per bush. (60 lbs.)	63 to 78	66 to 72	57 to 72
Barley . . . . . ,, (47 lbs.)	48 ,, 60	51 ,, 60	48 ,, 54
Oats . . . . . ,, (40 lbs.)	42 ,, 54	47 ,, 54	42 ,, 48
Maize . . . . . ,, (56 lbs.)	54 ,, 63	60 ,, 66	36 ,, 66
Hay . . . . . Shillings per ton	80 ,, 120	80 ,, 120	60 ,, 110
Flour, wholesale . . Shillings per ton (2000 lbs.)	250 ,, 280	235 ,, 260	230 ,, 280
Flour, retail . . . Pence per bag (50 lbs.)	81 ,, 90	78 ,, 90	81 ,, 90
Bread . . . . . Pence per 4lb. loaf	7½	7 ,, 8	7
Butcher's meat—			
Beef . . . . . Pence per lb.	4 to 5	5 ,, 6	4 to 6
Mutton . . . . . ,,	¾ ,, 6	4 ,, 5½	4 ,, 5½
Veal . . . . . ,,	4 ,, 6	4½ ,, 6	4 ,, 6
Pork . . . . . ,,	6	6 ,, 7	7 ,, 8
Lamb . . . . . ,,	6 to 7½	6 ,, 8	6 ,, 8
Bacon . . . . . ,,	8 ,, 9	7 ,, 10	8 ,, 11
Butter, fresh dairy . . . . ,,	10	10	10
Cheese, colonial . . . . ,,	6 to 9	8 to 9	7 to 8
Eggs . . . . . Pence per doz.	10 ,, 14	12 ,, 15	11 ,, 15
Milk . . . . . Pence per quart	3 ,, 4	3 ,, 4	3 ,, 4
Potatoes, wholesale . . Shillings per ton	200 ,, 280	160 ,, 200	160
Potatoes, retail . . . Shillings per cwt.	12 ,, 18	10 ,, 12	10
Tea . . . . . Pence per lb.	12 ,, 27	18 ,, 24	18 to 20
Coffee . . . . . ,,	16 ,, 20	18 ,, 22	16 ,, 25
Sugar . . . . . ,,	2 ,, 2½	2 ,, 2½	2 ,, 2½
Beer, colonial . . . Shillings per hogshead	72 ,, 86½	80 ,, 91½	80 ,, 90
Beer, English (bottled) . Shillings per doz. qts.	13 ,, 24	13 ,, 16½	13½ ,, 18
Brandy . . . . . Shillings per gal.	26 ,, 36	25 ,, 30	27 ,, 35
Whisky . . . . . ,,	25 ,, 36	26 ,, 30	26 ,, 30
Wine, Australian . . . ,,	16 ,, 31	14 ,, 19	17½ ,, 28
Horses, draught . . . £ per head	25 ,, 50	30 ,, 45	27½ ,, 35
Cattle, fat . . . . . ,,	7 ,, 10	7 ,, 8½	7 ,, 10½
Sheep, fat . . . . . Shillings per head	19 ,, 24	15 ,, 16	14 ,, 20
Soap . . . . . Shillings per cwt.	10 ,, 36	17½ ,, 27	9½ ,, 28
Tobacco . . . . . Pence per lb.	63 ,, 66	60 ,, 72	66 ,, 72
Coal . . . . . Shillings per ton	21½ ,, 36	36 ,, 45	32 ,, 40

A series of index numbers showing the level of the prices of "necessary foods" is given as follows, prices in 1906 being taken as equal to 100 [33]:—

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1895 . . .	84.3	1899 . . .	83.6	1902 . . .	105.6	1905 . . .	102.0
1896 . . .	86.1	1900 . . .	86.0	1903 . . .	100.5	1906 . . .	100.0
1897 . . .	86.1	1901 . . .	89.6	1904 . . .	98.5	1907 . . .	103.3
1898 . . .	87.4						

A considerable rise in the prices of foodstuffs during the period 1895 to 1907 is revealed by these figures.

India

Average wholesale and retail prices in recent years in Calcutta, Delhi, or Bombay were as follows [17]:—

Article	Town	Average Prices		
		1904	1905	1906
Wholesale prices—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat . . . . . Per cwt.	Calcutta	5 9	6 3	6 6
,, ... ,,	Delhi	4 6	5 7	5 9
Barley . . . . . ,,	,,	2 8	3 8	4 5
Maize . . . . . ,,	,,	2 6	3 9	4 6
Rice (husked) . . . . . ,,	Calcutta	7 7	8 5	9 0
,, ,, ... ,,	Rangoon	4 1	4 6	4 9
Wheat flour . . . . . ,,	Delhi	5 7	6 7	6 7
Sugar (raw) . . . . . ,,	,,	6 6	8 3	11 8
,, ,, ... ,,	Calcutta	8 0	9 9	11 4
Cotton . . . . . ,,	,,	31 0	31 3	33 1
,, ,, ... ,,	Delhi	36 2	28 5	31 0
Plough bullocks . . . . Per pair	,,	160 0	157 3	153 4
Sheep . . . . . Per score	,,	104 2	105 0	101 1

Article	Town	Average Prices 1904	1905	1906
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Retail prices—				
Wheat . . . . . Per cwt.	Calcutta	6 4	6 10	6 11
,, ... ,,	Delhi	4 7	5 7	5 9
Barley . . . . . ,,	,,	2 10	3 8	4 6
Rice (common) . . . . . ,,	Rangoon	4 5	4 10	5 2
,, ,, ... ,,	Calcutta	7 9	8 6	8 6
Jawar . . . . . ,,	Delhi	2 8	3 9	4 8
Bajra . . . . . ,,	,,	3 4	4 7	5 5
Grain . . . . . ,,	,,	3 1	3 10	4 10

The levels of the average annual retail prices of rice and wheat at selected centres in India, and of the average annual wholesale prices of tea (Souchong), rice (Rangoon), and wheat (Bombay), are shown as follows, prices in 1873 being taken as 100 [5]:—

Period	Retail Prices		Wholesale Prices		
	Rice	Wheat	Tea	Rice	Wheat
1873	100	100	100	100	100
1889–93	156	129	50	149	93
1894–98	175	145	47	126	99
1899–1903	166	151	40	125	94
1903–7	191	146	44	142	88

Japan

The prices of certain articles in Japan in 1906 are given as follows, together with price index numbers for a series of years, the prices in 1900 being taken as 100 [55]:—

Articles	Prices in 1906	Price Index Numbers 1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Pence							
White sugar (home) . . . Per lb.	3¼	100	98	97	100	125	141	135
,, ,, (foreign) . . . ,,	3	100	107	104	109	146	165	160
Brown sugar (home) . . . ,,	2½	100	101	102	98	130	149	129
,, ,, (foreign) . . . ,,	2	100	105	100	99	128	151	136
Tea . . . . . ,,	8⅝	100	106	118	123	126	133	130
Beef . . . . . ,,	6	100	107	106	115	120	154	156
Bonito, smoked and dried . . ,,	12	100	92	104	100	104	109	112
Eggs . . . . . Per doz.	6¾	100	94	94	96	99	115	113
Milk . . . . . Per pint	3	100	98	98	98	98	98	95
Wheat . . . . . Per bush.	42	100	90	91	120	121	130	112
Tobacco, leaf . . . . . Per lb.	11⅝	100	107	128	142	181	192	...
,, cut . . . . . ,,	16	100	103	110	126	156	142	156
Shirting, grey . . . . . Per yard	3¼	100	106	103	104	123	148	137
Calico . . . . . ,,	3¼	100	98	100	101	124	136	128
Coal . . . . . Per ton	207	100	107	100	91	95	126	133
Rice . . . . . Per gal.	8⅜	100	101	107	121	114	112	128

The level of prices generally rose from 100 in 1900 to 124 at the end of 1906 [55].

PRODUCTION

See articles on *Agriculture*, *Industries and Manufactures*, and articles referred to therein.

R

RAILWAYS

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The total length of railways in the principal countries in working at the end of 1906, and the length to every 1000 square miles of area, and to every 10,000 inhabitants, are given approximately as follows [3], [12] :—

Country	Length of Railways at End of 1906		
	Total Length in Working	To every 1000 Sq. Miles of Area	To every 10,000 Inhabitants
Europe—	Miles	Miles	Miles
United Kingdom	23,100	190	5.2
France	29,300	140	7.5
Germany	34,500	165	5.6
Holland (including Luxemburg)	2,200	150	3.8
Belgium	4,600(a)	400	6.1
Denmark	2,100	140	8.1
Norway	1,600	13	6.9
Sweden	8,100	47	15.3
Russia (including Finland)	35,100	17	3.0
Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina)	25,600	100	5.1
Switzerland	2,700	170	8.0
Italy	10,200	90	3.0
Spain	9,200	47	4.7
Portugal	1,600	46	3.0
Roumania	2,000	40	3.0
Servia	450	21	1.5
Greece	850	30	3.0
Turkey, Bulgaria, and Roumelia	2,100	17	2.0
Total Europe	195,300	50	5.0
America—			
Canada	20,600	6	32
Newfoundland	660	16	30
United States (including Alaska)	224,000	65	27
Mexico	13,000	17	9.0

Country	Length of Railways at End of 1906		
	Total Length in Working	To every 1000 Sq. Miles of Area	To every 10,000 Inhabitants
America—	Miles	Miles	Miles
Central America—			
Guatemala	590	13	3.3
Honduras	60	1.3	0.8
Salvador	100	14	1.0
Nicaragua	170	3.5	3.4
Costa Rica	460	20	14.0
West Indies—			
Cuba	1,600	37	10.2
Dominica	130	7	2.0
Hayti	140	14	1.0
Jamaica	180	43	2.0
Porto Rico	200	59	2.0
Martinique, Barbados and Trinidad	330	...	...
Colombia	450	0.8	1.0
Venezuela	630	1.1	2.4
Brazil	10,600	3.3	7.4
Uruguay	1,200	17	12.0
Argentine Republic	12,800	11	23.0
Chile	3,000	10	9.0
Bolivia	700	1	3.2
Peru	1,210	1.7	2.6
Ecuador	190	1.6	1.3
Other countries	300	...	...
Total America	293,300	...	...
Asia—			
Asia Minor	2,900	5	1.5
British East India	28,900	14	1.0
Ceylon	560	22	1.5
Dutch East Indies	1,500	6	0.5
Siberia and Manchuria	5,700	1	9.0

Country	Length of Railways at End of 1906		
	Total Length in Working	To every 1000 Sq. Miles of Area	To every 10,000 Inhabitants
Asia—	Miles	Miles	Miles
China (*b*)	3,700	0.8	0.1
Japan	5,000	30	1.0
Korea	690	8	0.6
Other countries	5,550	...	...
Total Asia	54,500	...	...
Africa—			
Algiers and Tunis	3,000	13	4.5
Egypt	3,300	8.5	3.3
Cape Colony	3,600	12	15
Natal	900	30	10
Transvaal	1,400	11	10
Orange River Colony	800	16	20
Other countries	4,500	...	...
Total Africa	17,500	...	...
Australasia—			
Australia	15,100	5	37
New Zealand	2,510	24	28
Hawaii, &c.	90	13	8
Total Australasia	17,700	6	35
Total World	578,300	...	..

(*a*) Including local lines.
(*b*) Besides the mileage in working in China at the end of 1906, there were under construction about 1200 miles, while about another 4200 miles were projected [235].

In the next table are given the total length of line in certain countries, and the length owned or worked by the State, in the years 1896 and 1906. The year in which the first railway was opened in the several countries is also shown [1], [5], [97], [236]:—

Country	Year of Opening of First Line	1896		1906	
		Total Length	State Lines Only	Total Length	State Lines Only
United Kingdom	1825	21,280	...	23,060	...
France	1828	25,570	1,650	29,270	1,730
Belgium	1835	2,870	2,070	2,880	2,530
Holland	1839	1,890	980	2,180	1,160
German Empire	1835	28,070	25,000	34,480 (*d*)	32,000
Sweden	1856	6,145	2,280	8,100	2,610
Norway	1854	1,090	1,020	1,580	1,350
Denmark	1847	1,380	1,080	2,080	1,170
Switzerland	1844	2,270	...	2,675	1,500
Spain	1848	7,990	...	9,195	...
Portugal (excluding local lines)	1856	1,340	515	1,420	560
Italy	1839	9,620	...	10,110	7,800
Austria	1837	10,430	4,590	13,360	7,250
Hungary	1846	9,240	4,680	11,600	4,830
Russia in Europe (excluding Finland)	1838	23,400	15,150	32,740	19,730 (*b*)
Asiatic Russia	...	1,640 (*e*)	1,640 (*e*)	6,420	6,420
Bulgaria	...	535	350	970	740
Servia	1884	350	350	440	390
Roumania	1869	1,790	1,790	1,975	1,975
Turkey	...	1,240	...	1,240	(*f*)
Greece	1869	590	...	845	...
Egypt (State lines)	1855	1,140	1,140	1,440	1,440
United States of America	1827	182,770	...	222,635	...
Mexico	1867	7,550	...	13,995	...
Costa Rica	...	160	150	465	70
Peru	1851	1,040	...	1,400 (*b*)	900
Chile	...	2,500	1,080	3,290	1,540
Brazil	1854	8,660	1,980	10,940	4,290 (*b*)
Uruguay	1869	1,010	...	1,220	...
Argentine	1857	9,195 (*e*)	1,080 (*e*)	14,550	1,720
Japan	1872	2,290	590	5,010	1,770
China (State railways)	1876	370	370	2,330	2,330
India	1853	20,110	15,460	29,100	21,720
Ceylon	1865	300	300	560	560
Australia	1854	11,665	10,930	15,000	13,890
New Zealand	1863	2,185	2,020	2,570	2,460
Natal	1860	400	400	940	935
Cape of Good Hope	1873	2,510	2,250	3,660	3,190
Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Basutoland	1890	...	...	2,070	1,900
Rhodesia	1894	100	100	2,140	1,390
Canada	1836	16,270	1,390	22,170	1,710
Newfoundland	1884	570	480	660	640

(*a*) Year 1902. (*b*) Year 1905. (*c*) Year 1900.
(*d*) Exclusive of about 1240 miles of narrow-gauge lines. (*e*) Year 1897.
(*f*) The Ottoman Government owns the Hejaz Railway in Turkish Asia. The length open in 1906 was about 630 miles [237].

The date in each year on which the above lengths of line existed is in most cases December 31, but in some instances the returns relate to other months. This in itself does not seriously affect the comparability of the figures. When drawing conclusions from the table it should, however, be remembered that simply the length of track is given, a mile of single line being counted as equal to a mile of double or even quadruple line. The figures therefore do not give any clue to the relative working capacity of the railways in the several countries.

It is seen that in some of the countries the State is the largest railway owner, while in nearly all countries some railways are State property.

The present proportion of company-owned and State-owned railways in the world is given approximately as follows by Mr. Edwin A. Pratt [236]:—

Company-owned railways	389,000 miles
State-owned railways	161,000 ,,
Total	550,000 ,,

The company-owned railways are therefore in the proportion of 2.4 to 1 to State-owned lines.

These figures leave a few thousand miles of the world's railways unaccounted for.

The rolling stock of railways in 1905 is given approximately as follows [44], [238]:—

Country	Numbers in 1905			Country	Numbers in 1905		
	Locomotives	Passenger Carriages	Goods Trucks, &c.		Locomotives	Passenger Carriages	Goods Trucks, &c.
Europe—				America—			
United Kingdom	22,350	51,200	765,700	United States	49,620	30,800	1,767,700
Sweden	1,660	2,900	40,000	Mexico (1903)	1,150	1,050	33,000
Norway	290	700	7,000	Canada	2,930	2,500	83,000
Denmark (State railways) (1903–4)	525	1,200	6,600	Brazil (2 companies, 1904)	300	300	3,800
Netherlands	1,060	2,700	17,600	Argentine Republic	1,660	1,700	45,700
Belgium (1906) [14]	3,760	7,300	82,900	Chile	560	600	12,100
Germany	22,440	46,100	463,700	Asia—			
Austria	6,050	12,900	130,800	Japan	1,590	5,200	24,200
Hungary	3,150	6,700	75,200	India	5,560	19,900	108,200
Switzerland	1,360	3,600	15,100	Dutch Indies (1903)	830	1,400	9,700
France (principal railways)	12,010	30,300	316,000	Asiatic Russia	2,480	3,000	50,000
Italy	3,370	8,900	65,300	Africa—			
Spain (*a*)	1,660	4,700	32,000	Algiers and Tunis (1903)	370	700	6,800
Portugal	390	1,100	7,500	Egypt (1904–5)	580	1,080	9,500
Russia	14,920	17,300	350,000	Sudan (State lines) (1903)	50	30	460
Finland	450	900	11,700	South Africa (1903–4) (*b*)	890	1,040	14,600
Roumania	460	1,400	10,700	Australasia	2,640	4,600	59,000
Greece (1902)	130	400	1,200	Approximate total for World (1905)	177,000	287,000	4,830,000
Servia	70	200	2,000				
Bulgaria	50	130	1,300	Approximate total for World (1900)	146,000	247,000	4,000,000
Turkey (1904)	190	530	4,000				

(*a*) Particulars for 6000 miles of line only. (*b*) Particulars for 3000 miles of line.

The cost of construction of railways in certain countries is given as follows:—

Country	Year	Mileage of which Cost is given	Cost of Construction	
			Total	Per Mile
		Miles	£	£
United Kingdom [239]	1907	23,100	1,294,000,000	56,000
Norway [1]	1906	1,580	12,100,000	7,660
Sweden [1]	1905	7,830	51,400,000	6,570
Denmark (State lines) [12]	1905	1,160	11,300,000	9,900
German Empire [1]	1906	34,480	739,500,000	21,400
Holland (State lines) [35]	1906	1,070	14,600,000	13,700
Belgium (State lines) [12]	1905	2,510	87,000,000	34,600
France [1]	1906	24,700	707,000,000	28,600
Switzerland [1]	1906	2,680	58,500,000	23,900
Spain [236]	1903	2,270	46,200,000	20,350
Italy [51]	1903	10,000	205,000,000	21,000
Austria [1]	1906	13,360	306,900,000	23,500
Hungary [1]	1906	11,600	151,300,000	13,100
Russia [12]	1905	33,200	626,000,000	18,800
Roumania [1]	1906–7	1,980	35,700,000	18,100

Country	Year	Mileage of which Cost is given	Cost of Construction	
			Total	Per Mile
		Miles	£	£
Servia (State lines) [236]	1904	340	4,250,000	12,700
Bulgaria (State lines) [236]	1904	750	6,200,000	8,570
Algiers and Tunis [1]	1906	2,500	28,600,000	11,300
Cape Colony [236]	1905	2,990	30,600,000	10,200
Natal [236]	1905	820	13,200,000	17,200
United States [1]	1906	224,400	3,035,500,000	14,200
Canada [236]	1905	20,600	262,200,000	12,700
Argentine Republic [1]	1906	12,800	139,100,000	10,800
Japan [1]	1906–7	5,070	46,000,000	9,100
British India [5]	1907	30,000	265,600,000	8,800
Australia [15]	1907	14,100	137,200,000	9,700
New Zealand [33]	1908	2,480	24,400,000	9,850

It should be understood in connection with the preceding table that the cost of construction given per mile covers single and multiple track indiscriminately. It would naturally be expected that the British railways, for example, with their double, treble, and quadruple tracks, would cost more per mile than the railways of, say, America, which are largely single track. Further, the physical nature of the country through which the railway runs will obviously affect considerably the cost of construction.

The average annual receipts and expenses per mile in recent years are shown for certain countries in the following table [1]:—

Country	Annual Averages 1902–1906					
	Gross Receipts per Mile	Gross Expenses per Mile	Net Receipts per Mile	Receipts per Train Mile	Expenses per Train Mile	Net Receipts per Train Mile
	£	£	£	d.	d.	d.
United Kingdom [239]	4,617	2,928	1,689	62.5	39.6	22.9
Russia in Europe, except Finland (*a*),(*h*)	2,144	1,398	746	80.5	52.5	28.0
Russia in Asia (*a*)	897	1,109	−212 (*i*)	54.8	65.7	−10.9 (*i*)
Norway	623	474	149	46.2	35.1	11.1
Sweden (*b*)	742	503	239	52.3	35.5	16.8
Denmark	1,684	1,371	313	...	...	...
German Empire	3,415	2,123	1,292	73.1	45.7	27.4
Holland (chief railways)	2,022	1,691	331	41.1	34.3	6.8
Belgium	3,728	2,315	1,413	56.6	35.3	21.3
France	2,531	1,341	1,190	69.6	36.9	32.7
Algeria and Tunis (*h*)	682	455	227	69.1	46.1	23.0
Switzerland	2,574	1,656	918	66.4	42.6	23.8
Spain (*c*)	1,341	654	687	...	...	...
Italy (*d*)	1,588	1,240	348	73.6	57.5	16.1
Austria	2,291	1,549	742	72.6	49.1	23.5
Hungary, Kingdom of	1,164	644	520	60.6	33.1	27.5
Roumania	1,305	740	565	74.2 (*e*)	40.4 (*e*)	33.8 (*e*)
Egypt	1,912	1,043	869	81.8	44.4	37.4
United States of America (*f*)	2,011	1,341	670	98.8	65.9	32.9
Argentine Republic	1,034	562	472	121.5 (*g*)	63.0 (*g*)	58.5 (*g*)
Japan: State railways (*f*)	1,485	705	780	51.8	24.0	27.8
Companies' railways (*f*)	1,334	682	652	41.9	21.4	20.5

(*a*) Average of period 1900–4.
(*b*) Average of period 1901–5.
(*c*) Average of period 1899–1903.
(*d*) Year 1906–7.
(*e*) Average of two years 1905–6 and 1906–7.
(*f*) Average of 1903–6. Receipts and expenses per mile are those arising out of operation of line.
(*g*) Average of 1902–4.
(*h*) Excluding local lines.
(*i*) Net loss.

United Kingdom

The length of railways open for traffic in the United Kingdom on the 31st December 1898 and 1908 was as follows [22], [239]:—

Country	Mileage Open for Traffic on December 31					
	1898			1908		
	Single Track	Double or More	Total	Single Track	Double or More	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
England and Wales	5,152	9,855	15,007	5,320	10,679	15,999
Scotland	2,058	1,418	3,476	2,267	1,576	3,843
Ireland	2,557	619	3,176	2,692	671	3,363
United Kingdom	9,767	11,892	21,659	10,279	12,926	23,205

The length of track at the end of 1907 was approximately 39,000 miles, and of sidings (reduced to single track) 14,200 miles, a total of about 53,200 miles [239]. The length of line at the end of 1909 was 23,280 miles (10,284 single, and 12,996 double or more) [296].

The numbers of rolling stock in 1898 and 1909 were as follows [239], [296]:—

Country	Numbers in 1909			
	Locomotives	Passenger Carriages	Goods Waggons	Other Vehicles
England and Wales	19,390	44,890	574,150	34,800
Scotland	2,490	5,970	150,800	4,340
Ireland	890	2,060	20,400	2,170
United Kingdom	22,770	52,920	745,350	41,310
Do. 1898	19,910	45,130	655,760	34,670
	Number per Mile of Railway Open			
England and Wales	1.21	2.80	35.78	2.17
Scotland	0.65	1.55	39.23	1.13
Ireland	0.26	0.60	6.02	0.64
United Kingdom	0.98	2.27	32.02	1.77
Do. 1898	0.92	2.08	30.28	1.60

The train mileage, and passengers and goods carried during 1898 and 1907, were as follows [239]:—

Items	United Kingdom		Numbers in 1907		
	1898	1907	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Miles travelled by—					
Passenger trains	209,010,000	262,550,000	220,100,000	30,220,000	12,230,000
Goods trains	169,250,000	164,380,000	138,100,000	20,910,000	5,370,000
Mixed trains	1,990,000	1,450,000	320,000	(5,000)	1,140,000
All trains	380,250,000	428,380,000	358,510,000	51,130,000	18,740,000
Passengers carried—					
First class	33,040,000	33,370,000	26,640,000	5,320,000	1,410,000
Second class	66,200,000	36,700,000	33,430,000	...	3,270,000
Third class and parliamentary	963,670,000	1,189,420,000	1,050,550,000	113,840,000	25,030,000
Others	1,280,000	710,000	610,000	90,000	10,000
Total	1,064,190,000	1,260,200,000	1,111,230,000	119,250,000	29,720,000
Tons of goods carried—					
Minerals	378,560,000	407,600,000	349,060,000	56,500,000	2,040,000
General merchandise		108,290,000	90,730,000	13,510,000	4,050,000
Total		515,890,000	439,790,000	70,010,000	6,090,000

The miles travelled by all trains in 1909 in the United Kingdom totalled 419,250,000. The total number of passengers carried (excluding season-ticket holders) was 1,265,000,000, or about 6 millions more than in 1907. The season-ticket holders numbered 730,000. The quantity of goods carried reached 499,900,000 tons, a falling off of 16 million tons compared with 1907 [296].

The authorised capital of railway companies in the United Kingdom at December 31, 1909, was £1,403,200,000, of which £1,314,400,000 had been paid up. At the end of 1898, the amounts were £1,242,800,000 and £1,134,500,000 respectively. The amounts paid up in the several parts of the Kingdom were [239], [296]:—

Country	1898	1909
	£	£
England and Wales	936,100,000	1,083,900,000
Scotland	159,000,000	185,300,000
Ireland	39,400,000	45,200,000
United Kingdom	1,134,500,000	1,314,400,000

The receipts and expenditure of the railways in 1898 and 1907 are given as follows [239]:—

Items	United Kingdom		Amounts in 1907		
	1898	1907	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Receipts from passenger traffic—	£	£	£	£	£
First class passengers	3,200,000	3,370,000	2,800,000	400,000	170,000
Second class passengers	2,590,000	2,810,000	2,590,000	...	220,000
Third class and parliamentary	26,220,000	31,520,000	26,920,000	3,320,000	1,280,000
Other receipts	9,840,000	13,280,000	11,240,000	1,460,000	580,000
Total	41,850,000	50,980,000	43,550,000	5,180,000	2,250,000
Receipts from goods traffic	49,220,000	61,210,000	52,230,000	7,030,000	1,950,000
Other receipts	5,190,000	9,360,000	8,450,000	770,000	140,000
Total receipts	96,260,000	121,550,000	104,230,000	12,980,000	4,340,000
Total working expenditure	55,960,000	76,610,000	66,500,000	7,480,000	2,630,000
Net receipts	40,300,000	44,940,000	37,730,000	5,500,000	1,710,000

Receipts in 1909 from passenger traffic were £51,210,000, and from goods traffic £59,480,000. The total gross receipts were £120,170,000, and working expenses £75,040,000, making net receipts £45,130,000 [296].

The proportions of working expenditure to total receipts were as follows [22], [239], [296]:—

Country	1898	1907	1909
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
England and Wales	59	64	63
Scotland	53	58	57
Ireland	58	61	62
United Kingdom	58	63	62

The proportion of total net earnings to capital has averaged as follows for the whole Kingdom [239], [296]:—

	Per Cent.
Average of 1871–75	4.6
,, 1876–80	4.3
,, 1881–85	4.2
,, 1886–90	4.1
,, 1891–95	3.8
,, 1896–1900	3.6
,, 1901–5	3.4
,, 1906–9	3.4

The decline shown in these figures is partly attributable to nominal additions to capital arising on the conversion of stocks.

The receipts and expenses per mile of line open and per train mile worked out as follows [239]:—

Items	United Kingdom		Amounts in 1907		
	1898	1907	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Receipts per mile of railway open—	£	£	£	£	£
From passenger traffic	1,932	2,206	2,740	1,345	669
From goods traffic	2,273	2,648	3,285	1,827	578
Total	4,205	4,854	6,025	3,172	1,247
Working expenditure per mile (*a*)	2,460	3,133	3,930	1,896	777
Receipts per train mile—	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
From passenger traffic (*b*)	48.0	46.6	47.5	41.1	42.8
From goods traffic (*b*)	69.7	89.3	90.8	80.7	84.2
Total	57.5	62.9	64.1	57.3	53.7
Working expenditure per train mile (*a*)	33.6	40.6	41.8	34.3	33.5

(*a*) Excluding expenditure on steamboats, docks, harbours, and canals.
(*b*) Excluding receipts from traffic conveyed by mixed trains.

The receipts per mile in 1909 from passenger traffic were £2199, and from goods traffic £2555. The working expenditure per mile was £3048. The corresponding amounts per train mile were 46.6d., 92.8d., and 40.6d. respectively [296].

The amount of rates and taxes paid by railway companies in the United Kingdom increased from £3,425,000 in 1898 to £5,010,000 in 1909 [239], [296].

The expenditure on coal and coke increased from £3,500,000 in 1898 to £5,500,000 in 1909 [239], [296].

At the end of the year 1909 there were 205 miles of railway (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity, and 230 miles (also in equivalent of single track) worked partly by electricity. There were 89 electric locomotives, 861 electric cars, and 1347 other cars. 22,920,000 train miles were run by electric trains, and 86,050,000 car miles by electric cars. The consumption of electricity was 253,295,000 Board of Trade units [296].

Norway

Most of the railways in Norway are in the hands of the State, private companies owning some 240 miles and the State about 1350 miles (1907). In 1897, companies owned 90 miles and the State 1120 miles [1].

The total cost of construction of the lines open on March 31, 1907, amounted to about £12,500,000 [1].

Further particulars of the Norwegian railways are shown in the following table for the years 1902–3 and 1906–7 [1]:—

Items	1902–3	1906–7
Average length of line open	Miles 1,367	1,608
Passengers carried	9,862,900	10,356,400
Goods carried	Tons 2,446,000	4,288,000
Finances—	£	£
Receipts from passengers	384,440	442,780
Receipts from goods	449,500	588,550
Other receipts	19,520	19,110
Total receipts	853,460	1,050,440
Total expenses	692,890	721,330
Net receipts	160,570	329,110
Expenses as percentage of total receipts	81	69

Receipts in 1907–8 were £1,113,670, and expenses £787,040 [1].

Receipts and expenses per mile were as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	1902–3	1906–7
	£	£
Gross receipts per mile	624	653
Gross expenses per mile	507	449
Net receipts per mile	117	204
	d.	d.
Receipts per train mile	44·7	49·4
Expenses per train mile	36·3	33·9
Net receipts per train mile	8.4	15.5

The average numbers of accidents on the railways during the period 1902–3 to 1906–7 are shown as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Killed	Injured
Passengers	1	0.4
Employees	2.2	13.4
Others	5	2.6
Total	8.2	16.4

Sweden

The Swedish railways are owned partly by the State and partly by companies. Their respective lengths of railways at the end of 1897 and 1907 were [1]:—

Railways	1897	1907
	Miles	Miles
State	2,280	2,700
Companies	4,070	5,540
Total	6,350	8,240

The total cost of construction of the railways existing at the end of 1905 (7830 miles) was £51,440,000, equal to an average of £6570 per mile [1].

Other particulars for the years 1901 and 1905 are given as follows [1]:—

Items	1901	1905
Average length of line open	Miles 7,038	7,763
Distance travelled by—		
Locomotives	,, 24,600,000	34,300,000
Trains	,, 23,600,000	27,200,000
Number of passengers carried	33,270,700	41,694,800
Mean journey per passenger	Miles 16.3	16.3
Goods carried	Tons 21,100,000	28,600,000
Mean haul per ton	Miles 42	44

The receipts and expenses in the same years are given as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1901	1905
	£	£
Receipts from passengers and mails	1,750,000	2,050,000
Receipts from goods, &c.	3,200,000	3,910,000
Other receipts	110,000	130,000
Total receipts	5,060,000	6,090,000
Total expenses	3,630,000	4,020,000
Net receipts	1,430,000	2,070,000

Receipts in 1906 were £6,690,000, and expenses £4,450,000 [1].

The receipts and expenses per mile were as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	1901	1905
	£	£
Gross receipts per mile	718	784
Gross expenses per mile	515	518
Net receipts per mile	203	266
	s. d.	s. d.
Receipts per train mile	4 3½	4 5⅝
Expenses per train mile	3 0¾	2 11⅛
Net receipts per train mile	1 2½	1 6½

The expenses amounted to 72 per cent. of the total receipts in 1901, and to 66 per cent. in 1905.

The average annual numbers of accidents, including suicides, on the Swedish railways during the period 1901–1905, were as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Average Annual Number	
	Killed	Injured
Passengers	6	11
Employees	32	166
Others	58	26
Total	96	203

Belgium

The average length of line open in Belgium during the year 1907 comprised 2540 miles worked by the State, and 330 miles worked by companies, or a total of 2870 miles [1].

The total cost of construction of the State railways down to the end of 1906 was about £90,000,000, averaging about £35,700 per mile [14].

The rolling stock in 1906 was as follows [14]:—

Rolling Stock	State Railways	Companies' Railways
Locomotives and motor carriages	3,450	307
Passenger carriages	6,850	480
Luggage and goods cars	75,430	7,490

The distances travelled, and passengers and goods carried in 1902 and 1906, were as follows [1]:—

Items	1902	1906
Distance travelled by—		
Passenger trains . Miles	23,300,000	27,600,000
Goods trains . ,,	17,500,000	22,100,000
Mixed trains . ,,	360,000	280,000
Number of passengers carried	142,490,000	169,840,000
Mean journey per passenger (a) . . Miles	14	14
Goods carried . . Tons	57,000,000	70,100,000

(a) On State railways only.

The receipts and expenses of both State and companies' railways in 1902 and 1906 were as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1902	1906
	£	£
Receipts from passengers .	3,122,000	3,611,000
Receipts from goods . .	6,364,000	7,838,000
Other receipts . . .	213,000	221,000
Total receipts . . .	9,699,000	11,670,000
Total expenses . . .	6,133,000	7,427,000
Net receipts . . .	3,566,000	4,243,000

Receipts in 1907 were £11,970,000, and expenses £7,960,000 [1].

The expenses were 63 per cent. of the total receipts in 1902, and 64 per cent. in 1906.

The receipts and expenses per mile averaged as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	1902	1906
	£	£
Gross receipts per mile . .	3,410	4,090
Gross expenses per mile . .	2,160	2,600
Net receipts per mile . .	1,250	1,490
	d.	d.
Receipts per train mile . .	56.4	56.0
Expenses per train mile . .	35.7	35.6
Net receipts per train mile .	20.7	20.4

The average annual numbers of accidents during the period 1902–1906 were as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Average Annual Numbers	
	Killed	Injured
Passengers	7	342
Employees	42	783
Suicides and others . . .	64	85
Total . . .	113	1,210

The Netherlands

The Dutch railways are owned in almost equal proportions by the State and by private companies. The respective shares at the end of 1897 and 1907 were [1]:—

Railways	1897	1907
	Miles	Miles
State	982	1,161
Companies	904	1,017
Total . . .	1,886	2,178

The rolling stock at the end of 1906 was as follows [35]:—

Locomotives	1,093
Passenger carriages	2,780
Goods trucks	18,500

The distances travelled, and passengers and goods carried in 1902 and 1906, were as follows [1]:—

Items	1902	1906
Average length of line open Miles	2,020	2,180
Distance travelled by—		
Locomotives . . ,,	22,800,000	25,500,000
Passenger trains . . ,,	16,200,000	18,200,000
Goods trains . . ,,	6,600,000	7,300,000
Number of passengers carried .	34,486,000	40,701,000
Mean journey per passenger Miles	17.7	18.8
Goods carried . . Tons	12,900,000	14,800,000
Mean haul per ton . . Miles	57.4	55.2

The receipts and expenses in the same years are given as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1902	1906
	£	£
Receipts from passengers . .	1,863,000	2,233,000
Receipts from goods . . .	1,830,000	2,147,000
Other receipts . . .	165,000	221,000
Total receipts . . .	3,860,000	4,601,000
Total expenses . . .	3,223,000	3,835,000
Net receipts . . .	637,000	766,000

Receipts in 1907 were £4,780,000, and expenses £3,995,000 [1].

Expenses were 83.5 per cent. of the gross receipts in 1902, and 83.4 per cent. in 1906.

The receipts and expenses per mile were as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	1902	1906
	£	£
Gross receipts per mile	1,907	2,107
Gross expenses per mile	1,592	1,757
Net receipts	315	350
	d.	d.
Receipts per train mile	40.6	43.2
Expenses per train mile	33.8	36.1
Net receipts	6.8	7.1

The average annual numbers of accidents on the Dutch railways during the period 1902–6 were as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Average Annual Number	
	Killed	Injured
Passengers	3	17
Employees	26	56
Suicides and others	24	19
Total	53	92

Denmark

Railways in Denmark are divided in ownership between the State and private companies. The shares at the end of 1897 and 1907 are shown as follows [1]:—

Railways	1897	1907
	Miles	Miles
State	1,087	1,189
Companies	444	908
Total	1,531	2,097

Thus while companies' railways have more than doubled in length during the period given, the State lines increased in length only about 9 per cent.

The number of passengers and tonnage of goods carried on the State railways during the years ended 31st March 1903 and 1907 were as follows [1]:—

	1902–3	1906–7
Passengers carried	19,376,300	20,511,700
Goods carried Tons	3,780,000	4,620,000

The receipts and expenses of the State lines (including steamers plying between Korsor and Kiel) during the same years were as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1902–3	1906–7
	£	£
Receipts from passengers	735,000	1,010,000
Receipts from goods	772,000	1,027,000
Other receipts	120,000	145,000
Total receipts	1,627,000	2,182,000
Total expenses	1,458,000	1,733,000
Net receipts	169,000	449,000
Gross receipts of railways per mile	1,451	1,852
Gross expenses of railways per mile	1,300	1,471
Net receipts of railways per mile	151	381

Expenses amounted to 89.6 per cent. of gross receipts in 1902–3, and to 79.4 in 1906–7 [1].

Receipts in 1907–8 were £2,275,000, and expenses £1,923,000 [1].

The average annual numbers of accidents (including suicides) on the Danish Government railways during the period 1902–3 to 1905–6 are given as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Average Annual Number	
	Killed	Injured
Passengers	1	1.5
Others	22	26
Total	23	27.5

France

The State owns but a small proportion of the railways in France. The lengths of line owned by the State and by companies respectively in 1897, 1902, and 1907 were as follows [1]:—

Railways	1897	1902	1907
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Companies	24,160	26,150	27,940
State	1,650	1,730	1,760
Total	25,810	27,880	29,700

Statistics of mileage, and passengers and goods carried in 1902 and 1906, are given as follows (local lines are not included) [1]:—

Items	1902	1906
Average length of line open (*a*) Miles	23,940	24,700
Distance traversed by—		
Locomotives ,,	252,000,000	264,000,000
Passenger trains ,,	138,000,000	144,000,000
Goods trains ,,	74,000,000	75,000,000
Number of passengers carried	423,300,000	459,400,000
Mean journey per passenger Miles	19.4	20.0
Goods carried Tons	120,000,000	142,000,000
Mean haul per ton Miles	82.0	79.2

(*a*) Exclusive of local lines.

The cost of construction at the end of 1902 amounted (exclusive of local lines) to £683,000,000, equivalent to £28,200 per mile, and at the end of 1906 to £707,000,000, equivalent to £28,600 per mile [1].

The receipts and expenses (exclusive of local lines) are shown as follows [1]:—

Items	Amounts in 1902	Amounts in 1906
	£	£
Receipts from passengers	25,900,000	29,300,000
Receipts from goods	32,100,000	35,400,000
Other receipts	1,100,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	59,000,000	65,900,000
Total expenses	32,300,000	34,900,000
Net receipts	26,700,000	31,000,000
Gross receipts per mile	2,464	2,669
Gross expenses per mile	1,349	1,411
Net receipts per mile	1,115	1,258

Receipts in 1907 were £68,100,000, and expenses £38,200,000 [1].

Total expenses were nearly 55 per cent. of the gross receipts in 1902, and nearly 53 per cent. in 1906. The net receipts were 3.9 per cent. of cost of construction in 1902, and rose to 4.4 per cent. in 1906.

The receipts and expenses per train mile run were [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1902	1906
	d.	d.
Receipts per train mile	66.8	72.0
Expenses per train mile	36.6	38.2
Net receipts per train mile	30.2	33.8

The average annual numbers of accidents during the year 1903-6 were as follows (excluding local lines) [1]:—

Class of Person	Killed	Injured
Employees	247	539
Passengers (*a*)	10	292
Others (*b*)	286	194
Total	543	1,025

(*a*) In accidents to trains only.

(*b*) Exclusive of suicides, but inclusive of passengers not killed or injured in accidents to trains.

German Empire

The total length of railways in Germany in 1906–7 was 34,480 miles, exclusive of narrow-gauge lines. Of this mileage, 31,860 belonged to the State and 2620 to private companies. The State, however, worked about 88 miles of the companies' railways. The mileage averaged about 165 miles per 1000 square miles of area, and 5.6 miles per 10,000 inhabitants [12].

The cost of construction amounted in 1906 to £739,500,000, equal on the average to about £21,400 per mile [12].

The length of narrow-gauge line in 1906-7 was about 1280 miles, of which the State owned some 580 miles. The cost of construction down to 1906-7 was, as far as known, about £7,650,000, equal on the average to nearly £6000 per mile [12].

The total average railway staff was 645,400 during 1906–7, exclusive of 5700 on the narrow-gauge railways [12].

The rolling stock is given as follows [12]:—

Year	Mileage	Numbers at End of Year: Locomotive Engines	Passenger Cars	Luggage and Goods Cars
Wide-gauge lines—	Miles			
1897–98	29,200	16,880	33,660	361,960
1901–2	31,650	19,720	39,920	420,490
1906–7	34,500	22,860	47,060	479,590
Narrow-gauge lines—				
1897–98	860	300	780	6,860
1901–2	1,170	410	1,110	8,590
1906–7	1,280	450	1,200	10,040

The cost of construction, maintenance, and renewal of the rolling stock on wide-gauge lines is given for 1906–7 as follows [12]:—

Locomotives and tenders	£5,914,000
Passenger carriages	2,233,000
Luggage and goods cars	4,068,000

The passenger and freight traffic on the railways was as follows [12]:—

Kind of Traffic, &c.	Wide-gauge Lines 1902–3	Wide-gauge Lines 1906–7	Narrow-gauge Lines 1902–3	Narrow-gauge Lines 1906–7
Number of passengers	883,000,000	1,200,000,000	23,000,000	25,600,000
Equivalent passengers carried one mile	13,020,000,000	17,140,000,000	122,000,000	135,300,000
Average journey per passenger (Miles)	14.7	14.3	5.3	5.3
Tons of freight	358,600,000	465,100,000	7,100,000	8,900,000
Equivalent tons carried one mile	22,400,000,000	29,400,000,000	53,800,000	68,700,000
Average haul per ton (Miles)	62	63	7.6	7.7

On the wide-gauge lines during 1906–7, the distance travelled by locomotives was 410,600,000 miles; by passenger trains, 196,000,000 miles; by goods trains, 154,500,000 miles; and by mixed trains, 38,600,000 miles [12].

The receipts and expenses in 1902–3 and 1906–7 for wide-gauge lines were as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1902–3	1906–7
	£	£
Receipts from passengers	28,390,000	36,210,000
Receipts from goods	63,830,000	83,840,000
Other receipts	7,510,000	9,420,000
Total receipts	99,730,000	129,470,000
Total expenses	64,630,000	83,620,000
Net receipts	35,100,000	45,850,000

Total receipts in 1907–8 were £135,210,000, and expenses £93,350,000 [1].

The expenses represented 64.8 per cent. of the total receipts in 1902–3, and 64.6 per cent. in 1906–7.

The receipts and expenses per mile were as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	1902–3	1906–7
	£	£
Gross receipts per mile	3,190	3,750
Gross expenses per mile	1,970	2,380
Net receipts per mile	1,220	1,370
	d.	*d.*
Receipts per train mile	72.2	74.3
Expenses per train mile	46.0	47.1
Net receipts per train mile	26.2	27.2

The total receipts and expenses of the narrow-gauge lines were [12]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1902–3	1906–7
	£	£
Receipts	508,800	628,100
Expenses	425,700	469,100
Net receipts	83,100	159,000

It has been stated that during the twenty years 1887 to 1906 a sum of £293,000,000 clear profit on railways has been available for national purposes [39].

The average annual numbers of accidents on both wide and narrow gauge railways during the period 1902–3 to 1906–7 were as follows [12]:—

Class of Person	Killed	Injured
Passengers	95	483
Employees	566	1,388
Others	338	347
Total	999	2,218

Suicides are excluded from these figures.

Switzerland

The Swiss railways are owned partly by the State and partly by companies. In 1907 their shares were [1]:—

	Miles
State	1,525
Companies	1,216
Total	2,741

Some 410 miles only were double track, the rest being single line [1].

The total cost of construction amounted in 1901 to £50,490,000, or £21,440 per mile; and in 1907 to £62,890,000, or £23,440 per mile [1].

The rolling stock in 1900 and 1905 was as follows [23]:—

Rolling Stock	1900	1905
Locomotives	1,146	1,360
Passenger carriages	2,890	3,580
Goods waggons	13,800	15,120

The distances travelled, and passengers and goods carried in 1901 and 1906, were as follows [1]:—

Items	1901	1906
Length of line worked Miles	2,441	2,675
Distance travelled by locomotives Miles	22,500,000	30,400,000
Distance travelled by trains Miles	18,200,000	24,800,000
Number of passengers carried	60,700,000	91,000,000
Goods carried Tons	13,600,000	15,300,000

The receipts and expenses in 1901 and 1906 were as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1901	1906
	£	£
Receipts from passengers	2,360,000	3,250,000
Receipts from goods	2,940,000	3,970,000
Other receipts	300,000	330,000
Total receipts	5,600,000	7,550,000
Total expenses	3,500,000	4,900,000
Net receipts	2,100,000	2,650,000

The net receipts in 1906 were 3.9 per cent. on the capital, or 4.2 per cent. on the cost of construction. In 1901 the percentages were the same, though varying slightly in the intermediate years [1].

The receipts and expenses per mile and per train mile were as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	1901	1906
	£	£
Gross receipts per mile	2,344	2,840
Gross expenses per mile	1,465	1,844
Net receipts per mile	879	996
	d.	*d.*
Receipts per train mile	69.2	66.6
Expenses per train mile	43.3	43.3
Net receipts per train mile	25.9	23.3

The average annual numbers of accidents (excluding suicides) on the Swiss railways during the period 1902–6 were [1]:—

Class of Person	Killed	Injured
Passengers	12	86
Employees	28	1,055
Others	30	37
Total	70	1,178

Spain

The length of railways in Spain was 8040 miles in 1897, and 9195 miles in 1906, all owned by companies. During 1907, 47,300,000 passengers were carried. The receipts were £13,270,000, and the expenses £7,970,000, leaving net receipts equal to £5,300,000. The receipts per mile were £1499; the expenses, £901; and net receipts, £598 [1].

The accidents on the Spanish railways during the five years 1903 to 1907 averaged as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Killed	Injured
Passengers	27	118
Employees	50	1,116
Others	165	193
Total	242	1,427

Portugal

The Portuguese railways are shared between the State and private companies. The lengths (excluding local lines) owned respectively in 1897, 1901, and 1907 were [1]:—

Railways	1897	1901	1907
	Miles	Miles	Miles
State	823	823	866
Companies	518	525	558
Total	1,341	1,348	1,424

The numbers of passengers and quantities of goods carried on the Portuguese railways in 1901 and 1905 were as follows [1]:—

Railways	Passengers Carried		Goods Carried	
	1901	1905	1901	1905
			Tons	Tons
State	1,890,000	2,640,000	750,000	920,000
Companies	9,680,000	10,810,000	1,900,000	2,790,000
Total	11,570,000	13,450,000	2,650,000	3,710,000

Receipts and expenditure are given as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenditure	State Railways		Companies' Railways	
	1901	1905	1901	1905
	£	£	£	£
Receipts from passengers	202,000	231,000	530,000	606,000
Receipts from goods	300,000	353,000	651,000	756,000
Other receipts (other than traffic)	8,000	3,000	106,000	85,000
Total receipts	510,000	587,000	1,287,000	1,447,000
Total working expenses	257,000	333,000	561,000	589,000
Net traffic receipts	245,000	251,000	620,000	773,000
Working expenses per mile	490	597	682	679
Net traffic receipts per mile	465	448	753	892

The average annual numbers of accidents during the years 1901–4 were as follows [1]:—

Railways	Killed	Injured
State	12	8
Companies	35	28
Total	47	36

Italy

The total length of railways in Italy at the end of 1902 was 9955 miles, and at the end of June 1907, 10,704 miles [1]. Over 8000 miles were State lines.

The rolling stock of the Italian railways at June 30, 1907, was as follows [54]:—

Rolling Stock	In Service	Under Construction
Locomotives: Steam	3,744	454
Electric	8	17
Motor-carriages: Steam	92	11
Electric	51	..
Passenger carriages	8,650	720
Goods cars, &c.	79,950	12,180

The distances travelled by trains, &c., and the numbers of passengers and quantities of goods carried in 1902 and the year ended June 30, 1907, were as follows [1]:—

Items	1902	1906-7
Distance travelled by—		
Locomotives . Miles	70,920,000	74,460,000
Passenger and mixed trains } Miles }	33,530,000	33,540,000
Goods trains . "	15,920,000	21,900,000
Passengers carried (exclusive of season-ticket holders, &c.) . .	64,900,000	63,000,000
Goods carried (exclusive of live stock and small parcels, &c.) . Tons	22,000,000	29,000,000

The receipts and expenses were as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1902	1906-7
	£	£
Receipts from passengers .	5,150,000	6,450,000
Receipts from goods . .	7,560,000	9,810,000
Other receipts	990,000	740,000
Total receipts . .	13,700,000	17,000,000
Total expenses . . .	10,310,000	13,270,000
Net receipts . .	3,390,000	3,730,000

Total receipts in 1907–8 were £18,930,000, and expenses £15,030,000 [1].

The receipts and expenses per mile were as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	1902	1906-7
	£	£
Gross receipts per mile . .	1,381	1,588
Gross expenses per mile . .	1,039	1,240
Net receipts per mile . .	342	348
	d.	d.
Receipts per train mile . .	66.5	73.6
Expenses per train mile . .	50.1	57.5
Net receipts per train mile .	16.4	16.1

The numbers of accidents (excluding suicides) in 1902 and 1906–7 were as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	1902		1906-7	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers . .	8	298	43	722
Employees . .	83	729	146	1,836
Others . . .	63	107	88	156
Total . .	154	1,134	277	2,714

Austria-Hungary

The length of railways in Austria-Hungary at the end of 1902 and 1907 was as follows [1]:—

Country	1902			1907		
	State	Companies	Total	State	Companies	Total
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Austria	7,370 (*a*)	5,030 (*b*)	12,400	7,320 (*a*)	6,110 (*b*)	13,430
Hungary	4,770	6,040	10,810	4,870	6,900	11,770
Total . . .	12,140	11,070	23,210	12,190	13,010	25,200

(*a*) Length worked by the State. (*b*) Length worked by companies.

The rolling stock in 1902 and 1906 was as follows [1]:—

Rolling Stock	Austria		Hungary	
	1902	1906	1902	1906
Locomotives	5,720	6,210	3,060	3,180
Passenger carriages	12,130	13,140	6,030	6,720
Goods carriages	133,570	141,210	68,950	76,100

The passengers and goods carried were as follows [1]:—

Country	Passengers		Goods	
	1902	1906	1902	1906
			Tons	Tons
Austria	173,620,000	207,100,000	117,000,000	142,000,000
Hungary	68,610,000	96,080,000	44,000,000	55,000,000
Total . . .	242,230,000	303,180,000	161,000,000	197,000,000

The total cost of construction in 1902 and 1906, and the average cost per mile, were as follows [1]:—

Country	Total Cost of Construction		Average Cost per Mile	
	1902	1906	1902	1906
	£	£	£	£
Austria	274,020,000	306,900,000	22,100	23,550
Hungary	140,330,000	151,330,000	12,980	13,110
Total	414,350,000	458,230,000	17,850	18,350

The trunk lines in Hungary cost on an average £19,800 per mile, while the local lines cost only about £5900 per mile [26].

The receipts and expenses during 1902 and 1906 were as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenditure	Austria		Hungary	
	1902	1906	1902	1906
	£	£	£	£
Receipts from passengers	6,830,000	8,140,000	2,940,000	4,020,000
Receipts from goods	19,360,000	23,530,000	8,410,000	10,580,000
Other receipts	670,000	1,140,000	310,000	710,000
Total receipts	26,860,000	32,810,000	11,660,000	15,300,000
Working expenses	15,220,000	17,200,000	6,480,000	8,330,000
Other expenses	3,240,000	4,610,000	720,000	800,000
Total expenses	18,460,000	21,810,000	7,200,000	9,130,000
Net receipts	8,400,000	11,000,000	4,460,000	6,170,000
Percentage of net receipts on cost of construction	3.1	3.6	3.2	4.1

Total receipts in 1907 were: Austria, £35,340,000; Hungary, £16,700,000; and expenses: Austria, £25,020,000; Hungary, £11,110,000 [1].

The receipts and expenses per mile were as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	Austria		Hungary (*a*)	
	1902	1906	1902	1906
	£	£	£	£
Gross receipts per mile (*a*)	2,192	2,472	1,072	1,295
Gross expenses per mile (*a*)	1,505	1,643	589	714
Net receipts per mile	687	829	483	581
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Receipts per train mile (*a*)	71.0	75.2	59.4	61.8
Expenses per train mile (*a*)	48.8	50.1	32.0	34.0
Net receipts per train mile	22.2	25.1	27.4	27.8

(*a*) In the case of Hungary, working receipts and expenses only are taken into account, and are calculated on the average length of line open for traffic. This was 11,015 miles in 1902 and 11,670 miles in 1906.

The average annual numbers of accidents on the railways during 1902–6 were as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Austria		Hungary	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers	12	284	14	56
Employees	83	1,036	78	150
Others	88	196	128	113
Total	183	1,516	220	319

Russia

Particulars of railways in Russia for the years 1900 and 1904 are given as follows [1]:—

Items	Russia in Europe (except Finland)		Russia in Asia	
	1900	1904	1900	1904
Total length of railways worked . . Miles	27,489	30,800	4,709	5,188
Number of passengers carried	101,570,000	123,208,000	2,742,000	5,283,000
Goods carried . . . . . Tons	146,086,600	170,039,200	4,533,000	7,373,000
Finances—	£	£	£	£
Receipts from passengers	9,950,000	11,830,000	640,000	900,000
Receipts from goods and animals . .	42,750,000	49,020,000	2,550,000	3,800,000
Other receipts	5,230,000	6,010,000	160,000	250,000
Total receipts . . .	57,930,000	66,860,000	3,350,000	4,950,000
Total expenses	36,890,000	43,720,000	3,565,000	8,380,000
Net receipts . . .	21,040,000	23,140,000	−215,000 (*a*)	−3,430,000 (*a*)
Expenses as percentage of total receipts . .	64	65	107	169

(*a*) Net loss.

Particulars of local lines in European Russia are excluded from the above table.

The receipts and expenses per mile were as follows [1]:—

Finances per Mile	European Russia		Asiatic Russia	
	1900	1904	1900	1904
	£	£	£	£
Gross receipts per mile	2,135	2,201	738	955
Gross expenses per mile	1,360	1,438	785	1,616
Net receipts per mile	775	763	−47 (*a*)	−661 (*a*)
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Receipts per train mile	81.0	79.9	58.5	40.9
Expenses per train mile	51.6	52.4	62.3	69.3
Net receipts per train mile	29.4	27.5	−3.8 (*a*)	−28.4 (*a*)

(*a*) Net loss.

Of the railways in European Russia the State owned in 1900 about 16,000 miles, and in 1907 about 21,000 miles. In Asiatic Russia the State owned all the railways (4700 miles) in 1900, and 6200 miles out of 6800 in 1907 [1].

The rolling stock in 1905 is given as 14,900 locomotives, 17,300 passenger carriages, and 350,000 goods trucks in European Russia; and 2480 locomotives, 3000 passenger carriages, and 50,000 goods trucks in Asiatic Russia [44].

The average annual numbers of accidents on the railways during the period 1900–4 are shown as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Russia in Europe		Russia in Asia	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Passengers	110	637	12	62
Employees	446	1,903	67	227
Suicides and others	927	1,049	41	53
Total . . .	1,483	3,589	120	342

Roumania

The railways in Roumania are owned by the state, the mileage in 1902 and 1907 being 1970 and 1979 respectively [1].

During the year ended March 31, 1907, the distances travelled by [1]—

Locomotives was 13,000,000 miles
Passenger trains was 4,000,000 miles
Goods trains was 9,000,000 miles

7,600,000 passengers and 6,000,000 tons of goods were carried during the same year; the numbers in 1902–3 being 5,300,000 and 4,600,000 respectively [1].

The cost of construction amounted in 1906–7 to £35,700,000, averaging £18,060 per mile [1].

Receipts and expenses were as follows [1]:—

Receipts and Expenses	1902–3	1906–7
	£	£
Receipts from passengers	710,000	1,010,000
Receipts from goods	1,420,000	1,960,000
Other receipts	90,000	110,000
Total receipts	2,220,000	3,080,000
Total expenses	1,340,000	1,720,000
Net receipts	880,000	1,360,000
Gross receipts per mile	1,135	1,557
Gross expenses per mile	685	872
Net receipts per mile	450	685

The receipts per train mile were 6s. 2.4d., and the expenses 3s. 5.7d., in 1906–7 [1].

The average annual numbers of accidents on the railways during 1902–3 to 1906–7 were as follows [1]:—

Class of Person	Killed	Injured
Passengers	7	15
Employees	21	51
Others	41	38
Total	69	104

United States of America

The total length of railways owned in the United States was 224,363 miles on June 30, 1906, equivalent on the average to 7.55 miles of line per 100 square miles of area, and 26.8 miles per 10,000 inhabitants. These figures exclude railways in Alaska (80 miles on June 30, 1906) and Hawaii [3]. In 1900 corresponding statistics were [3]: 193,346 miles of railway, equivalent on the average to 6.5 miles of line per 100 square miles of area, and 25.4 miles per 10,000 inhabitants. At the end of 1907 the mileage was 227,455 miles [1].

The mileage of railroads in operation in 1906, and the rolling stock, are given as follows for the principal geographical divisions of the Union [3]:—

Geographical Division	Mileage of Railroads in Operation 1906	Numbers in 1906 of			
		Locomotive Engines	Cars		
			Passenger	Baggage, Mail, &c.	Freight
	Miles				
New England States	7,730	2,770	3,740	860	55,800
Middle Atlantic States	23,560	18,250	12,070	4,210	703,400
Central Northern States	44,430	15,020	8,420	2,990	594,650
South Atlantic States	24,900	4,870	1,780	1,240	148,440
Gulf and Mississippi Valley States	19,730	2,210	1,140	440	90,210
South-Western States	47,450	6,660	3,270	1,270	203,000
North-Western States	36,100	4,080	2,010	770	148,170
Pacific States	18,740	1,640	1,470	520	36,000
Total Union	222,640	55,440	33,900	12,300	1,979,670

The passenger and freight traffic on the railways in 1902 and 1906 is given as follows [3]:—

Passenger and Goods Service		1902	1906
Passengers—			
Passengers carried		649,880,000	797,950,000
Equivalent passengers carried one mile		19,690,000,000	25,170,000,000
Average journey per passenger	Miles	30.3	31.5
Average number of passengers per train		45	49
Passenger-train mileage	Miles	405,610,000	479,040,000
Passengers carried one mile per mile of line		99,310	114,530
Freight—			
Tons carried		1,200,000,000	1,631,000,000
Equivalent tons carried one mile		157,290,000,000	215,880,000,000
Average haul per ton	Miles	131	132
Average number of tons per train		296	344
Freight-train mileage	Miles	499,710,000	594,010,000
Goods carried one mile per mile of line	Tons	793,350	982,400

The cost of construction, down to 1906, was £3,290,000,000 for some 218,400 miles, equivalent to an average cost of about £15,000 per mile [3].

The receipts and expenses in 1902 and 1906 were as follows, the mileage represented being 200,155 miles in 1902, and 222,340 miles in 1906 [3]:—

Finances	1902	1906	Amounts per Mile 1902	Amounts per Mile 1906
	£	£	£	£
Gross earnings from operation	359,660,000	484,540,000	1,796	2,179
Operating expenses	232,550,000	320,180,000	1,161	1,440
Net earnings from operation	127,110,000	164,360,000	635	739
Other income	40,900,000	53,460,000	204	240
Total net earnings and income	168,010,000	217,820,000	839	979
Total deductions from income	109,620,000	137,570,000	547	618
Net income	58,390,000	80,250,000	292	361
Dividends and other payments from net income	38,630,000	56,840,000	193	256
Net surplus	19,760,000	23,410,000	99	105

The percentage of operating expenses to operating income was 65 in 1902 and 66 in 1906.

The revenue per 100 miles per passenger was 8s. 3½d. in 1902 and 8s. 4d. in 1906; and per ton of freight was 3s. 1⅝d. in 1902 and 3s. 1½d. in 1906. The revenue per train mile was as follows [3]:—

Revenue	1902	1906
	s. d.	s. d.
Passenger trains	4 6½	5 0
Freight trains	9 5⅜	10 10½
All trains	7 7	8 7¾

The average cost of running a train one mile increased from 4s. 11d. in 1902 to 5s. 8½d. in 1906 [3.]

The average numbers of railway accidents during the period 1902–1906 were as follows [3]:—

Class of Person	Average of 1902–6 Killed	Average of 1902–6 Injured
Employees	3,499	64,321
Passengers	407	9,049
Other persons	5,852	8,446
Total	9,758	81,816

The numbers of employees to every one killed averaged 384, and to every one injured, 21. The numbers of trainmen for one killed averaged 127, and for one injured, 9. The numbers of passengers for one killed averaged 1,812,390, and for one injured, 80,995 [3].

The mileage of street and elevated railways in the United States was 36,930 miles in 1906, of which 36,210 miles were electrified. In 1896 the total mileage was 14,470 miles, of which 12,130 miles were electrified [3].

The mileage, number of cars, capital, and debt of these railways in the chief divisions of the Union in 1906 were as follows [3]:—

Division	Street and Elevated Railways in 1906: Track Mileage, Electric Railways	Track Mileage, All Other Railways	Number of Cars	Capital	Funded Debt
	Miles	Miles		£	£
New England States	4,934	14	14,728	37,100,000	31,150,000
Eastern States	9,991	198	33,304	172,600,000	158,460,000
Central States	14,523	89	25,066	145,050,000	109,310,000
Southern States	1,814	48	3,428	21,400,000	20,660,000
Western States	4,945	370	8,206	48,840,000	39,880,000
Total Union	36,207	719	84,732	424,990,000	359,460,000
,, 1896	12,133	2,337	48,182	163,500,000	123,040,000

Canada

The mileage of railways in operation in Canada was 23,267 miles at the end of the year 1906–7, of which 815 miles were electric railway, and 22,452 were steam railway.

Only 1067 miles of the steam railways were double track. The number of miles under construction during the year was estimated at 3000. The Canadian Government railways had, at June 30, 1907, a mileage of 1719 miles. Of the remaining railroads, the Canadian Pacific had 8883 miles [32].

The mileage of steam railways in the several provinces was as follows [32]:—

Ontario	7,638	miles
Quebec	3,516	,,
Manitoba	3,074	,,
Saskatchewan	2,025	,,
British Columbia	1,685	,,
New Brunswick	1,503	,,
Nova Scotia	1,329	,,
Alberta	1,323	,,
Prince Edward Island	268	,,
Yukon	91	,,
Total	22,452	,,

The rolling stock in use in 1906–7, or previous year, was as follows [32]:—

Rolling Stock in Use	Numbers on Steam Railways 1906–7	Numbers on Electric Railways 1905–6
Engines	3,504	11
First class passenger cars	1,300	2,655
Second class passenger cars	1,149	...
Sleeping, parlour, dining, and official cars	454	3
Baggage, mail, and express cars	813	15
Goods and other cars	107,301	134
Total cars	111,017	2,807
Snow ploughs	341 (a)	43

(a) Year 1905–6.

The train mileage, and the passengers and goods carried during the years ended June 30, 1903 and 1907, were as follows [32]:—

Items	Steam Railways 1902–3	Steam Railways 1906–7	Electric Railways 1902–3	Electric Railways 1906–7
Miles in operation	18,990	22,450	759	815
Train mileage—				
Passenger trains (Miles)	22,095,700	30,220,500	37,577,400	52,824,400
Freight trains (Miles)	28,840,400	39,923,900	451,200	536,800
Mixed trains (Miles)	9,446,800	5,971,400	...	...
Total train mileage (Miles)	60,382,900	75,115,800	38,028,600	53,361,200
Engine mileage (Miles)	77,178,500	100,155,000	35,300	301,100
Number of passengers carried	22,148,700	32,137,300	155,662,800	273,999,400
Freight carried (Tons)	47,373,400	63,866,100	371,300	479,700

The financial position of the Canadian railways in 1902–3 and 1906–7 was as follows [32]:—

Receipts and Expenses	Steam Railways 1902–3	Steam Railways 1906–7	Electric Railways 1902–3	Electric Railways 1906–7
Gross earnings—	£	£	£	£
Passenger traffic	5,110,000	8,060,000	1,420,000	2,470,000
Freight traffic	12,970,000	19,580,000	33,000	70,000
Mails and express traffic	700,000	1,010,000	4,000	9,000
Other receipts	970,000	1,420,000	33,000	48,000
Total earnings	19,750,000	30,070,000	1,490,000	2,597,000
Total expenses	13,870,000	21,330,000	920,000	1,590,000
Net receipts	5,880,000	8,740,000	570,000	1,007,000

The earnings and expenses per mile operated are given as follows [32]:—

Receipts and Expenses per Mile Operated	Steam Railways		Electric Railways	
	1902–3	1906–7	1902–3	1906–7
	£	£	£	£
Gross earnings per mile	1,040	1,350	1,960	3,190
Gross expenses per mile	730	950	1,210	1,960
Net earnings per mile	310	400	750	1,230

The total capital of the steam railways on June 30, 1907, amounted to about £260,000,000, and that of the electric railways to about £15,500,000 [32].

The average annual numbers of accidents on the Canadian railways during the period 1902–3 to 1906–7 were as follows [32]:—

Railways	Average Annual Numbers	
	Killed	Injured
Steam	446	1,456
Electric	53	1,261
Total	499	2,717

Argentine Republic

The State's share of the Argentine railways is small. The mileage in 1902 and 1907 was as follows [1]:—

Railways	1902	1907
	Miles	Miles
State	1,244	1,838
Companies	9,547	11,852
Total	10,791	13,190

The train mileage in 1902 was 18,000,000 miles, and in 1907, 33,000,000 miles [1].

The traffic was as follows [1]:—

	1902	1906
Passengers carried	19,820,000	34,220,000
Goods carried . . Tons	13,800,000	26,500,000

Finances were as follows [1]:—

Finances	1902	1906 (*a*)
	£	£
Receipts from passengers	1,860,000	3,730,000
Receipts from goods	6,030,000	11,180,000
Other receipts	770,000	1,440,000
Total receipts	8,660,000	16,350,000
Total expenses	4,600,000	9,660,000
Net receipts	4,060,000	6,690,000
Receipts per mile	786	1,275
Expenses per mile	411	754
Net receipts	375	521

(*a*) Receipts and expenses in 1906 are for 12,826 miles of line.

Total receipts in 1907 were £17,510,000, and expenses £10,750,000 [1].

Accidents during 1902–6 averaged per year as follows [1]:—

Killed	167
Injured	313

Egypt

The length of the Egyptian State railways was 1447 miles in 1902, and 1441 miles in 1907 [1].

The distance travelled on these lines by locomotives was 9,900,000 miles in 1902, and 12,700,000 in 1907; and by trains, 7,100,000 and 9,700,000 miles respectively [1].

12,900,000 passengers and 2,900,000 tons of goods were carried in the earlier year, and 26,100,000 passengers and 4,200,000 tons of goods in the later year [1].

Receipts and expenses were as follows [1]:—

Receipt and Expenses	1902	1906
	£	£
Receipts from passengers	890,000	1,530,000
Receipts from goods	1,410,000	1,790,000
Other receipts	10,000	20,000
Total receipts	2,310,000	3,340,000
Total expenses	1,220,000	1,890,000
Net receipts	1,090,000	1,450,000
Gross receipts per mile	1,599	2,327
Gross expenses per mile	846	1,314
Net receipts	753	1,013
	d.	*d.*
Receipts per train mile	78.5	85.6
Expenses per train mile	41.2	48.3
Net receipts	37.3	37.3

Total receipts in 1907 were £3,660,000, and expenses £2,000,000 [1].

The length of companies' railways in Egypt is about 627 miles [1].

The numbers of accidents (excluding suicides) on the State railways were [1]:—

Year	Killed	Injured
1902	73	178
1903	122	199
1904	178	445
1906	194	468
1907	177	603

AUSTRALIA

The mileage of Government and private railways in Australia open for traffic in 1906–7, and the length of line per 1000 square miles of area and per 10,000 of population, were as follows [15]:—

State	Mileage Open for Traffic 1906–7			Length of Line to Every	
	Government Railways	Private Railways	Total	1000 Sq. Miles of Area	10,000 of Population
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
New South Wales	3,450	80	3,530	11.4	22.8
Victoria	3,400	...	3,400	38.7	27.5
Queensland	3,140	100	3,240	4.8	59.8
South Australia	1,830	30 (a)	1,860	4.9	48.6
Northern Territory	150	...	150	0.3	420.2
Western Australia	1,760	700 (a)	2,460	2.5	93.2
Tasmania	460	160	620	23.7	35.2
Total	14,190	1,070	15,260	5.1	36.7

(a) All the private lines in South Australia and 420 miles of those in Western Australia were not available for general traffic.

About 700 miles of line were in course of construction in the Commonwealth on June 30, 1907 [15].

The rolling stock of the Government railways in use on June 30, 1907, was as follows [15]:—

State	Numbers on June 30, 1907				
	Locomotive Engines	Tenders	Passenger Cars	Goods Trucks	Brake Vans, &c.
New South Wales	656	541	764	11,379	725
Victoria	497	...	1,233	10,625	494
Queensland	350	...	462	7,617	118
South Australia	329	276	322	6,044	220
Northern Territory	6	...	7	137	...
Western Australia	321	...	300	6,190	156
Tasmania	76	...	143	1,379	97
Total	2,235	817	3,231	43,371	1,810

Private railways had on June 30, 1906, in New South Wales, 19 locomotives, 22 passenger cars, and 583 goods and other trucks; in South Australia, 2, 1, and 71 respectively; in Western Australia, 46, 18, and 1010 respectively; and in Tasmania in 1905, 21, 16, and 323 respectively [15].

The train mileage, and passengers and goods carried during 1906–7 and 1901–2 on the Government railways, were as follows [15]:—

State	Average Mileage Worked (1906–7)	Train Miles Run (1906–7)	Passenger Train Miles (1906–7)	Goods Train Miles (1906–7)	Number of Passenger Journeys (1906–7)	Tonnage of Freight Carried (1906–7)
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles		Tons
New South Wales	3,430	12,949,100	5,654,900	7,294,200	41,413,100	8,793,800
Victoria	3,390	10,035,900	5,703,000	4,332,900	69,920,600	3,965,800
Queensland	3,140	6,126,100	2,024,900	4,101,200	9,301,500	2,261,300 (a)
South Australia	1,810	4,334,200	1,667,300	2,666,900	11,497,800	2,042,900
Northern Territory	150	30,900	10,700	20,200	3,200	3,200
Western Australia	1,680	4,180,800	2,240,900	1,940,000	13,180,200	2,330,300
Tasmania	470	981,400	357,100	624,300	951,800	428,400 (a)
Total 1906–7	14,070	38,638,400	17,658,800	20,979,700	146,268,200	19,825,700
Total 1901–2	12,730	38,237,300	...	...	115,338,000	15,469,000

(a) Exclusive of live-stock tonnage.

The finances of the Government railways of the several states in the year ended June 30, 1907, and the year 1901–2, are shown as follows [15]:—

State	Amounts in Thousands of Pounds						
	Cost of Construction and Equipment (1906–7)		Revenue (1906–7)			Total Working Expenses (1906–7)	Net Receipts (1906–7)
	Total	Per Mile Open	Total	Passenger, &c., Receipts	Goods Traffic Receipts		
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
New South Wales	44,700	12.9	4,709	1,736	2,923	2,500	2,209
Victoria	41,533	12.2	4,013	1,863	2,082	2,353	1,660
Queensland	21,839	7.0	1,830	614	1,181	913	917
South Australia	13,699	7.5	1,575	452	1,083	868	707
Northern Territory	1,181	8.1	14	3	8	13	1
Western Australia	10,301	5.	1,537	497	992	1,136	401
Tasmania	3,943	8.5	258	118	120	186	72
Total 1906–7	137,196	9.7	13,936	5,283	8,389	7,969	5,967
Total 1901–2	126,985	9.9	11,271	4,480	6,696	7,580	3,691

The receipts and expenses per mile in 1906–7 and 1901–2 are shown as follows [15]:—

State	Average per Mile Worked 1906–7			Average per Train Mile 1906–7		
	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses	Net Revenue	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses	Net Revenue
	£	£	£	d.	d.	d.
New South Wales	1,374	729	645	87.3	46.3	41.0
Victoria	1,182	693	489	96.0	56.3	39.7
Queensland	583	291	292	71.7	35.8	35.9
South Australia	868	478	390	87.2	48.1	39.1
Northern Territory	96	91	5	108.9	103.1	5.8
Western Australia	917	678	239	88.3	65.2	23.1
Tasmania	549	395	154	63.2	45.4	17.8
Commonwealth	991	566	425	86.6	49.5	37.1
Commonwealth 1901–2	886	596	290	70.7	47.6	23.1

The percentage of working expenses to gross expenses for the Commonwealth as a whole was 67 in 1901–2 and 57 in 1906–7.

The average annual numbers of accidents on the Government railways during the period 1902–3 to 1906–7 were as follows [15]:—

State	Average Annual Number of Persons	
	Killed	Injured
New South Wales	36	821
Victoria	42	590
Queensland	11	172
South Australia	9	52
Northern Territory	...	1
Western Australia (*a*)	13	288
Tasmania	1	40
Commonwealth	110	1,964

(*a*) Average of 1905–6 and 1906–7 only.

New Zealand

Nearly the whole of the New Zealand railways are in the possession of the State, the total length of State lines open for traffic on March 31, 1908, being 2474 miles. The estimated total cost of construction, including equipment, to that date was £24,365,600, averaging £9850 per mile. £2,369,500 had also been spent on lines not open at that date [33].

The rolling stock comprised 410 locomotives, 1002 passenger cars, and 15,475 goods and live-stock trucks [33].

Statistics of train mileage, and passengers and goods carried on the State railways in the years 1902–3 and 1907–8, are shown as follows [33]:—

Items	1902–3	1907–8
Length of line open Miles	2,291	2,474
Train mileage "	5,443,300	7,051,300
Number of passengers carried	7,575,400	9,756,700
Season tickets issued	118,430	185,170
Goods and live stock carried Tons	3,918,300	5,070,200

The receipts and expenses of the State railways in the same years were as follows [33]:—

Finances	1902–3	1907–8
	£	£
Receipts—		
Passenger fares	625,700	913,000
Goods and live stock	1,189,100	1,582,300
Other receipts	159,200	266,600
Total receipts	1,974,000	2,761,900
Expenditure	1,343,400	1,949,800
Net revenue	630,600	812,100
Average receipts per mile open	861	1,115
Average expenditure per mile open	586	787
Average net receipts per mile open	275	328

The average receipts per train mile were 7s. 3d. in 1902–3 and 7s. 10d. in 1907–8; the average expenditure 4s. 11d. and 5s. 6d. respectively; and the net receipts 2s. 4d. and 2s. 4d. respectively [33].

The expenditure amounted to 68 per cent. of the gross revenue in 1902–3, and 70.6 per cent. in 1907–8.

Besides the State railways, there were, on March 31, 1908, 113 miles of private railways open for traffic. Of these, 84 miles of line, the cost of construction of which amounted to £828,400, or £9860 per mile, were to be taken over by the State at the end of 1908 [33].

India

The mileage of railways in India open for traffic at the end of 1898 and 1907 was as follows [5]:—

Items	1898	1907
	Miles	Miles
State lines (*a*)	17,310	22,355
Guaranteed company	840	905
Assisted companies	1,710	3,120
Unassisted companies	40	40
Native State lines (*b*)	2,060	3,520
Foreign lines (worked by companies)	70	70
Total	22,030	30,010

(*a*) All except about 5500 miles in 1898 and 6200 miles in 1907 were worked by companies.

(*b*) Of the Native State lines, about 900 miles in 1898, and 1560 miles in 1907, were worked by companies.

The mileage open at the end of 1909 was 31,490 miles [298].

The capital outlay on the mileage open for traffic amounted to £194,700,000 at the end of 1898, and to £265,600,000 by the end of 1907 [5].

The numbers of passengers carried on the Indian railways in 1898 and 1907, and the average rate charged per passenger per mile, were as follows [5]:—

	Number of Passengers		Average Rate Charged per Passenger per Mile	
	1898	1907	1898	1907
			d.	*d.*
Number of passengers—				
First class	611,000	732,000	1.03	1.09
Second class	2,253,000	3,303,000	0.41	0.48
Intermediate class	5,073,000	9,873,000	0.26	0.25
Third class	131,512,000	271,249,000	0.19	0.19
Season and vendors' ticket holders	12,117,000	20,733,000	0.12	0.12
Total	151,566,000	305,890,000	0.19	0.19

The weight of goods carried was 35,642,000 tons in 1898, at an average charge of ½d. per ton per mile, and 62,098,000 tons in 1907, at an average rate of charge of 0.43d. per ton per mile [5].

The receipts and expenses are given as follows [5]:—

Finances	1898	1907
	£	£
Gross earnings	18,275,000	31,512,000
Working expenses	8,661,000	16,190,000
Net earnings	9,614,000	15,322,000
Net earnings per mile open	447	511
Net earnings per train mile	0.13	0.12

The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was 4.9 in 1898 and 5.8 in 1907, while the percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 47.4 in 1898 and 51.4 in 1907 [5].

Gross earnings in 1909 were £31,376,000, and working expenses £17,590,000 [298].

The average annual number of accidents on the Indian railways during the period 1903–7 was as follows [5]:—

Class of Person	Average Annual Number	
	Killed	Injured
Passengers	147	504
Employees	342	559
Suicides and others	921	274
Total	1,450	1,337

The railway staff at three dates was as follows [5]:—

Staff	1898	1903	1907
Europeans	4,970	6,020	7,180
Eurasians	6,940	8,660	9,980
Natives	296,700	387,570	499,590
Total	308,610	402,250	516,750

JAPAN

The total length of railways in Japan on March 31, 1908, was 5159 miles, of which 4713 miles were State railways, and 446 miles were companies' railways. The length of track, as distinguished from length of route, was 6735 miles, of which 6193 miles belonged to the State. 1038 miles were (including 796 belonging to the State) under construction [115].

In 1902, the length of line was 4115 miles, and of track, 5274 miles [4].

The rolling stock at 31st March 1902 and 1908 was as follows [4], [115]:—

Railways	Locomotives	Passenger Carriages	Goods Cars
State	1,556	4,544	30,484
Companies	111	677	1,367
Total 1908	1,667	5,221	31,851
Total 1902	1,290	4,455	18,012

The distance travelled, and passengers and goods carried during 1907–8, were as follows [115]:—

	State Railways	Companies' Railways	Total
Distance travelled by trains Miles	37,480,000	6,750,000	44,230,000
Number of passengers carried	103,370,000	39,890,000	143,260,000
Goods carried Tons	18,900,000	5,200,000	24,100,000

In 1901–2, 111,664,000 passengers and 14,561,000 tons of goods were carried by all the railways [4]. Several companies' railways have been purchased by the State during recent years.

The cost of construction of railways in Japan has averaged about £9000 per mile [115].

The receipts and expenses of the Japanese railways in 1907–8 and 1901–2 were as follows [4], [115]:—

(Yen taken as 2s. 0½d.)

Finances	State Railways 1907–8	Companies' Railways 1907–8	Total 1907–8	Total 1901–2
Receipts—	£	£	£	£
From passengers	3,920,000	740,000	4,660,000	2,958,000
From goods	3,110,000	380,000	3,490,000	1,814,000
Other receipts	90,000	130,000	220,000	250,000
Total receipts	7,120,000	1,250,000	8,370,000	5,022,000
Total expenses	3,650,000	770,000	4,420,000	2,608,000
Net receipts	3,470,000	480,000	3,950,000	2,414,000

The total expenses represent, in 1907–8, 52.8 per cent. of the total receipts, and in 1901–2, 51.9 per cent.

The total receipts and expenses per mile of all railways in 1901–2 and 1907–8 were:—

Finances	1901–2	1907–8
	£	£
Gross receipts per mile	1,220	1,620
Gross expenses per mile	630	860
Net receipts per mile	590	760

The average annual number of accidents on all railways during the period 1902–3 to 1906–7 were as follows [4]:—

Class of Person	Average Annual Number	
	Killed	Injured
Passengers	20	265
Employees	100	617
Others	1,083	507
Total	1,203	1,389

RAINFALL

See article on *Meteorology* (supra).

RELIGIONS

The numbers of Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans in the world at the beginning of the present century is given by Gustav Sundbärg as follows [44]:—

Country and Continent	Estimated Total Population	Numbers of					
		Christians			Jews	Moham-medans	Other Non-Christians
		Protestants	Roman Catholics (*a*)	Total (*a*)			
Europe—							
United Kingdom	42,200,000	36,400,000	5,600,000	42,000,000	200,000	...	...
France	39,000,000	700,000	38,100,000	38,800,000	100,000	...	41,000
Germany	56,400,000	35,400,000	20,300,000	55,700,000	600,000	...	20,000
Austria-Hungary	47,100,000	4,300,000	35,900,000	44,300,000	2,100,000	600,000	40,000
Sweden	5,100,000	5,100,000	2,000	5,100,000	4,000	...	1,000
Norway	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,000	2,200,000	1,000	...	14,000
Denmark	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000	2,500,000	3,000	...	5,000
Holland	5,200,000	3,100,000	1,800,000	4,900,000	100,000	..	130,000
Belgium	6,700,000	20,000	6,700,000	6,700,000	4,000	...	...
Switzerland	3,300,000	1,900,000	1,400,000	3,300,000	12,000	...	17,000
Italy	32,500,000	100,000	32,400,000	32,500,000	45,000	...	...
Spain	18,600,000	8,000	18,600,000	18,600,000	2,000	...	25,000
Portugal	5,400,000	1,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	2,000	...	..
Russia	109,700,000	4,000,000	12,100,000	100,200,000	5,400,000	3,800,000	340,000
Finland	2,600,000	2,600,000	1,000	2,600,000	1,000	...	...
Roumania	6,200,000	20,000	200,000	5,900,000	300,000	50,000	...
Turkey	6,100,000	20,000	300,000	2,800,000	100,000	3,000,000	200,000
Other Balkan States	9,000,000	6,000	70,000	8,300,000	48,000	700,000	22,000
Other States	800,000	25,000	200,000	600,000	...	50,000	50,000
Total Europe	400,600,000	98,400,000	179,100,000	382,500,000	9,000,000	8,200,000	900,000
	Estimated Total Population	Protestants	Others	Total	Jews	Moham-medans	Other Non-Christians
Asia—							
India	295,000,000	1,000,000	1,900,000	2,900,000	22,000	62,500,000	229,600,000
China	400,000,000	200,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	2,000	30,000,000	368,700,000
Japan	52,000,000	40,000	70,000	100,000	...	...	51,900,000
Russian Asia	27,800,000	25,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	100,000	14,600,000	600,000
Other countries	129,200,000	1,200,000	12,000,000	13,200,000	600,000	63,400,000	52,000,000
Total Asia	904,000,000	2,500,000	27,500,000	30,000,000	700,000	170,500,000	702,800,000
Africa	144,700,000	2,300,000	6,300,000	8,600,000	400,000	68,000,000	67,700,000
America—							
United States	76,300,000	64,100,000	11,000,000	75,100,000	1,100,000	...	100,000
Rest of North America	32,100,000	4,900,000	26,800,000	31,700,000	100,000	...	300,000
South America	39,300,000	400,000	37,400,000	37,800,000	9,000	...	1,500,000
Total America	147,700,000	69,400,000	75,200,000	144,600,000	1,200,000	...	1,900,000
Australasia	6,500,000	4,700,000	1,000,000	5,700,000	17,000	3,000	800,000
Total for World	1,603,500,000	177,300,000	394,100,000	571,400,000	11,300,000	246,700,000	774,100,000

(*a*) The totals are given to the nearest hundred thousand, and include Christians not separately specified. For countries outside Europe, Roman Catholics are not separately specified, but are included under the heading "Others." It is estimated that there are about 80 million Roman Catholics outside Europe, thus making a total in the world of about 268 millions, as against 177 million Protestants. Greek Catholics numbered as follows [44]:—

Austria-Hungary	4,200,000	Montenegro	270,000
Russia and Finland	84,200,000	Crete	270,000
Roumania	5,700,000	Asiatic Russia	12,400,000
Turkey	2,500,000	Other Asiatic countries	1,800,000
Servia	2,500,000		
Bulgaria	3,000,000		
Greece	2,500,000	Total	119,300,000

The number of Buddhists and Brahminists is given as about 550 millions [44].

The sect of Christian Scientists is represented at the present time by over 1100 churches or societies, of which nearly 40 are in the United Kingdom, while most are in America. The "healers" number over 4000, some 160 of whom are in the United Kingdom [234].

The membership of the Christian Science churches in America is about 60,000 persons [234].

The mother church at Boston, U.S.A., cost £400,000 [234].

Ireland

The numbers of persons classified according to their religious profession, as enumerated at the last four censuses in Ireland, are given as follows [150]:—

Denomination	Numbers at Census of			
	1871	1881	1891	1901
Roman Catholics	4,150,900	3,960,900	3,547,300	3,308,700
Protestant Episcopalians	668,000	639,600	600,100	581,100
Presbyterians	497,600	470,700	445,000	443,300
Methodists	43,400	48,800	55,500	62,000
Jews	300	500	1,800	3,900
Other	52,100	53,800	54,200	57,800
Not stated	...	500	900	2,000
Total population	5,412,300	5,174,800	4,704,800	4,458,800

Ulster contains fewer Roman Catholics and more members of the other denominations, in proportion to its population, than any of the other provinces of Ireland. In 1901 only 44 per cent. of the population of Ulster were Roman Catholics; but the percentage of Roman Catholics in the total population of Leinster was 85; of Munster, 94; and of Connaught, 96. Episcopalians comprised 12 per cent. of the population of Leinster, and 23 per cent. of that of Ulster. Presbyterians made up 27 per cent. of the population of Ulster [150].

Germany

The distribution of the population according to religious denominations at the census of 1905 was as follows [227]:—

State	Numbers at 1905 Census				
	Christians			Non-Christians	
	Protestants	Roman Catholics	Others	Jews	Others
German Empire	37,647,000	22,094,000	275,000	608,000	17,000
Prussia	23,342,000	13,344,000	191,000	410,000	7,000
Bavaria	1,845,000	4,612,000	11,000	55,000	2,000
Saxony	4,251,000	218,000	24,000	15,000	500
Würtemberg	1,583,000	696,000	11,000	12,000	500
Baden	770,000	1,206,000	8,000	26,000	600
Hesse	803,000	373,000	8,000	25,000	400
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	610,000	12,000	1,500	1,500	100

The proportions of the population belonging to different denominations at several years from 1871 onwards are given as follows for the whole of Germany [11], [227]:—

Denomination	Proportion per 1000 of Total Population				
	1871	1880	1890	1900	1905
Christians—					
Protestants	623	626	628	625	621
Catholics	362	359	358	361	365
Other Christians	2.0	1.7	2.9	3.6	4.3
Non-Christians—					
Jews	12.5	12.4	11.5	10.4	10.0

Hungary

The religious professions of the population of Hungary in 1900 are shown as follows [26]:—

Denomination	Number in Hungary Proper	Croatia and Slavonia	Total
Roman Catholics	8,198,500	1,721,400	9,919,900
Greek Catholics	1,841,300	12,900	1,854,200
Reformed Church	2,427,200	13,900	2,441,100
Evangelical	1,258,800	30,100	1,288,900
Greek Oriental	2,199,200	616,500	2,815,700
Jews	831,200	20,200	851,400
Others	82,000	1,300	83,300
Total	16,838,200	2,416,300	19,254,500

Canada

The distribution of the population according to religions at the censuses of 1891 and 1901 was as follows [31]:—

Denomination	Numbers		Denomination	Numbers	
	1891	1901		1891	1901
Roman Catholic	1,992,000	2,230,000	Doukhobor	...	9,000
Methodist	848,000	917,000	Jewish	6,000	16,000
Presbyterian	755,000	842,000	Mennonite	...	32,000
Anglican	646,000	681,000	Salvation Army	14,000	10,000
Baptist	303,000	316,000	Others	177,000	197,000
Lutheran	64,000	93,000			
Congregationalist	28,000	28,000	Total population	4,833,000	5,371,000

1,292,000 in 1891, and 1,429,000 in 1901, of the Roman Catholics were in the province of Quebec [31].

Ontario contained in 1891, 654,000 Methodists, 453,000 Presbyterians, 386,000 Anglicans, and 358,000 Roman Catholics. In 1901 the numbers were 666,000, 477,000, 368,000, and 390,000 respectively [31].

The numbers of churches and Sunday schools, and of communicants, &c., according to the census of 1901, are given as follows [31]:—

Denomination	Churches			Sunday Schools		
	Number	Seating Capacity	Communicants	Number	Officers and Teachers	Scholars
Anglican	1,872	391,300	148,500	1,234	10,600	93,000
Baptist	1,296	331,900	108,200	971	8,600	69,300
Congregationalist	113	38,100	10,800	97	1,100	8,500
Doukhobor	40	2,200	1,300	4	10	40
Jewish	20	5,650	2,350	10	56	580
Mormon	29	6,700	3,500	25	230	1,600
Lutheran	213	55,200	31,300	169	1,600	13,100
Mennonite	97	23,000	10,100	52	400	3,500
Methodist	3,262	839,300	270,200	2,648	27,500	217,100
Presbyterian	2,203	633,200	226,200	1,848	17,700	147,100
Roman Catholic	1,947	985,700	1,356,000	501	2,200	49,700
Salvation Army	115	33,600	6,400	80	400	3,500
Union	267	36,800	8,500	554	3,200	23,700
Others	469	103,050	26,050	277	2,204	15,780
Totals	11,943	3,485,700	2,209,400	8,470	75,800	646,500

Cape Colony

The distribution of the population of the Colony at the census of 1904 according to religions is given as follows [27]:—

Religion	Number of Europeans or White Races	Persons of Other Races	Total
Protestants	527,880	777,580	1,305,460
Including Congregationalist	4,990	107,220	112,210
Dutch Reformed Church	296,790	102,690	399,480
Wesleyan Methodist	35,860	241,430	277,290
Presbyterian	26,360	62,300	88,660
Church of England and Episcopalian	126,550	154,880	281,430
Roman Catholic	28,480	8,590	37,070
Greek Church	1,030	20	1,050
Other Christians	390	540	930
Total Christians	557,780	786,730	1,344,510
Jews	19,510	30	19,540
Mohammedans	50	22,570	22,620
Others	80	3,290	3,370
No stated religion	530	1,015,230	1,015,760
Unknown and unclassified	1,800	2,220	4,020
Total non-Christians	21,970	1,043,340	1,065,310
Total population	579,750	1,830,070	2,409,820

The number of places of worship, the seating accommodation, and average attendance at the principal services during 1903–4 are given as follows [27]:—

Denominations	Places of Worship, 1904		
	Number	Accommodation	Average Attendance at Principal Services
Wesleyan Methodist	760	122,590	74,840
Church of England (including Episcopalians)	548	79,650	45,810
Presbyterian	305	48,680	21,910
Dutch Reformed Church	243	113,110	47,520
Congregational and Independent	176	41,200	24,210
Roman Catholic	70	15,330	8,510
Baptist	51	10,850	5,030
Salvation Army	23	4,480	1,810
Jews	14	3,560	900
Others	213	50,980	25,740
Total	2,403	490,430	256,280

The numbers of persons belonging to the congregations aggregated [27]:—

Congregations	Males	Females	Total
Whites	161,040	180,950	341,990
Other races	151,280	220,060	371,340
Total	312,320	401,010	713,330

The numbers of communicants were [27]:—

Communicants	Males	Females	Total
Whites	62,840	71,720	134,560
Other races	47,300	82,890	130,190
Total	110,140	154,610	264,750

There were reported in the Colony in 1907, 2611 Sunday schools, with an attendance of 70,300 persons. These figures, however, are incomplete [27].

Egypt

At the census of 1907, 10,270,000 persons, or 91.8 per cent. of the total population, were returned as Mussulmans. In 1897 the number was 8,990,000, or 92.2 per cent. of the population. In 1907, 706,000 Copts were returned, compared with 610,000 in 1897. 38,600 Jews were returned in 1907, and 25,200 in 1897 [192].

Australia

The religions of the people of Australia as given at the census of 1901 were as follows [15]:—

Christian—	
Church of England	1,497,600
Methodist	504,100
Presbyterian	426,100
Congregational	73,600
Baptist	89,300
Lutheran	75,000
Salvation Army	31,100
Other Protestants	50,700
Roman Catholics	850,600
Other Catholics	6,500
Other Christians	21,800
Total Christians	3,626,400
Non-Christians	53,400
Others, including indefinite and unspecified	94,000
Total	3,773,800

New Zealand

The distribution of the population at the census of 1906 by the chief religious denominations is given as follows [114]:—

Denomination	Number	Per Cent. of Total	Denomination	Number	Per Cent. of Total
Church of England	368,100	41.5	Lutherans	4,800	0.6
Presbyterians	203,600	23	Other Protestants	19,700	2.4
Methodists	89,000	10.1	Roman Catholics	127,000	14
Baptists	17,700	2	Others and unspecified	42,900	4.6
Salvation Army	8,400	1	Total	888,600	100
Congregationalists	7,400	0.8			

The same census (1906) showed that there were 107,760 pupils attending Sunday schools, in which there were 11,720 teachers [114].

INDIA

The distribution of the population of India in 1881 and 1901 according to religion is given as follows [5]:—

Religion	Numbers in		Proportion per 10,000 of Population	
	1881	1901	1881	1901
Hindu	166,685,000	207,147,000	7,432	7,037
Sikh	1,853,000	2,195,000	73	75
Jain	1,222,000	1,334,000	48	45
Buddhist	3,419,000	9,477,000	135	322
Parsi	85,000	94,000	3	3
Muhammadan	50,122,000	62,458,000	1,974	2,122
Christian	1,863,000	2,923,000	73	99
Jewish	12,000	18,000	0.5	0.6
Animistic	6,570,000	8,584,000	259	292
Others	60,000	130,000	2	4
Total	253,891,000	294,360,000	10,000	10,000

The Christians were distributed as follows at the census of 1901 [5]:—

	Males	Females	Total
European and allied races	123,000	47,000	170,000
Eurasians	45,000	44,000	89,000
Natives	1,344,000	1,320,000	2,664,000
Total	1,512,000	1,411,000	2,923,000

There were 1,202,000 Roman Catholics; 323,000 Romo-Syrians; 453,000 Anglicans and "Protestants"; 221,000 Baptists; 38,000 Congregationalists; 155,000 Lutherans, &c.; 77,000 Methodists; 54,000 Presbyterians; 250,000 Syrians (Jacobites and others); and 19,000 Salvationists [5].

RENT

UNITED KINGDOM

A Board of Trade inquiry into the cost of living of the working classes in the principal industrial towns of the United Kingdom gave the following amounts as the rents usually paid for certain types of tenements in various towns. The rents stated are those which prevailed in October 1905 [84]:—

Town	Prevalent Weekly Rents Paid by Working Classes for Tenements of										Level of Rents in Relation to London Rents
	Two Rooms		Three Rooms		Four Rooms		Five Rooms		Six Rooms		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Birmingham	...		3 6	to 5 0	5 0	to 6 0	5 6	to 7 6	6 6	to 9 0	59
Bristol	...		...		4 0	,, 5 0	5 0	,, 6 6	6 6	,, 8 6	53
Cardiff	...		...		5 0	,, 6 0	6 0	,, 7 0	6 6	,, 8 6	59
Hull	...		3 0	to 4 0	3 6	,, 5 0	4 6	,, 6 2	5 9	,, 7 0	48
Ipswich	...		3 0	,, 3 6	3 6	,, 4 6	4 6	,, 5 0	5 6	,, 6 6	44
Liverpool	...		5 0	,, 6 0	5 0	,, 6 6	6 0	,, 8 0	7 0	,, 8 6	65
London	4 6	to 7 6	6 0	,, 9 0	7 6	,, 10 6	9 0	,, 13 0	10 6	,, 15 6	100
Manchester	...		4 6	,, 5 6	5 0	,, 6 0	6 0	,, 7 0	...		62
Newcastle-on-Tyne	4 0	to 5 3	5 3	,, 6 6	6 0	,, 7 0	...		...		76
Portsmouth	...		...		5 0	,, 5 6	5 9	to 6 0	7 0	to 8 6	57
Sheffield	2 6	to 3 9	3 9	to 4 6	4 6	,, 5 6	5 6	,, 6 9	...		55
Sunderland	2 6	,, 3 6	3 6	,, 5 0	5 6	,, 7 0	8 0		...		59
Worcester	...		...		4 0	,, 5 0	5 3	,, 6 9	7 9	to 9 0	56
Aberdeen	3 11	to 4 7	5 4	to 5 10	6 4	to 6 9	...		...		68
Edinburgh	3 1	,, 5 8	5 4	,, 7 6	7 2	,, 9 9	...		...		81
Glasgow	3 11	,, 4 5	6 0	,, 7 4	...		...		...		76
Belfast	...		2 6	to 3 6	3 0	to 5 0	5 0	to 6 3	5 6	to 7 0	46
Cork	1 9		2 9	,, 4 3	4 6	,, 5 6	6 6	,, 7 0	...		48
Dublin	3 0	to 4 6	4 0	,, 6 0	6 0	,, 8 0	8 0	,, 10 0	...		71

Blanks in the above table indicate that the particular type of tenement under which they occur was not largely occupied by the working classes in the towns against which the blanks are placed.

The average weekly rents per room of the new working-class dwellings provided in London and neighbourhood by the London County Council during the period 1902–6 were as follows [113]:—

	North of Thames	South of Thames
	s. d.	s. d.
Central London	3 4¾	2 10¾
Rest of London	2 11¾	2 5
Extra-London	2 1¾	2 0½
Whole area	2 3¾	2 3¾

The change in the level of rents (including rates) of working-class houses in Great Britain and Ireland is shown approximately by the British Board of Trade as follows, rents in 1900 being expressed as 100 [83]:—

Year	Change in Level of Working-class Rents			
	London (Houses under £50 Gross Annual Value)	Twenty Large Provincial Towns in Great Britain (Houses under £20 Gross Annual Value)	Mean of Two Preceding Columns	Dublin (Working-class Houses)
1880	87.9	85.2	86.6	82.2
1885	92.3	87.8	90.1	84.0
1890	91.0	88.7	89.9	84.2
1895	97.5	95.0	96.3	90.3
1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

France

The rents most usually paid by the French working classes were found by an investigation by the British Board of Trade to be as follows in the towns stated. The figures relate to October 1905 [86]:—

Town	Rent Usually Paid by Working Classes for Tenements of				Level of Rents in Relation to Paris Rents
	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Paris	...	3 1 to 6 2	4 7 to 7 5	6 2 to 7 8	100
Marseilles	1 10 to 2 5	2 5 ,, 3 1	3 1 ,, 4 7	3 8 ,, 4 7	64
Bordeaux	1 10 ,, 2 3	2 9 ,, 3 8	3 8 ,, 4 7	4 7 ,, 5 6	71
Calais	...	1 10 ,, 3 2	2 9 ,, 3 8	4 1 ,, 4 10	57
Amiens	...	2 0 ,, 3 2	3 0 ,, 3 7	3 8 ,, 4 0	55
Havre	...	2 9 ,, 3 8	3 8 ,, 4 7	...	69
Lille	1 1 to 1 10	1 10 ,, 2 11	2 5 ,, 3 2	3 8 to 4 7	52
Lyons	1 6 ,, 2 9	2 9 ,, 4 7	3 8 ,, 5 6	...	77
Nantes	1 5 ,, 1 10	2 5 ,, 2 11	3 9 ,, 4 3	...	60
Rheims	1 1 ,, 1 6	2 3 ,, 2 11	2 9 ,, 3 8	...	51
Rouen	1 5 ,, 1 10	2 9 ,, 3 5	4 0 ,, 4 7	...	65
St. Etienne	1 3 ,, 1 6	1 10 ,, 3 1	2 9 ,, 3 10	...	52
Toulouse	...	1 8 ,, 2 2	2 2 ,, 3 3	2 11 to 3 10	45

Blanks against any town indicate that the working classes in that town did not largely occupy the type of tenement under which the blanks occur.

Germany

An inquiry by the British Board of Trade into the cost of living of the working classes in German towns gave the following range of weekly rents as most usually paid by the working classes for tenements of two, three, and four rooms in the towns named. The figures were collected for the month of October 1905 [88]:—

Town	Weekly Rents for Tenements of			Level of Rents in Relation to Berlin Rents
	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Berlin	5 0 to 6 0	7 0 to 9 3	...	100
Dresden	...	3 10 ,, 5 2	4 0 to 5 9	54
Düsseldorf	4 0 to 5 0	5 4 ,, 7 0	...	79
Elberfeld	2 6 ,, 3 6	4 0 ,, 5 9	...	57
Essen	2 9 ,, 3 7	3 8 ,, 5 9	5 9 to 7 8	62
Hamburg	...	4 7 ,, 5 9	5 9 ,, 7 0	66
Leipzig	...	3 6 ,, 4 2	4 5 ,, 5 9	51
Mannheim	3 3 to 3 8	4 2 ,, 5 4	5 9 ,, 8 0	64
Munich	3 0 ,, 4 0	4 2 ,, 5 9	...	62
Nuremberg	...	3 6 ,, 5 0	4 3 to 5 9	53
Stuttgart	4 7 to 5 9	7 0 ,, 9 3	...	97

Blanks against any town indicate that the working classes in that town did not largely occupy the type of tenement under which the blanks occur.

Cape Colony

The rent of a "town lodging, suitable for a mechanic's family," is given for 1907 as 50s. per month in Cape Town, 65s. per month in Port Elizabeth, and 100s. per month in Kimberley. In the colony as a whole a labourer's cottage with garden was rented on the average at 31s. 10d., and a "town lodging" at 57s. 3d. per month. The course of average rentals in the colony proper from the year 1903 has been as follows [29]:—

Year	Average Rent per Month		Year	Average Rent per Month	
	Labourer's Cottage	Town Lodging		Labourer's Cottage	Town Lodging
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1903	1 17 9	3 2 8	1906	1 13 5	3 3 7
1904	1 19 3	2 12 3	1907	1 11 10	2 17 3
1905	1 6 1	3 0 0			

Australia and New Zealand

The rents of dwellings let to workmen within a two-mile radius of the post office of the chief towns in Australia in August 1906, and in New Zealand in March 1907, were as follows [233]:—

Town	Rent per Week for House of							
	Four Rooms		Five Rooms		Six Rooms		Seven Rooms	
	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Brisbane	6 0 to 12 0		7 6 to 12 6		12 6 to 14 0		12 6 to 15 0	
Sydney	9 0		11 0		14 0		17 0	
Melbourne	8 0 ,, 10 0		10 0 ,, 13 6		17 6 ,, 20 0		20 0 ,, 22 6	
Adelaide	9 0		12 0		15 0		20 0	
Perth	12 6 ,, 17 6		15 0 ,, 25 0		25 0 ,, 30 0		30 0 ,, 35 0	
Auckland	8 0 ,, 10 0		10 0 ,, 13 0		14 0 ,, 17 0		20 0	
Wellington	14 0 ,, 18 0		18 0 ,, 25 0		20 0 ,, 30 0		25 0 ,, 35 0	
Christchurch	10 0 ,, 12 6		15 0 ,, 25 0		22 6 ,, 25 0		25 0 ,, 30 0	
Dunedin	10 0 ,, 14 0		12 0 ,, 15 0		15 0 ,, 17 0		17 0 ,, 21 0	

See also article on *Cost of Living* (supra).

RICE

The estimated production of rice in certain countries in recent years is given as follows [18] [297]:—

Continent, &c.	Estimated Production (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
North America	401.6	652.0	690.8	482.8	600.8
Including United States	319.4	560.8	586.0	378.0	456.0
Mexico	40.0	48.7	62.0	55.2	...
South America	85.6	87.5	95.1	97.3	120.5
Including Peru (*a*)	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
British Guiana	22.8	24.5	31.2	32.8	56.0
Europe	1,038.3	1,188.5	1,167.5	1,166.5	1,215.0
Including Italy	668.4	761.4	760.5	676.6	728.6
Spain	359.8	417.1	394.6	478.8	475.4
Asia	160,000.0	160,000.0	165,000.0	157,000.0	160,000.0
Including China (*a*)	55,000.0	55,000.0	55,000.0	55,000.0	55,000.0
British India	72,688.0	68,580.0	71,561.0	67,916.0	67,464.0
India: Native States	799.0	838.0	764.0	640.0	687.0
Japan and Formosa	13,395.3	16,809.2	18,658.7	14,639.2	17,185.9
Ceylon	550.1	558.8	558.5	547.7	498.1
French Indo-China (*a*)	5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0
Java and Madura	5,373.0	6,229.0	6,431.0	6,268.0	6,953.0
Korea	3,300.0	3,300.0	3,200.0	3,200.0	3,200.0
Siam	3,300.0	2,800.0	3,400.0	3,300.0	3,900.0
Africa	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.8	21.8
Including Egypt (*a*)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Oceania—Fiji	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
Total	162,000.0	162,000.0	167,000.0	159,000.0	162,000.0

(*a*) Estimated average production.

The above figures are in most cases more or less rough estimates, while the production of many countries is altogether omitted, because no estimates are available. The totals should not therefore be regarded as complete.

The principal countries exporting rice, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18] [297]:—

Exporting Country	Quantities Exported (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
British India	5,311	5,029	5,529	4,802	4,317
French Indo-China	2,459	1,490	2,129	1,370	1,624
Siam	1,785	1,311	1,893	1,836	1,921
Singapore	820	688	703	672	689
Penang	315	230	154	214	280
Formosa	134	185	197	222	162
Germany	228	228	181	223	300
Netherlands	247	257	298	283	296

The principal rice-importing countries, and the quantity of their imports (as far as possible, imports for home consumption), are given as follows [18] [297]:—

Importing Country	Quantities Imported (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Singapore	1,040	849	901	816	810
Japan	601	1,622	1,964	1,546	813
United Kingdom	762	608	621	686	768
Dutch East Indies	820	440	678	661	761
Ceylon	642	688	699	714	721
Germany	807	642	603	627	714
China	1,297	374	448	297	625
Netherlands	496	496	523	494	562
France	404	211	412	375	388

ROADS

The approximate expenditure in 1905–6 on the maintenance and repair of the public roads by the various local authorities in England and Wales, and the mileage of such roads, are given as follows [212]:—

	Mileage of Roads	Gross Expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs	Average Expenditure per Mile for Maintenance and Repairs
	Miles	£	£
Main roads repaired by, or on behalf of, county councils	27,610	2,407,900 (*a*)	87
Roads (other than main roads) repaired by councils of non-county boroughs, urban and rural districts	111,110	3,442,200	31
Roads and streets repaired by councils of county and metropolitan boroughs	10,900	2,046,100	188
Total	149,620	7,896,200	53

(*a*) Amounts expended by county councils on improvements are included in this total.

The total length of public roads and streets in the administrative county of London in 1905-6 was 2134 miles, or 18.3 miles per square mile of area. The cost of maintenance and repair per mile of street was on the average £454 including, or £330 excluding, loan charges; while the cost of lighting per mile of street was on the average £197 including, or £187 excluding, loan charges [113].

124 miles of roadway were laid with tramway lines—56.5 miles north of the Thames, and 67.5 miles south of the river [113].

RUBBER

The area under rubber plantation in the East in 1908 is estimated by *The Economist* as nearly 500,000 acres, more than double what it was in 1906, as shown thus [51]:—

Country	1906	1908
	Acres	Acres
Ceylon	100,000	180,000
Malaya, Malacca, &c.	90,000	185,000
Borneo and New Guinea	8,000	10,000
Dutch East Indies	25,000	90,000
India and Burmah	...	30,000
Total	223,000	495,000

The world's supply of rubber was estimated at 65,000 tons in 1906, 69,000 tons in 1907, and 65,000 tons in 1908 [51].

The world's total consumption was estimated at about 67,500 tons [51].

The principal exporting countries, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18], [297]:—

Exporting Country	Quantities Exported (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Brazil	63.1	69.9	70.3	78.0	77.1
Belgian Congo	11.8	13.4	10.0	10.7	10.7
Peru	3.7	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.7
Angola	2.6	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.2
Singapore	0.9	1.4	3.0	5.1	5.9
Dutch East Indies	0.4	1.5	3.6	4.6	4.6
Bolivia	4.2	2.9	4.9	3.7	4.3
French Congo	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.7	4.3
Southern Nigeria	0.9	1.2	2.4	2.8	3.4
Belgium	13.0	14.1	16.3	15.0	16.9
France	6.0	6.4	6.6	10.8	13.0
Germany	13.7	11.2	10.1	18.7	19.9

The principal importing countries (the imports being stated, as far as possible, as for home consumption) are as follows [18]:—

Importing Country	Quantities Imported (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
United States (*a*)	55.0	59.0	67.2	57.8	77.0
Germany	33.1	34.4	38.4	47.6	51.5
United Kingdom	14.3	16.8	22.1	29.0	31.0
France	12.1	12.7	14.6	19.7	23.1
Belgium	15.9	17.0	18.0	18.7	20.8
Russia	11.0	14.4	13.1	12.9	16.7
Netherlands	4.2	4.4	5.4	6.6	8.2
Austria-Hungary	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.2

(*a*) Years beginning July 1

The average annual exports of rubber from Brazil in the period 1902–6 are given as follows [79]:—

Chief Countries of Destination	Average Annual Exports 1902–6	
	Quantity	Value (F.O.B.)
	lbs.	£
United States	34,900,000	5,500,000
Great Britain	28,500,000	4,400,000
France	4,600,000	800,000
Germany	2,500,000	400,000
Others	1,000,000	200,000
Total	71,500,000	11,300,000

RYE

The world's production of rye in recent years has been estimated as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Production (in Winchester Bushels)				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
North America	33,000,000	30,000,000	31,000,000	36,000,000	34,000,000
Including United States	29,000,000	27,000,000	28,000,000	33,000,000	32,000,000
Europe	1,594,000,000	1,681,000,000	1,436,000,000	1,372,000,000	1,480,000,000
Including Russia (with Poland)	880,000,000	978,000,000	709,000,000	639,000,000	776,000,000
Germany	390,000,000	396,000,000	378,000,000	379,000,000	384,000,000
Austria-Hungary (*a*)	132,000,000	138,000,000	152,000,000	154,000,000	129,000,000
France	58,000,000	52,000,000	58,000,000	50,000,000	59,000,000
Asia	32,000,000	30,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000	32,000,000
Including Siberia	31,000,000	29,000,000	28,000,000	27,750,000	33,000,000 [297]
Total for World	1,659,000,000	1,741,000,000	1,496,000,000	1,436,000,000	1,546,000,000

(*a*) Includes Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The average annual acreage, production, and yield per acre in recent years in the principal producing countries are given as follows [17]:—

Country	Acreage		Estimated Produce		Yield per Acre	
	1907	Mean of Five Previous Years (*a*)	1907	Mean of Five Previous Years (*a*)	1907	Mean of Five Previous Years (*a*)
	Thous. Acres	Thous. Acres	Thous. Qrs.	Thous. Qrs.	Bushels	Bushels
Austria	4,578	4,720	10,596	11,208	18.5	19.0
Hungary	2,803	2,790	5,259	5,975	15.0	17.1
France	3,063	3,173	6,771	6,437	17.7	16.2
Germany	14,925	15,074	44,805	44,715	24.0	23.7
Netherlands	544	538	1,754	1,675	25.8	24.9
Roumania	362	400	309	789	6.8	15.8
Russia—						
European (exclusive of Poland)	64,697 (*b*)	65,878	78,500 (*b*)	85,887	9.8 (*b*)	10.4
Poland	5,058 (*b*)	5,113	8,600 (*b*)	8,470	13.6 (*b*)	13.3
Caucasia	660 (*b*)	686	1,240 (*b*)	1,004	15.0 (*b*)	11.7
Siberia and The Steppes	...	2,490	3,400 (*c*)	3,348	...	10.8
Spain	2,227	1,960	3,152	2,898	11.3	11.8
Sweden	1,014 (*b*)	1,015	2,616	2,869	23.3 (*b*)	22.6
United States of America	1,926	1,882	3,826	3,685	15.9	15.7

(*a*) Mean of the five years nearest 1907 for which information was available.
(*b*) Year 1905 [1]. (*c*) Year 1906 [18].

Most European countries have to import rye to make up their total requirements. The production of the United Kingdom during the period 1901–5 amounted to only 46 per cent. of its total supply. The production of Germany was 96 per cent. of its total requirement; Netherlands, 56 per cent.; Norway, only 7 per cent.; Sweden, 83 per cent.; Austria, 89 per cent.; Denmark, 75 per cent.; Belgium, 93 per cent.; Switzerland, 87 per cent.; Italy, 92 per cent.; France, 99.5 per cent.; and Portugal, 99 per cent. [16].

France, Portugal, and Spain practically just met their own requirements [16].

Russia, during the same period, exported 7 per cent. of its total production; Hungary, 20 per cent.; Roumania, 72 per cent.; Bulgaria, 26 per cent.; and Servia, 14 per cent. [16].

See also article on *Agriculture* (supra).

S

SALT

The production of salt in various countries in recent years is given as follows [1]:—

Countries	Kind of Salt	Average Annual Production	
		1894–6	1904–6
		Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	Rock and brine	2,140,000	1,920,000
Germany	Rock	715,000	1,140,000
	Potassic and kainite	1,620,000	4,810,000
France	Rock and sea	920,000	1,190,000
Austria	Rock and sea, &c.	320,000	360,000
Hungary	Rock, &c.	170,000	190,000
Italy	Rock and spring	30,000	30,000
Russia (including Finland)		1,390,000	1,710,000 (*a*)
Spain	...	440,000 (*b*)	470,000 (*c*)
United States	Rock and brine	1,690,000	3,170,000

(*a*) Average of 1901–3. (*b*) Average of 1895–7. (*c*) Average of 1903–5.

See also article on *Mining* (supra).

SAVINGS BANKS

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Germany	550	Cape of Good Hope	553	Japan	556
		Natal	554		

For statistics of ordinary banks see article on *Banks*.

The number of depositors, and amounts of deposits, in postal, trustee, and other savings banks, in or about the year 1906, are shown approximately as follows [3] :—

Country	Date	Number of Depositors		Amount of Deposits	
		Total	Per 1000 of Population	Total	Per Depositor
				£	£
Europe	...	71,000,000	166	1,640,000,000	23
Austria	Dec. 1905 (*a*)	5,515,000	204	213,000,000	39
Belgium	,, 1905	2,354,000	329	33,000,000	14
Bulgaria	,, 1904	124,000	31	560,000	4·5
Denmark (*b*)	Mar. 1905	1,323,000	511	43,900,000	33
Finland	Dec. 1905 (*a*)	244,000	85	5,000,000	20
France	,, 1905	12,135,000	309	185,400,000	15
Germany [12]	,, 1905	17,950,000	285	628,000,000	35
Hungary (*c*)	,, 1905	1,547,000	80	76,500,000	49
Italy (*d*) [54]	,, 1906	6,659,600	195	124,300,000	19·9
Netherlands [35]	,, 1906	1,659,000	293	19,400,000	11·7
Norway	,, 1905	790,000	342	20,700,000	26
Russia	,, 1906	5,666,000	39	110,000,000	19
Spain	,, 1905	415,000	22	11,300,000	27
Sweden	,, 1905	1,942,000	364	35,300,000	18
Switzerland	1900	1,300,000	419	40,000,000	31
United Kingdom	Nov. Dec. 1906	12,094,000	277	210,000,000	17
America	...	9,000,000	89	780,000,000	86
Canada (*e*)	June 1906	210,000	37	13,100,000	62
Newfoundland	Dec. 1905	6,000	25	400,000	67
United States (*f*)	1906–7	8,589,000	100	761,000,000	89
Asia	..	14,000,000	43	27,000,000	1·9
British India	Mar. 1906	1,116,000	5	9,400,000	8·4
Ceylon	Dec. 1905	96,000	24	400,000	4·2
Japan [4]	,, 1506	13,122,000	273	17,800,000	1·3
Africa	...	300,000	11	5,000,000	17
Algeria	Dec. 1905	19,000	3	180,000	9·5
Cape Colony	June 1905	107,000	43	2,600,000	24
Egypt	Dec. 1906	59,000	5	330,000	5·6
Natal	,, 1905	21,000	19	540,000	26
Orange River Colony (*g*)	June 1905	5,600	15	170,000	30
Transvaal	,, 1905	41,000	29	1,100,000	26

Country	Date	Number of Depositors		Amount of Deposits	
		Total	Per 1000 of Population	Total	Per Depositor
				£	£
Australasia	...	1,500,000	301	49,000,000	32
New South Wales	Dec. 1906	392,000	256	15,400,000	39
Queensland	June 1905	84,000	159	3,900,000	46
South Australia	,, 1905	127,000	335	4,400,000	35
Tasmania	Dec. 1905	51,000	280	1,300,000	25
Victoria	June 1906	467,000	388	11,800,000	25
Western Australia	,, 1905	64,000	242	2,300,000	36
New Zealand	Dec. 1905	316,000	356	9,800,000	31
Total for World	...	95,800,000	...	2,501,000,000	26

(*a*) Year 1904 for other than Postal savings banks.

(*b*) Inclusive of all savings institutions. In savings banks proper there were in 1905, 1,022,000 depositors, while the amount of deposits was £34,400,000.

(*c*) Exclusive of owners of savings deposits in commercial banks and savings associations, who numbered 499,000 in 1905, while the amount of deposits was £33,600,000.

(*d*) Exclusive of depositors in "Società ordinaire di credito" and "Società co-operative di credito," whose numbers are not stated. Their deposits amounted to £28,400,000 at the end of 1906 [54].

(*e*) Exclusive of depositors in "special savings banks" and owners of deposits in chartered banks. The deposits amounted to £5,500,000 in the "special savings banks" at the end of June 1906, and to £82,000,000 in the chartered banks at the end of December 1906.

(*f*) Includes Illinois State banks having savings departments.

(*g*) Excludes the South African Constabulary Savings Bank.

Comparisons of savings banks deposits between one country and another cannot properly be made, owing partly to the different conditions that prevail as to the maximum amounts of savings that may be deposited, and partly also to the varying rates of interest.

The number of depositors and amounts of deposits in Post Office savings banks alone, in or about the year 1906, are given approximately for certain countries as follows [3]:—

Country	Date	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	
			Total	Per Depositor
			£	£
Europe—				
Austria: Savings accounts	Dec. 31, 1905	1,900,200	8,800,000	4.6
Banking accounts	,, 1905	67,800	12,800,000	189
Belgium	,, 1904	1,785,100	23,900,000	13.4
Bulgaria	,, 1904	124,000	560,000	4.5
Finland	,, 1905	53,500	210,000	3.9
France	,, 1905	4,577,400	50,900,000	11.1
Hungary: Savings accounts	,, 1905	564,000	2,900,000	5.0
Banking accounts	,, 1905	13,600	2,700,000	198
Italy [54]	,, 1906	4,689,700	48,400,000	10.3
Netherlands [35]	,, 1906	1,259,700	11,600,000	9.2
Russia	June 1, 1906	1,488,400	20,600,000	13.8
Sweden	,, 1905	567,000	3,000,000	5.3
United Kingdom	Dec. 31, 1906	10,332,800	156,000,000	15.1
America—				
Bahamas	June 30, 1905	1,900	23,000	12.1
Canada	,, 1906	164,500	9,400,000	57
Guiana: British	,, 1905	10,000	67,000	6.7
Dutch	,, 1905	5,800	47,000	8.0
Asia—				
British India	Mar. 31, 1906	1,115,800	9,400,000	8.4
Ceylon	Dec. 31, 1905	63,900	120,000	1.8
Dutch East Indies	,, 1906	49,600	590,000	11.7
Formosa	Mar. 31, 1906	63,300	110,000	1.8
Japan [4]	Dec. 31, 1906	6,658,800	7,000,000	1.1
Philippine Islands	June 30, 1907	2,700	53,000	19.6
Straits Settlements	Dec. 31, 1905	3,300	65,000	19.7

Country	Date	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	
			Total	Per Depositor
Africa—			£	£
Cape Colony	June 30, 1905	98,300	2,300,000	23.4
Egypt [192]	Dec. 31, 1908	86,700	410,000	4.7
Gold Coast	,, 1905	900	9,000	10
Orange River Colony	June 30, 1905	5,600	170,000	30.3
Sierra Leone	Dec. 31, 1905	5,600	60,000	10.7
Transvaal	June 30, 1905	40,800	1,080,000	26.4
Australasia—				
New South Wales	June 30, 1905	254,300	8,000,000	31.4
Tasmania	Dec. 31, 1905	17,000	460,000	27
Western Australia	June 30, 1906	63,600	2,300,000	36
New Zealand	Dec. 31, 1905	276,100	8,700,000	31

Comparisons of savings banks deposits in different countries cannot properly be made, for the reasons stated in the remark under the preceding table.

United Kingdom

The progress of savings bank business in the United Kingdom is shown as follows [22], [80]:—

Period	Average Annual Amount Due to Depositors at End of Year			Average Annual Number of Depositors		
	Post Office Savings Banks	Trustee Savings Banks	Total	Post Office Savings Banks	Trustee Savings Banks	Total
	£	£	£			
1855-9	...	35,900,000	35,900,000	...	1,385,600	1,385,600
1860-4	3,400,000 (a)	40,800,000	42,800,000	323,000 (a)	1,562,400	1,756,200
1865-9	9,900,000	37,200,000	47,100,000	852,700	1,401,600	2,254,300
1870-4	19,200,000	39,700,000	58,900,000	1,430,900	1,424,800	2,855,700
1875-9	28,700,000	43,600,000	72,300,000	1,830,400	1,501,000	3,331,400
1880-4	39,100,000 (b)	41,700,000 (b)	83,800,000 (b)	2,818,200	1,550,800	4,369,000
1885-9	54,800,000 (b)	46,400,000 (b)	101,200,000 (b)	3,989,500	1,583,900	5,573,400
1890-4	77,000,000 (b)	42,900,000 (b)	119,900,000 (b)	5,451,000	1,498,000	6,949,000
1895-9	115,000,000 (b)	48,400,000 (b)	163,400,000 (b)	7,246,500	1,541,000	8,787,500
1900-4	143,000,000 (b)	52,100,000 (b)	195,100,000 (b)	9,087,700	1,667,400	10,755,100
1905-7	155,200,000 (b)	52,600,000 (b)	207,800,000 (b)	10,329,500	1,758,400	12,087,900
1908	160,600,000 (b)	51,700,000 (b)	212,300,000 (b)	11,018,300	1,788,000	12,806,300

(a) Average of 1862-4. The totals make allowance for this short period.

(b) Exclusive of amounts of Government stock standing to depositors' accounts. Such stock amounted at the end of 1908 to £20,600,000 belonging to depositors in Post Office savings banks, and to £2,450,000 belonging to depositors in Trustee savings banks.

The above table shows clearly the rapid progress made by Post Office savings banks in comparison with Trustee savings banks.

The position of savings banks in the several parts of the kingdom in 1897, 1902, and 1907 is shown as follows [22]:—

Country	Number of Accounts Open at End of Bank Year			Amount Due to Depositors at End of Bank Year (b)		
	1897	1902	1907	1897	1902	1907
	Post Office Savings Banks (a)					
				£	£	£
England and Wales	6,612,600	8,303,600	9,672,200	105,300,000	129,900,000	140,600,000
Scotland	304,600	405,700	494,900	3,900,000	5,700,000	6,300,000
Ireland	322,500	423,900	525,400	6,700,000	9,000,000	10,600,000
United Kingdom	7,239,700	9,133,200	10,692,500	115,900,000	144,600,000	157,500,000
	Trustee Savings Banks (a)					
				£	£	£
England	1,008,400	1,084,400	1,152,400	30,700,000	31,900,000	31,000,000
Wales	18,400	18,300	15,300	650,000	670,000	550,000
Scotland	450,900	515,400	559,800	14,900,000	17,500,000	18,000,000
Ireland	49,500	52,300	54,800	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,500,000
United Kingdom	1,527,200	1,670,400	1,782,300	48,500,000	52,500,000	52,100,000

Country	Number of Accounts Open at End of Bank Year			Amount Due to Depositors at End of Bank Year (*b*)		
	1897	1902	1907	1897	1902	1907
	All Savings Banks					
				£	£	£
England and Wales	7,639,400	9,406,300	10,839,900	136,650,000	162,470,000	172,150,000
Scotland	755,500	921,100	1,054,700	18,800,000	23,200,000	24,300,000
Ireland	372,000	476,200	580,200	9,000,000	11,400,000	13,100,000
United Kingdom	8,766,900	10,803,600	12,474,800	164,400,000	197,100,000	209,600,000

(*a*) The Post Office savings bank figures are for December 31; the Trustee savings bank figures are for November 20.
(*b*) The amounts due to depositors are exclusive of Government stock.

The accounts open in Post Office savings banks at the end of 1909 were: England and Wales, 10,291,300 (deposits, £146,200,000); Scotland, 536,800 (deposits, £7,000,000); Ireland, 576,500 (deposits, £11,400,000); United Kingdom, 11,404,600 (deposits, £164,600,000). In Trustee savings banks the figures were: England, 1,163,700 (deposits, £30,300,000); Wales, 15,600 (deposits, £550,000); Scotland, 570,400 (deposits, £18,800,000); Ireland, 55,200 (deposits, £2,500,000); United Kingdom, 1,804,900 (deposits, £52,200,000) [22].

Included in the figures for Trustee savings banks are accounts of penny banks, charitable institutions, and friendly societies. The position of these in 1907 was as follows [22]:—

Country	Number of Accounts	Amount Due to Depositors
		£
England	25,270	1,882,000
Wales	480	45,000
Scotland	10,670	463,000
Ireland	760	63,000
United Kingdom	37,180	2,453,000

The average amount due to each depositor in the savings banks has varied as follows [22]:—

Country	Average Amount Due to each Depositor			
	1892	1897	1902	1907
	Post Office Savings Banks			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England and Wales	13 18 0	15 18 4	15 12 11	14 10 8
Scotland	8 17 9	12 18 5	13 19 2	12 1 1
Ireland	18 12 11	20 15 10	21 6 7	20 2 7
United Kingdom	13 18 3	16 0 2	15 16 8	14 14 7
	Trustee Savings Banks			
England	28 7 4	30 8 9	29 8 10	26 18 10
Wales	35 10 5	35 8 9	36 15 2	35 14 10
Scotland	25 16 6	32 19 4	33 17 6	32 4 9
Ireland	40 10 7	45 9 7	46 16 0	45 17 7
United Kingdom	28 4 5	31 14 8	31 8 8	29 5 3

A comparison of the position of Trustee savings banks in the United Kingdom in the years ended 20th November 1860 and 1907, is given by A. H. Gibson in the *Bankers' Magazine* for February 1909, as follows [241]:—

Year ended November 20	Number of Banks	Number of Accounts	Amount Due to Depositors
		ENGLAND AND WALES	
			£
1860	531	1,360,355	36,252,160
1907	148	1,142,027	30,950,690
		SCOTLAND	
1860	51	139,114	2,414,240
1907	60	557,739	18,045,770
		IRELAND	
1860	54	69,294	2,143,280
1907	12	54,782	2,513,240
		JERSEY AND GUERNSEY	
1860	2	17,015	449,460
1907	2	25,666	643,890
		UNITED KINGDOM	
1860	638	1,585,778	41,259,140
1907	222	1,780,214	52,153,590

Of the existing 222 Trustee savings banks in the whole kingdom (1907), 127 were started during the period 1815 to 1824 [241].

The minimum deposit in the Post Office savings bank is one shilling, and the maximum £50 in one year, or £200 in all [83].

Russia

The amount of deposits in savings banks in the Russian Empire (excluding Finland) has increased as follows [83]:—

1880	£900,000
1885	2,700,000
1890	14,700,000
1895	39,100,000
1900	79,400,000
1905 (estimate)	105,000,000
1908 [47]	114,900,000

The maximum deposit is (1904) £106 for individuals and £318 for companies and establishments [83].

Norway

The growth of deposits in savings banks in Norway is shown as follows [83]:—

	Total Amount Due to Depositors
1880	£7,700,000
1885	9,400,000
1890	10,800,000
1895	13,500,000
1900	17,000,000
1905 [3]	20,700,000

The number of depositors was 671,000 in 1900 and 790,000 in 1905. The average amount due to depositors was therefore £25.3 in the former year and £26.2 in the latter [3], [83].

The maximum deposit may be as high as £5500 [83].

Sweden

The amount of deposits in savings banks in Sweden in different years is shown as follows [83]:—

Year	Total Amount Due to Depositors		
	In Ordinary Savings Banks	In Post Office Savings Banks	Total
	£	£	£
1880	8,200,000	...	8,200,000
1885	12,140,000	80,000	12,220,000
1890	15,280,000	720,000	16,000,000
1895	18,850,000	2,140,000	20,990,000
1900	24,300,000	3,140,000	27,440,000
1905 [3]	32,300,000	3,000,000	35,300,000

The number of depositors in 1905 was 1,942,000, of whom 567,000 were depositors in the Post Office savings banks. The average amount due to depositors in 1905 was £5.3 in the case of the Postal savings banks, and £23.5 in the case of ordinary savings banks [3].

In ordinary savings banks the maximum deposit may be as high in some cases as £2780. In Post Office banks the maximum is £111 [83].

Denmark

Savings banks in Denmark are private undertakings.

The amount due to depositors in them in different years has grown as follows [83]:—

	Total Amount Due to Depositors
1885	£20,900,000
1890	27,800,000
1895	33,100,000
1900	37,100,000
1905 [3]	43,900,000

The number of depositors was 1,150,000 in 1900 and 1,320,000 in 1905, and the average amount due to depositors, £32.3 in the former year and £33.3 in the latter [3], [83].

The Netherlands

The numbers of depositors and amounts of deposits in savings banks in Holland have increased as follows [35]:—

At End of Year	Number of Depositors in Savings Banks			Amount Due to Depositors		
	Post Office	Other	Total	Post Office Banks	Other Savings Banks	Total
				£	£	£
1890	281,900	301,900	583,800	1,770,000	5,130,000	6,900,000
1900	829,100	359,700	1,188,800	7,060,000	6,660,000	13,720,000
1905	1,184,300	399,300	1,583,600	10,830,000	7,680,000	18,510,000
1906	1,259,700	399,800	1,659,500	11,640,000	7,760,000	19,400,000

In the Post Office savings banks at the end of 1907 there were 1,336,800 depositors, and the amount due to them was £12,120,000 [35].

The average amount due to each depositor was as follows [35]:—

Year	Average Amount Due to each Depositor		
	Post Office Savings Banks	Other Savings Banks	All Savings Banks
	£	£	£
1890 . . .	6.3	17	11.8
1900 . . .	8.5	18.5	11.5
1905 . . .	9.2	19.2	11.7
1906 . . .	9.2	19.4	11.7

Belgium

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in Belgium in savings banks (including Post Office savings banks) under the guarantee of the State have increased as follows [14]:—

Year	Number of Depositors (State Savings Banks)	Amount of Deposits	
		Total	Average per Depositor
		£	£
1870	52,300	780,000	15
1880	200,600	5,000,000	25
1890	731,100	13,020,000	18
1900	1,757,900	26,460,000	15
1906	2,419,700	32,480,000	13.5

Besides these savings banks, there are other savings banks controlled by municipalities (Alost, Nivelles, and Tournai). The Malines Savings Bank went into liquidation in 1905. The number of depositors and amounts of deposits in these banks have varied as follows [14]:—

Year	Number of Depositors (Communal Savings Banks)	Amount of Deposits	
		Total	Average per Depositor
		£	£
1870 (4 towns) .	9,700	290,000	30
1880 (,,) .	14,980	430,000	29
1890 (,,) .	14,240	370,000	26
1900 (,,) .	16,450	380,000	23
1906 (3 towns) .	16,220	380,000	23

Private savings banks in 1906 had 26,580 depositors, and held deposits amounting to £1,640,000, averaging £62 per depositor. In 1880 there were 27,920 depositors in these banks, while the deposits amounted to £810,000, or £29 per head [14].

The deposits in school children's branches of savings banks amounted at the end of 1905 to £460,000, due to 431,900 school children. In 1890, 206,600 school children possessed in these branches £160,000 [14].

France

The number of private savings banks in France increased from 544 in 1896 to 550 in 1906. The number of accounts and amount of deposits at the end of 1896, 1901, and 1906 were as follows [9]:—

	1896	1901	1906
Number of accounts in private savings banks . .	6,633,000	7,246,000	7,668,000
	£	£	£
Amount due to depositors	135,300,000	134,000,000	137,400,000
Average amount per depositor	20.4	18.5	17.9

At the end of 1908 the number of accounts was about 7,900,000, and the amount due to depositors about £148,000,000, or £18.7 per depositor [177].

Statistics of the national savings bank are given as follows [9]:—

	1896	1901	1906
Number of post offices connected with the bank	7,369	7,772	7,912
Number of accounts open at the end of the year	2,653,000	3,806,000	4,795,000
	£	£	£
Amount due to depositors at end of year	31,400,000	43,200,000	53,500,000
Average amount per account	11.7	11.4	11.2

At the end of 1907 the number of accounts was about 5,030,000, and the amount of deposits £57,000,000 [177].

Taking national and private savings banks together, the number of accounts open at the end of the year per 1000 of the population, and the average amount due per account, have varied as follows [9]:—

Year	Number of Accounts per 1000 Population	Average Amount Outstanding per Account	Year	Number of Accounts per 1000 Population	Average Amount Outstanding per Account
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1896	241	17 19 0	1902	290	15 10 0
1897	250	17 14 0	1903	294	15 0 0
1898	258	17 3 0	1904	301	15 0 0
1899	267	16 16 0	1905	311	15 6 0
1900	276	16 0 0	1906	317	15 4 0
1901	284	16 0 0			

The maximum deposit is £60 for ordinary depositors, and £600 for mutual friendly societies and similar bodies [83].

GERMANY

Statistics of savings banks in Germany in recent years are given as follows [12]:—

(Mark taken as 11.8d.)

Year	Number of Savings Banks	Number of Accounts Open at End of Year	Amount Due to Depositors at End of Year	
			Total	Average per Depositor
			£	£
1900	2,685	14,860,000	434,500,000	29.2
1901	2,715	15,430,000	469,600,000	30.4
1902	2,735	16,000,000	507,100,000	31.7
1903	2,792	16,610,000	545,300,000	32.8
1904	2,821	17,290,000	584,900,000	33.8
1905	2,843	17,950,000	628,100,000	35.0

The position of savings banks in the principal states at the end of 1905 is given as follows [12]:—

State	Number of Savings Banks, 1905	Number of Accounts Open at End of 1905	Amount Due to Depositors at End of 1905	
			Total	Average per Depositor
			£	£
Prussia	1,583	10,640,000	407,800,000	38.3
Bavaria	353	920,000	23,300,000	25.3
Saxony	332	2,750,000	65,500,000	23.8
Würtemberg	64	630,000	18,400,000	29.2
Baden	156	540,000	29,800,000	55.2
Others	355	2,470,000	83,300,000	33.7
Total Empire	2,843	17,950,000	628,100,000	35.0

The maximum deposit in Prussia may in some cases be as high as £2500; in Saxony, £150; in Bavaria in one bank the maximum in 1904 was £1500, the usual maximum in other banks being £500; in Würtemberg the maximum may reach £250; in Baden, £1250. In all cases different banks may have different maxima [83].

Italy

The numbers of depositors and amounts of deposits in savings banks in Italy have increased as follows [54]:—

At End of Year	Number of Depositors			Amounts of Deposits		
	Post Office Savings Banks	Ordinary Savings Banks	Total	Post Office Banks	Ordinary Savings Banks	Total
				£	£	£
1880	339,800	958,000	1,297,800	1,900,000	27,500,000	29,400,000
1885	1,206,100	1,189,200	2,395,300	7,100,000	38,200,000	45,300,000
1890	2,126,300	1,397,300	3,523,600	12,400,000	46,700,000	59,100,000
1895	2,938,400	1,588,400	4,526,800	18,500,000	53,700,000	72,200,000
1900	3,991,000	1,666,000	5,657,000	27,300,000	58,700,000	86,000,000
1905	5,527,300	1,905,100	7,432,400	42,700,000	72,400,000	115,100,000
1906	4,689,700	1,969,900	6,659,600	48,400,000	75,900,000	124,300,000
1907	4,904,700	2,048,400	6,953,100	56,700,000	81,600,000	138,300,000

Deposits in credit societies are excluded from this table. Such deposits were as follows [54]:—

Year	Deposits in Ordinary Credit Societies	Co-operative Credit Societies
	£	£
1880	2,700,000	4,400,000
1890	4,800,000	7,800,000
1905	8,100,000	16,300,000
1906	10,200,000	18,200,000

The average amount of deposits due to each depositor is given as follows [54]:—

Year	Average Amount Due to each Depositor		
	Post Office Savings Banks	Ordinary Savings Banks	All Savings Banks
	£	£	£
1880	5.5	28.7	22.6
1890	5.8	33.4	16.8
1900	6.8	35.2	15.2
1905	7.7	38.0	15.5
1907	11.6	39.8	19.9

In Post Office banks the maximum deposit is £80. The limit varies among the ordinary savings banks [83].

Austria

The growth of deposits in savings banks in Austria is shown as follows [83]:—

Year	Total Amount Due to Depositors		
	Ordinary Savings Banks	Post Office Savings Banks	Total
	£	£	£
1880	62,050,000	...	62,050,000
1885	82,150,000	720,000	82,870,000
1890	106,900,000	1,790,000	108,690,000
1895	133,110,000	3,690,000	136,800,000
1900	154,910,000	5,870,000	160,780,000
1905 [3]	191,200,000	8,800,000	200,000,000

Hungary

The growth of savings banks deposits in Hungary is shown as follows [83]:—

Year	Total Amount Due to Depositors		
	Ordinary Savings Banks	Post Office Savings Banks	Total
	£	£	£
1885	29,610,000	...	29,610,000
1890	37,740,000	400,000	38,140,000
1895	47,090,000	900,000	47,990,000
1900	55,530,000	1,360,000	56,890,000
1905 [3]	70,900,000	2,900,000	73,800,000

Besides the amount of £73,800,000 shown above for 1905, there were deposits amounting to £33,600,000 in commercial banks and savings associations [3].

United States of America

The numbers, resources, and liabilities of savings banks in the United States on June 30, 1896, 1901, and 1907, are shown as follows [3]:—

(Dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Assets and Liabilities	Amounts in 1896	Amounts in 1901	Amounts in 1907
Assets—	£	£	£
Loans on real estate	166,700,000	198,200,000	288,600,000
Loans on other securities	53,100,000	58,800,000	93,300,000
United States bonds	30,900,000	17,000,000	3,800,000
State and other bonds and stocks	120,400,000	179,400,000	208,400,000
Railroad bonds and stocks	28,000,000	63,900,000	125,400,000
Other items	47,400,000	60,000,000	68,600,000
Total assets	446,500,000	574,300,000	788,100,000
Liabilities—			
Deposits	403,200,000	524,700,000 (*a*)	728,200,000 (*a*)
Other items, including capital	43,300,000	49,600,000	59,900,000
Total liabilities	446,500,000	574,300,000	788,100,000
Number of banks	988	1,007	1,415

(*a*) Exclusive of savings deposits in Illinois State banks having savings departments.

The number of depositors and amounts of deposits in 1907 are shown in the next table by groups of states [3]:—

Group of States	Number of Savings Banks, 1907	Number of Depositors, 1907	Amount of Deposits, 1907 — Total	Amount of Deposits, 1907 — Average per Depositor
			£	£
Eastern Division	459	3,107,000	256,100,000	81
Middle Division	206	3,761,000	362,300,000	96
Southern Division	54	65,500	3,700,000	57
Western Division	565	1,213,000	87,700,000	72
Pacific Division	131	442,000	58,800,000	133
United States	1,415	8,589,000	768,600,000 (*a*)	89

(*a*) This total appears to include deposits in Illinois State banks having savings departments.

Savings banks in the principal states show as follows [3]:—

State	Number of Banks, 1907	Number of Depositors, 1907	Amount of Deposits, 1907 — Total	Amount of Deposits, 1907 — Average per Depositor
			£	£
New York	136	2,741,000	290,400,000	106
Massachusetts	189	1,908,000	144,600,000	76
Connecticut	88	517,000	51,200,000	99
Illinois	(*a*)	606,000	40,500,000	67
Pennsylvania	73	455,000	33,100,000	73
Iowa	541	377,000	28,200,000	75
New Jersey	26	284,000	19,600,000	69
Maine	51	222,000	17,600,000	79
Others	371	1,479,000	143,400,000	97
Total	1,425	8,589,000	768,600,000	89

(*a*) The number of savings banks in Illinois is not given apart from state banks having savings departments.

In the majority of states no limits are fixed to the deposits [83].

Canada

The growth of savings banks deposits in Canada is shown as follows [83], [32], [3]:—

Year (June 30)	Total Amount Due to Depositors			
	Post Office Savings Banks	Other Government Savings Banks	Private or Special Savings Banks	Total
	£	£	£	£
1880	870,000	1,460,000	1,370,000	3,640,000
1885	3,100,000	3,680,000	1,890,000	8,670,000
1890	4,520,000	3,910,000	2,240,000	10,670,000
1895	5,510,000	3,630,000	2,700,000	11,840,000
1900	7,710,000	3,820,000	3,580,000	14,510,000
1905	9,350,000	3,430,000	5,000,000 (*a*)	17,780,000
1906	9,430,000	3,340,000	5,500,000	18,270,000
1907 (March 31)	9,800,000	3,100,000	5,900,000 (*a*)	18,800,000

(*a*) Estimated.

Deposits in chartered banks are not included in the above table.

The number of Post Office savings bank depositors increased from 31,365 in 1880 to 150,990 in 1900, and 167,285 on March 31, 1907 [32]. Depositors in other Government savings banks numbered 45,770 in 1900 and 40,950 in 1907 [97].

The maximum deposit is £625 in Post Office banks and £208 in the other Government banks [83].

Newfoundland

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in Government savings banks in Newfoundland in certain years are given as follows [97]:—

At December 31	Depositors	Deposits Outstanding
		£
1895	3,216	255,000
1898	3,349	243,000
1901	4,110	260,000
1904	5,407	374,000
1907	7,067	499,000

Jamaica

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in Government savings banks in Jamaica in certain years are given as follows [97]:—

At March 31	Depositors	Deposits Outstanding
		£
1896	28,390	464,740
1899	31,870	493,800
1902	34,540	424,650
1905	34,830	394,960
1908	38,830	402,920

Cape of Good Hope

The number of depositors and amount of deposits at the end of certain years in savings banks in Cape Colony are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Post Office Savings Banks (*a*)		Private Savings Banks (*b*)	
	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit	Number of Depositors	Amount on Deposit
		£		£
1895	41,410	1,180,000	6,490	163,000
1899	62,360	1,734,000	7,530	236,000
1903	95,590	2,548,000	8,810	315,000
1907	101,720	2,221,000	9,070	327,000

(*a*) At June 30 in each year. (*b*) At December 31 in each year.

Natal.

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in Government savings banks in Natal at the end of certain years are shown as follows [97]:—

At December 31	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits
		£
1895	6,960	172,300
1899	11,580	301,300
1903	22,340	617,200
1907	21,530	502,700

Transvaal

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in Post Office savings banks in the Transvaal in certain years are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Depositors	Deposits Outstanding
		£
At December 31—		
1893	1,850	48,500
1897	10,390	271,500
1899	9,945	71,000
At June 30—		
1902	12,020	148,100
1905	40,840	1,073,600
1907	53,000	1,343,600

It should be remembered that the South African war commenced in 1899.

Orange River Colony

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in Post Office savings banks in the Orange River Colony in certain years are given as follows [97]:—

Year	Depositors	Deposits Outstanding
		£
At December 31, 1898	1,230	19,700
At December 31, 1899	900	6,890
At June 30, 1902	2,270	67,370
At June 30, 1905	5,650	170,230
At June 30, 1907	6,430	158,060

These figures exclude the South African Constabulary Savings Bank, which was closed in 1905.

(The South African war commenced in 1899.)

Australia

The number of savings banks, with their branches and agencies, in Australia in the middle of 1907, was as follows [15]:—

New South Wales	624
Victoria	385
Queensland	195
South Australia	163
Western Australia	123
Tasmania	138
Total	1,628

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in the savings banks in recent years were as follows (the bank year does not end at the same date in all the states) [15]:—

State	Number of Depositors		Amount Due to Depositors			
			Total		Average per Depositor	
	1900–1	1906–7	1900–1	1906–7	1900–1	1906–7
			£	£	£	£
New South Wales	282,640	392,050	10,900,000	15,320,000	38.6	39.1
Victoria	393,030	491,320	9,660,000	12,790,000	24.6	26.0
Queensland	81,030	92,910	3,900,000	4,540,000	48.1	48.9
South Australia	126,030	161,850	3,800,000	5,320,000	30.1	32.9
Western Australia	39,320	66,740	1,620,000	2,630,000	41.2	39.5
Tasmania	42,510	53,820	1,010,000	1,490,000	23.7	27.6
Commonwealth	964,560	1,258,690	30,890,000	42,090,000	32.0	33.4

In New South Wales and Tasmania there are Post Office and Trustee savings banks, in Western Australia and Queensland there are State savings banks only, and in Victoria and South Australia Trustee savings banks only [83]. In 1880 the outstanding deposits in Post Office and other State banks were £2,100,000, and in other savings banks £3,700,000. In 1900 the amounts were about £11,500,000 and £18,500,000 respectively [83]; and in 1905–6 the amounts were about £19,500,000 in each class of bank [3].

New Zealand

The total number of, and amount due to, depositors in savings banks in New Zealand has increased as follows [83]:—

Year (December 31)	Total Amount Due to Depositors			Total Number of Depositors
	Post Office Savings Banks	Trustee Savings Banks	Total	
	£	£	£	
1880	900,000	250,000	1,150,000	47,460
1885	1,640,000	500,000	2,140,000	85,770
1890	2,440,000	700,000	3,140,000	118,340
1895	3,895,000	725,000	4,620,000	163,510
1900	5,810,000	860,000	6,670,000	228,880
1905 [3]	8,690,000	1,080,000	9,770,000	316,380
1907 [33]	11,520,000	1,300,000	12,820,000	364,420

The number of depositors in Post Office banks alone was 319,770 at the end of 1907. At the end of 1900 the number was 197,410 [33].

The average amounts due to depositors in both kinds of savings banks were as follows:—

1880	£24.2
1890	26.5
1900	29.1
1907	35.2

The numbers of open accounts in Post Office banks at the end of 1900 and 1907 are classified according to amount as follows [33]:—

	Number of Accounts	
	1900	1907
Not exceeding £20	142,370	226,010
Exceeding £20 and up to £50	22,330	34,710
,, 50 ,, 100	13,710	23,830
,, 100 ,, 200	11,170	19,000
,, 200 ,, 300	5,150	8,220
,, 300 ,, 400	1,240	3,920
,, 400	1,440	4,080
Total	197,410	319,770

India

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in Post Office savings banks in India in recent years are given as follows [5]:—

(Rupee taken as 1s. 4d.)

Year	Number of Depositors			Amount Due to Depositors		
	European	Native	Total	European	Native	Total
				£	£	£
1897–8	64,650	665,740	730,390	709,000	5,483,000	6,192,000
1900–1	77,440	739,210	816,650	742,000	5,954,000	6,696,000
1903–4	94,020	893,610	987,630	759,000	7,463,000	8,222,000
1906–7	105,210	1,085,010	1,190,220	829,000	9,016,000	9,845,000

The average amount due to each depositor was as follows:—

Year	Average Amount Due to each Depositor		
	European	Native	Both Races
	£	£	£
1897–8	11	8.2	8.5
1900–1	9.6	8.1	8.2
1903–4	8.1	8.4	8.3
1906–7	7.9	8.3	8.3

Ceylon

The number of depositors and amount of deposits at the end of certain years in savings banks in Ceylon were as follows [97]:—

Year	Post Office		Government	
	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits
		£		£
1895	31,350	46,000	17,720	180,000
1898	43,000	73,000	22,160	225,000
1901	54,430	88,000	27,690	265,000
1904	60,880	113,000	31,510	283,000
1907	71,020	141,000	33,890	312,000

Various British Colonies

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in savings banks in various British colonies and possessions in 1897 and 1907 are given as follows [97]:—

Colony, &c.	Kind of Savings Bank	Number of Depositors		Outstanding Deposits	
		1897	1907	1897	1907
				£	£
Straits Settlements	Post Office	2,021	3,716	36,000	70,000
Mauritius	Government	24,000	26,510	196,000	184,000
Falkland Islands	,,	327	373	38,300	58,600
St. Helena	,,	170	238	16,200	20,200
Barbados	,,	12,230	17,790	211,500	292,500
Bermuda	,,	1,033 (*a*)	1,634	19,200 (*a*)	35,700
Trinidad and Tobago	,,	12,550 (*b*)	15,800	255,900 (*b*)	329,200
British Guiana	,,	12,440	14,630	238,400	214,900
British Guiana	Post Office	5,995	12,420	34,200	81,500
Gibraltar	Government	4,422	3,861	152,000	116,000
Malta	,,	6,614	8,135	514,900	540,400

(*a*) Year 1896. (*b*) Year 1899.

The exact months to which the figures in this table relate are not the same for the various places, or, in some cases, for the same place in the two periods.

Japan

The number of depositors and amount of deposits in savings banks in Japan in recent years are shown as follows [4]:—

End of Year	Post Office Savings Banks (*a*)	Other Savings Banks (*a*)	All Savings Banks (*a*)
	Number of Depositors		
1901–2	2,402,000	4,104,000	6,506,000
1903–4	3,562,000	4,917,000	8,479,000
1905–6	5,944,000	5,898,000	11,842,000
1906–7	7,414,000	6,464,000	13,878,000
	Amount Due to Depositors		
	£	£	£
1901–2	2,800,000	4,500,000	7,300,000
1903–4	3,300,000	6,200,000	9,500,000
1905–6	5,700,000	8,600,000	14,300,000
1906–7	8,300,000	10,900,000	19,200,000
	Average Amount per Depositor		
	£	£	£
1901–2	1.17	1.10	1.12
1903–4	0.93	1.26	1.12
1905–6	0.96	1.46	1.21
1906–7	1.12	1.69	1.38

(*a*) The Post Office bank year ends March 31, while the year for other savings banks ends December 31.

The depositors in 1901–2 and 1906–7 are classified by kind of occupation as follows [4]:—

Kind of Occupation	Number of Depositors in			
	Post Office Savings Banks		Other Savings Banks	
	1901–2	1906–7	1901	1906
Agricultural	653,700	1,853,500	817,500	1,361,200
Industrial	92,900	313,200	395,200	589,600
Commercial	224,600	663,800	1,209,000	1,814,800
Civil service and military	129,100	559,800	1,682,700	2,698,700
Students or scholars	334,300	1,839,800		
Others	967,800	2,184,300 (a)		
Total	2,402,400	7,414,400 (a)	4,104,400	6,464,300

(a) Including unclassified depositors in special Post Office savings banks.

Post Office savings banks were started in Japan in 1875, and have made great progress, especially during the last decade. Under the system as existing at present the minimum deposit is 10 *sen* (2½d.), and the maximum 1000 *yen* (£102), except as regards public corporations and other special cases [55].

SHIPBUILDING

The number and tonnage of vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards, exclusive of warships, launched in various countries in recent years, are given in *Lloyd's Register* as follows [242]:—

Country	Vessels of 100 Tons Gross and Upwards (excluding Warships) Launched					
	Number			Gross Tonnage		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
				Gross Tons	Gross Tons	Gross Tons
United Kingdom	886	841	523	1,828,300	1,607,900	989,700
Austria-Hungary	25	7	24	18,600	8,700	23,500
British Columbia	57	97	119	26,000	46,400	34,200
Denmark	18	29	24	24,700	28,800	19,200
France	48	50	50	35,200	61,600	83,400
Germany	205	188	120	318,200	275,000	207,800
Holland	89	60	76	66,800	68,600	58,600
Italy	30	31	34	30,600	44,700	26,900
Japan	107	78	73	42,500	60,300	59,700
Norway	69	82	81	60,800	57,600	52,800
United States	242	255	238	441,100	474,700	304,500
Other countries	60	70	43	26,900	37,800	33,000
Total	1,836	1,788	1,405	2,919,700	2,778,100	1,833,300

The number and displacement of warships of 100 tons and upwards launched in the United Kingdom and in all other countries are given as follows [242]:—

Country	Warships of 100 Tons and Upwards Launched					
	Number			Displacement		
	1906	1907	1908	1906	1907	1908
				Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	29	36	36	108,500	134,500	74,200
All other countries	119	106	91	254,500	186,700	235,500
Total	148	142	127	363,000	321,200	309,700

In the United Kingdom in 1908, ten vessels of 10,000 tons gross and upwards were launched, including one of over 24,000 tons. Germany launched the largest steamer during the year, namely, the *George Washington*, of about 25,500 tons [242].

During 1908, the total tonnage lost, broken up, &c., was 794,000 tons (of which 557,000 tons were steam vessels) [242].

United Kingdom

The tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom in each year from 1897 is given as follows [68], [69]:—

Year	Net Tonnage of Vessels Built in United Kingdom					
	For Home and the Colonies			Total (including Vessels Built for Foreigners)		
	Sailing	Steam	Total	Sailing	Steam	Total
	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons
1896	57,470	462,500	519,970	73,290	663,520	736,810
1897	66,730	425,540	489,270	89,700	555,000	644,700
1898	42,840	564,160	606,000	44,890	825,720	870,610
1899	45,510	703,900	749,410	50,480	898,530	949,010
1900	38,580	698,330	736,910	46,120	898,150	944,270
1901	54,970	720,710	775,680	61,660	921,470	983,130
1902	64,810	735,560	800,370	81,060	869,360	950,420
1903	42,310	586,760	629,070	56,410	701,970	758,380
1904	33,750	701,640	735,390	51,730	832,530	884,260
1905	30,370	821,060	851,430	38,090	1,010,360	1,048,450
1906	31,900	890,280	922,180	49,080	1,107,690	1,156,770
1907	24,970	716,540	740,810	39,790	997,590	1,037,380
1908 [22]	26,620	386,430	413,050	37,390	564,310	601,700

The total net tonnage built in 1909 was 631,535 tons (steam, 597,620). The tonnage built for home and colonies only was 510,890 (steam, 484,290) [299].

Vessels for the British Royal Navy are not included in these figures, but steam vessels built for foreigners for war purposes are included. The number and net tonnage of these latter vessels were as follows [22], [68], [69]:—

Year	Number	Tons
1896	27	13,310
1897	15	9,430
1898	27	6,730
1899	26	18,460
1900	20	11,630
1901	10	11,000
1902	3	190
1903	2	70
1904	8	2,050
1905	12	10,580
1906	14	8,210
1907	7	410
1908	11	8,490

The number in 1909 was 15 of 10,940 net tons [299].

The *gross tonnage* of vessels built and launched in the United Kingdom in recent years is given as follows [7]:—

Year	Mercantile and other Vessels (not War Vessels) Launched	War Ships Launched
	Gross Tonnage	Tons (Displacement)
1896	1,159,750	163,960
1897	952,490	95,470
1898	1,367,570	191,560
1899	1,416,790	168,590
1900	1,442,470	68,360
1901	1,524,740	211,970
1902	1,427,560	94,140
1903	1,190,620	151,890
1904	1,205,160	127,180
1905	1,623,170	129,800
1906	1,828,340	108,450
1907	1,607,890	134,480
1908	929,670	74,190

The numbers of vessels built (exclusive of vessels for the Royal Navy) are shown as follows [22]:—

Year	Sailing	Steam	Total
1896	489	774	1,263
1897	590	693	1,283
1898	696	870	1,566
1899	623	863	1,486
1900	568	865	1,433
1901	638	760	1,398
1902	677	756	1,433
1903	519	804	1,323
1904	422	828	1,250
1905	335	898	1,233
1906	466	1,048	1,514
1907	522	1,222	1,744
1908	562	763	1,325

The total number in 1909 was 1018 (699 steam) [299].

France

The tonnage of vessels built in France and added to the register in each year from 1896 was as follows [1], [68]:—

Year	Net Tonnage Built and Added to the Register		
	Sailing Vessels	Steam Vessels	Total
	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons
1896	32,560	6,600	39,160
1897	48,970	6,810	55,780
1898	25,960	11,570	37,530
1899	53,310	14,970	68,280
1900	78,900	10,400	89,300
1901	91,110	14,570	105,680
1902	132,790	26,740	159,530
1903	16,140	33,910	50,050
1904	13,880	60,130	74,010
1905	16,200	33,660	49,860
1906	11,270	20,860	32,130
1907 [9]	10,920	20,050	30,970

Germany

The tonnage of vessels built in Germany and added to the register in each year from 1896 was as follows [1], [68]:—

Year	Net Tonnage Built and Added to the Register		
	Sailing Vessels	Steam Vessels	Total
	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons
1896	7,970	34,210	42,180
1897	10,940	75,680	86,620
1898	9,880	78,730	88,610
1899	8,030	95,280	103,310
1900	9,440	109,390	118,830
1901	9,230	92,660	101,890
1902	11,390	96,930	108,320
1903	12,180	120,690	132,870
1904	7,700	97,710	105,410
1905	10,090	115,830	125,920
1906	13,810	174,420	188,230

The tonnage built and added to the register in 1907 was 145,550 tons (net) [69].

Norway

The net tonnage of vessels built in Norway and added to the register in 1896 and following years was as follows [1]:—

Year	Net Tonnage Built and Added to the Register		
	Sailing Vessels	Steam Vessels	Total
	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons
1896	2,980	6,470	9,450
1897	3,310	6,670	9,980
1898	2,920	12,460	15,380
1899	1,560	13,330	14,890
1900	720	18,570	19,290
1901	1,284	21,080	22,364
1902	2,150	21,040	23,190
1903	3,210	25,730	28,940
1904	2,030	30,930	32,960
1905	1,910	27,750	29,660
1906	2,410	33,090	35,500

The Netherlands

The net tonnage of vessels built in Holland and added to the register in 1896 and subsequent years was as follows [1]:—

Year	Net Tonnage Built and Added to the Register		
	Sailing Vessels	Steam Vessels	Total
	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net Tons
1896	5,020	3,440	8,460
1897	3,930	960	4,890
1898	7,060	10,910	17,970
1899	2,960	7,070	10,030
1900	1,620	20,840	22,460
1901	4,260	16,350	20,610
1902	4,250	24,570	28,820
1903	2,450	6,120	8,570
1904	3,730	8,360	12,090
1905	7,270	13,690	20,960
1906	2,120	17,630	19,750

United States

The tonnage of vessels built in the United States of America and added to the register in each year from 1897 was as follows [3], [243]:—

Year Ended June 30	Gross Tonnage of Vessels Built and Added to the Register			
	Steam Vessels	Sailing Vessels	Canal Boats and Barges	Total
	Gross Tons	Gross Tons	Gross Tons	Gross Tons
1897	106,150	64,310	61,770	232,230
1898	105,840	34,420	40,200	180,460
1899	151,060	98,070	50,910	300,040
1900	202,530	116,460	74,800	393,790
1901	273,590	126,170	83,730	483,490
1902	308,180	97,720	62,950	468,830
1903	271,780	89,980	74,390	436,150
1904	255,740	64,910	57,890	378,540
1905	197,700	79,420	53,200	330,320
1906	315,710	35,210	67,830	418,750
1907	365,400	24,910	81,020	471,330
1908	481,620	31,980	100,610	614,210

The capital employed in the shipbuilding industry in the United States amounted to about £21,000,000 in 1905. In 1900 it was about £12,500,000. The output during 1904 was valued at about £12,000,000, and in 1899 at about £10,000,000. The profits decreased from about 11 per cent. on the capital in 1899 to about 3½ per cent. on the capital in 1904 [243].

Canada

Shipbuilding in Canada in recent years is given as follows [97]:—

Years Ended June 30	Vessels Built					
	Sailing		Steam		Total	
	Number	Net Tonnage	Number	Net Tonnage	Number	Net Tonnage
1901	156	13,660	84	8,290	240	21,950
1902	171	19,110	89	9,180	260	28,290
1903	191	19,300	104	11,560	295	30,860
1904	109	10,640	105	17,760	214	28,400
1905	124	8,780	124	13,090	248	21,870
1906	202	12,900	121	5,820	323	18,720
1907 (a)	111	10,250	118	22,960	229	33,210

(a) Nine months ended March 31, 1907.

Japan

The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered in Japan in recent years are given as follows [4], [115]:—

Year	Vessels Built and Registered (excluding Sailing Vessels of Japanese Type)					
	Steam Vessels		Sailing Vessels		Total	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1901	71	31,830	202	20,260	273	52,090
1902	67	16,330	137	13,040	204	29,370
1903	65	33,610	124	9,930	189	43,540
1904	114	27,500	119	11,280	233	38,780
1905	103	30,090	278	16,760	381	46,850
1906	90	35,150	411	26,440	501	61,590
1907	79	29,900	248	19,950	327	49,850

SHIPPING

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The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels engaged in the foreign trade entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in the principal maritime countries in 1900 and 1906 is given as follows (the tonnages are gross for Holland, Portugal, and Spain; it is not stated whether the figures for Denmark, Austria, Mexico, Uruguay, and China are net or gross; in the remaining cases they are net) [1], [375]:—

Country	Port Entrances		Port Clearances	
	1900	1906	1900	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom (*a*)	49,220,000	60,280,000	49,300,000	60,510,000
France	18,950,000	24,470,000	19,330,000	24,600,000
German Empire	14,560,000	20,240,000	14,650,000	20,300,000
Prussia	4,610,000	6,150,000	4,510,000	5,800,000
Holland	9,460,000	12,720,000	9,430,000	12,680,000
Belgium	8,500,000	12,950,000	8,480,000	12,910,000
Denmark	5,850,000	7,560,000	5,900,000	7,600,000
Norway	3,110,000	4,520,000	3,050,000	4,620,000
Sweden	8,540,000	9,580,000	8,580,000	9,670,000
Russia in Europe (including Caucasian ports of Black Sea)	8,540,000	10,420,000	8,340,000	10,570,000
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira)	9,980,000	13,290,000 (*b*)	9,980,000	13,300,000 (*b*)
Spain (*c*)	14,380,000	17,520,000	14,100,000	18,000,000
Austria	2,340,000	3,330,000	2,380,000	3,390,000
Italy (*d*)	19,430,000	20,130,000 (*b*)	20,080,000	19,720,000 (*b*)

Country	Port Entrances		Port Clearances	
	1900	1906	1900	1906
United States (*e*)	23,530,000	27,400,000	23,620,000	26,970,000
Mexico (*e*), (*f*)	4,110,000	5,770,000	3,740,000	5,070,000
Chile	3,140,000	9,220,000 (*g*)	2,820,000	7,900,000 (*g*)
Uruguay (*h*)	2,320,000	8,490,000	2,050,000	8,380,000
Argentine Republic	6,190,000	10,250,000	7,170,000	11,320,000
China (*i*)	5,540,000	11,260,000	5,410,000	11,290,000
Japan (*c*)	9,830,000	19,080,000	9,840,000	19,050,000
British Possessions—				
British India [69]	4,230,000	6,920,000	4,040,000	6,860,000
Canada [32], (*f*)	7,260,000	8,900,000	6,920,000	7,950,000
Cape of Good Hope [12], (*k*)	4,800,000	3,320,000	4,700,000	3,560,000
Natal [28], (*k*)	1,420,000	1,510,000	1,410,000	1,270,000
Australia [15], (*k*)	3,330,000 (*g*)	4,010,000	3,350,000 (*g*)	3,960,000
New Zealand [33]	850,000	1,240,000	830,000	1,240,000

(*a*) In addition to the tonnage shown for the United Kingdom in 1900, the tonnage of British vessels employed by the Government for the transport of troops to South Africa, that entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom, was 1,570,000.

(*b*) Year 1905.

(*c*) Figures include the tonnage of vessels calling at several ports in the course of the same voyage, the tonnage being accounted for at each port of call.

(*d*) The figures for 1905 are not comparable with those for earlier years owing to a change in the methods of recording the shipping statistics.

(*e*) Years ended 30th June. The Lake trade between the United States and Canada is excluded.

(*f*) Years ended 30th June.

(*g*) Year 1904.

(*h*) The figures for 1902 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years, owing to changes in the methods of recording the shipping statistics.

(*i*) Vessels of foreign type only.

(*k*) The figures for Cape Colony and Natal in 1906 are exclusive of inter-state shipping, and are therefore not comparable with the earlier figures. The figures for Australia in both years are exclusive of inter-state shipping.

The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared with cargoes only is shown as follows (see remarks preceding the previous table as to figures that are net, &c.) [1]:—

Country	Vessels Entered with Cargoes Only		Vessels Cleared with Cargoes Only	
	1900	1906	1900	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	36,190,000	41,960,000	43,670,000	54,300,000
France	18,360,000	23,790,000	12,890,000	17,890,000
German Empire	13,860,000	19,170,000	9,470,000	12,690,000
Prussia	4,370,000	5,880,000	2,500,000	2,510,000
Holland	9,200,000	12,360,000	4,650,000	6,730,000
Belgium	7,500,000	11,550,000	5,250,000	9,090,000
Denmark (*a*)	2,910,000	3,760,000	840,000	1,090,000
Norway	2,180,000	2,540,000	2,470,000	3,860,000
Sweden	3,830,000	4,600,000	5,930,000	6,390,000
Russia in Europe (including Caucasian ports of Black Sea)	4,090,000	3,970,000	7,160,000	9,160,000
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira)	6,370,000	8,220,000 (*b*)	7,260,000	9,930,000 (*b*)
Spain (*c*)	7,370,000	8,880,000	12,690,000	15,770,000
Austria	2,140,000	2,990,000	2,140,000	3,120,000
Italy	(Not given)	19,230,000 (*b*)	(Not given)	14,800,000 (*b*)
United States (*d*)	16,650,000	21,490,000	22,040,000	24,650,000
Uruguay (*e*)	2,230,000	7,770,000	1,990,000	7,710,000
British India [5]	3,160,000	5,210,000	3,910,000	6,590,000
Australia [15]	2,540,000 (*f*)	2,770,000	3,290,000 (*f*)	3,850,000
Canada [31]	4,490,000 (*g*)	5,970,000	6,000,000 (*g*)	6,640,000

(*a*) Tonnage of cargoes only.
(*b*) Year 1905.
(*c*) See note (*c*) to previous table.
(*d*) See note (*e*) to previous table.
(*e*) See note (*h*) to previous table.
(*f*) Year 1904.
(*g*) Year 1902.

The total tonnage of all vessels, and of steam vessels only, entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the foreign trade of the various countries in 1900 and 1906, is given as follows (see remarks preceding the last table but one as to figures that represent net tonnages, &c.) [1], [69]:—

Country	Tonnage of Vessels in the Foreign Trade Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast			
	Sailing and Steam Vessels		Steam Vessels Only	
	1900	1906	1900	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom (a)	98,520,000	120,790,000	90,300,000	115,720,000
France	38,280,000	49,070,000	36,210,000	47,520,000
Germany	29,210,000	40,540,000	26,460,000	37,670,000
Prussia	9,120,000	11,950,000	7,810,000	10,550,000
Holland	18,890,000	25,400,000	18,290,000	24,870,000
Belgium (b)	16,980,000	25,860,000	16,340,000	25,240,000
Denmark	11,750,000	15,160,000	10,170,000	13,560,000
Norway	6,160,000	9,140,000	4,060,000	7,490,000
Sweden	17,120,000	19,250,000	14,260,000	16,710,000
Russia in Europe	16,880,000	20,990,000	16,190,000	20,500,000
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira)	19,960,000	29,780,000	19,430,000	29,400,000
Spain (c)	28,480,000	35,520,000	27,830,000	35,010,000
Austria	4,720,000	6,720,000	4,270,000	6,280,000
Italy (d)	39,510,000	44,420,000	38,130,000	42,920,000
United States (e)	47,150,000	54,370,000	40,610,000	49,920,000
Mexico (f)	7,850,000	10,840,000	7,440,000	10,460,000
Chile (g)	5,960,000	42,510,000	4,390,000	39,250,000
Argentine Republic	13,360,000	21,570,000	12,120,000	20,140,000
Japan (c)	19,670,000	38,130,000	19,250,000	37,880,000
British Possessions—				
Cape of Good Hope (h)	9,500,000	6,880,000	9,020,000	6,480,000
Natal (i)	2,820,000	4,400,000	2,620,000	4,270,000
Australian Commonwealth (k)	6,680,000 (k)	7,970,000	4,510,000 (k)	5,930,000
New Zealand	1,680,000	2,480,000	1,420,000	2,290,000
Canada (c)	14,180,000	16,850,000	11,480,000	14,540,000
Newfoundland (f)	1,450,000	1,860,000	1,240,000	1,640,000

(a) Exclusive in 1900 of 1,570,000 tons, being tonnage employed for the conveyance of troops, stores, &c., from and to South Africa.

(b) The method of measuring net tonnage in Belgium differs from that followed in the United Kingdom, and gives higher net tonnage figures.

(c) Figures include tonnage of vessels calling at several ports, the tonnage being accounted for at each port of call.

(d) Figures for 1906 are not comparable with those for 1900.

(e) Years ended 30th June. The Lake trade between Canada and the United States is excluded.

(f) Years ended 30th June.

(g) The figures for 1906 show (1) direct entries and clearances in the foreign trade; (2) the tonnage of vessels calling at several ports, the tonnage being shown once for each port of call; (3) coasting trade. The figures are therefore not comparable with those for 1900.

(h) The figures for 1900 include tonnage of transports carrying stores (but not troops). The 1906 figures exclude vessels trading with Natal, which are included in 1900. The tonnage shown is gross tonnage.

(i) Figures for 1900 exclude tonnage of transports.

(k) Figures exclude inter-state trade. Including inter-state trade the tonnage of steam and sailing vessels in 1900 was 23,700,000 tons [69]. The figures given in the table are for the years 1904 and 1906 [15].

The entrances and clearances of vessels in the foreign trade, with cargoes and in ballast, at particular ports in 1906, were as follows [69]:—

Port	Tonnage of Vessels with Cargoes and in Ballast (in Foreign Trade)			
	Entrances		Clearances	
	Total	Steam Vessels Only	Total	Steam Vessels Only
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
London	11,220,000	10,750,000	8,190,000	7,780,000
Antwerp (*a*)	10,820,000	10,560,000	10,810,000	10,550,000
New York	10,480,000	10,080,000	9,910,000	9,540,000
Hamburg	9,990,000	9,550,000	10,130,000	9,660,000
Hong Kong (Victoria) (*b*)	9,940,000	9,920,000	9,890,000	9,870,000
Rotterdam	8,620,000	8,430,000	8,390,000	8,120,000
Liverpool	8,150,000	7,970,000	7,130,000	6,940,000
Monte Video	7,730,000	7,580,000	7,630,000	7,490,000
Singapore (*c*)	6,670,000	6,660,000	6,660,000	6,640,000
Marseilles	6,400,000	6,310,000	6,420,000	6,310,000
Colombo (Ceylon) (*d*)	6,280,000	6,240,000	6,230,000	6,190,000
Buenos Ayres	6,120,000	5,580,000	4,110,000	3,640,000
Genoa	5,450,000	5,300,000	5,160,000	5,020,000
Kobe	5,430,000	5,420,000	5,310,000	5,300,000
Cardiff	5,300,000	5,190,000	8,190,000	8,020,000
Lisbon (1905)	4,930,000	4,880,000	4,890,000	4,850,000
Gibraltar	4,700,000	4,640,000	4,680,000	4,640,000
Naples	4,570,000	4,550,000	4,530,000	4,520,000
Funchal (Madeira) (1905)	4,560,000	4,540,000	4,560,000	4,550,000
Shanghai (*e*)	4,330,000	(*e*)	4,090,000	(*e*)
Malta	3,650,000	3,600,000	3,650,000	3,600,000
Yokohama	3,280,000	3,260,000	3,240,000	3,220,000
Alexandria	3,260,000	3,080,000	3,250,000	3,090,000
Havre	3,150,000	3,050,000	3,000,000	2,900,000
Aden (*f*)	3,130,000	3,130,000	3,135,000	3,135,000
Copenhagen	3,020,000	2,780,000	3,050,000	2,810,000
Boston and Charlestown	2,960,000	2,850,000	2,240,000	2,090,000
Hull	2,920,000	2,870,000	2,530,000	2,440,000
Penang (*c*)	2,870,000	2,870,000	2,870,000	2,870,000
Cape Town (*g*)	2,850,000	2,760,000	2,780,000	2,700,000
Nagasaki	2,690,000	2,685,000	2,695,000	2,690,000
Dover	2,580,000	2,570,000	2,580,000	2,570,000
Cherbourg	2,530,000	2,520,000	2,540,000	2,520,000
Bilbao	2,410,000	2,400,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
Rio de Janeiro	2,390,000	2,350,000	2,390,000	2,350,000
Trieste (*h*)	2,300,000	2,230,000	2,240,000	2,160,000
Malmo	2,020,000	1,910,000	1,660,000	1,610,000
Bombay (*i*)	1,760,000	1,760,000	1,440,000	1,440,000
Calcutta (*i*)	1,645,000	1,630,000	1,650,000	1,640,000
St. Petersburg	1,410,000	1,390,000	1,400,000	1,380,000
Montreal (*k*)	1,330,000	1,330,000	1,340,000	1,340,000

(*a*) The tonnage shown for Antwerp is measured according to the Belgian system, which gives higher net tonnages than the British system.

(*b*) The figures for Victoria (Hong Kong) exclude Chinese junks engaged in the foreign trade. The tonnage of these vessels entered in 1906 was 1,110,000 tons, and cleared, 1,100,000 tons.

(*c*) Figures for Singapore and Penang exclude warships, yachts, transports, native craft, and vessels under 50 tons, but include vessels engaged in trade between the Straits Settlements.

(*d*) The figures for Colombo exclude vessels that called only for coaling and for orders.

(*e*) Steam vessels entered and cleared at Shanghai are not given separately, but they made up practically all the vessels.

(*f*) The Aden figures exclude native craft.

(*g*) The figures for steamers are gross tonnage. Shipping with Natal is excluded.

(*h*) Trade between Austria and Hungary is excluded from the figures for Trieste.

(*i*) The Bombay and Calcutta figures exclude native craft, and also vessels engaged in trade with Indian ports belonging to foreigners.

(*k*) Ocean trade only.

Of the sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the foreign trade of the principal maritime countries, the proportions which flew the national, British, and other flags are shown as follows [69]:—

Country	Proportions of Sailing and Steam Vessels in the Foreign Trade flying the National, British, and other Flags					
	Average 1895–7			Average 1905–7		
	National	British	Other Flags	National	British	Other Flags
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	78		22	69		31
France	30	46	24	25	36	39
Germany (*a*)	42.5	36.5	21	49	27	24
Holland	26	53	21	27	35	38
Belgium	18	51	31	11	48	41
Denmark	56	11	33	55	7	38
Norway (*b*)	67	12	21	58	13	29
Sweden	34	18	48	50	7	43
Russia in Europe (*a*)	8	52	40	9	40	51
Portugal (*b*)	6.5	55	38.5	3.5	51	45.5
Spain (*a*)	46	33	21	42	26	32
Italy (*c*)	24	43	33	25	30	45
United States	20	54	26	15	51	34
Argentine Republic (*a*)	40	26	34	33	34	33
Japan (*d*)	36	37	27	41	31	28
British Possessions—						
Canada	58		42	67		33
Newfoundland	96		4	56		44
Cape of Good Hope	89		11	84		16
Natal	87		13	85		15
Australia	...		...	73		27
New Zealand	91		9	89		11

(*a*) Figures given for second period are average of 1904–6.
(*b*) Figures given for second period are average of 1903–5.
(*c*) Figures are averages of 1894–6 and 1905–6, which are more nearly comparable than those for intervening years.
(*d*) Figures given for first period are average of 1900–2, and for second, 1906–7.

United Kingdom

The growth in the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports in the United Kingdom is shown as follows [69]:—

Year	Tonnage of Vessels in Foreign Trade Entered and Cleared			
	With Cargoes and in Ballast		With Cargoes Only	
	Total	Steam Vessels Only	Total	Steam Vessels Only
1860	24,690,000	4,970,000	20,840,000	4,710,000
1870	36,640,000	15,070,000	31,620,000	13,380,000
1880	58,740,000	37,210,000	49,680,000	32,120,000
1890	74,280,000	61,690,000	62,840,000	52,460,000
1900 (*a*)	98,520,000	90,300,000	79,860,000	73,280,000
1907 (*b*)	133,270,000	128,470,000	99,250,000	95,400,000
1908 [22]	131,450,000	127,080,000	96,800,000	93,200,000

(*a*) The 1900 figures exclude 1,570,000 tons, being the tonnage of vessels employed in carrying troops, stores, &c., from and to South Africa.
(*b*) The 1907 and later figures are not strictly comparable with earlier years owing to changes in the methods of recording shipping.

The entrances and clearances in 1909 totalled: With cargoes and in ballast, 133,270,000 (129,300,000 steam only); with cargoes only, 97,510,000 (94,400,000 steam only) [22].

The tonnage since 1860 is seen to have increased over five-fold in the case of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast, and nearly five-fold in the case of vessels with cargoes only. Considering only steam vessels, the tonnage increased nearly twenty-six-fold in the case of vessels with cargoes and in ballast, and twenty-fold in the case of vessels with cargoes only.

The proportion of British tonnage to the total tonnage has varied as follows [69]:—

Year	Proportion of British Tonnage to Total Tonnage			
	Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast		Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes Only	
	Total	Steam Vessels Only	Total	Steam Vessels Only
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1860	56	84	58	85
1870	68	89	70	88
1880	72	83	72	84
1890	73	80	74	80
1900	64	67	66	69
1905	63	66	68	70
1906	63	65	67	69
1907	61	63	67	69
1908	59	60	65	68

The proportion of foreign ships entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom with cargoes and in ballast is shown as follows [22], [69]:—

Nationality	Percentage of Total Tonnage in				
	1860	1880	1900	1907	1908
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
German	9	5·5	6	10	10·5
Norwegian	6	7	8	6·5	7
Danish	3	2·5	3·5	4·5	4·5
Swedish	2	3	4	4	4
Dutch	2	2	3·5	3·5	3·5
French	4	3	3	2·5	2·5
United States	12	2	0·5	1	1
Others	6	5	7·5	7	8
Total Foreign	44	30	36	39	41
Total British	56	70	64	61	59

Entries and clearances (exclusive of coasting trade) at certain ports in 1898 and 1908 were as follows [22]:—

Port	Tonnage of British and Foreign Vessels with Cargoes and in Ballast, Engaged in Foreign Trade			
	Entrances		Clearances	
	1898	1908	1898	1908
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
London	9,440,000	11,190,000	7,160,000	8,490,000
Liverpool (including Birkenhead)	6,170,000	7,970,000	6,000,000	6,900,000
Cardiff	3,190,000	6,030,000	5,600,000	8,850,000
Newcastle and North and South Shields	3,680,000	5,550,000	4,530,000	6,930,000
Hull	2,470,000	3,250,000	2,160,000	2,820,000
Southampton	1,550,000	4,040,000 (*a*)	1,370,000	3,880,000 (*a*)
Glasgow	1,460,000	1,940,000	2,230,000	3,120,000
Middlesbrough	920,000	1,490,000	860,000	1,350,000
Leith	1,020,000	1,270,000	950,000	1,180,000
Newport	630,000	1,720,000	990,000	2,170,000
Dover	910,000	1,560,000	900,000	1,550,000
Grimsby	940,000	1,320,000	930,000	1,350,000
Sunderland	810,000	1,290,000	1,150,000	1,600,000
Manchester	580,000	1,260,000	490,000	1,040,000
Other ports	11,360,000	15,590,000	10,520,000	14,750,000
Total	45,130,000	65,470,000	45,840,000	65,980,000

(*a*) The increase at Southampton is largely due to the inclusion (for the first time in 1907) of vessels "calling off" the port to land and embark passengers or baggage.

Very strict comparisons should not be made between the tonnage at any port in 1898 and that in 1908, since the entrances and clearances fluctuate from year to year, although in all cases in the above table the general tendency is towards increase.

The total entrances from, and clearances to, various countries in 1898 and 1907, are given as follows [69]:—

Country	Entrances from Countries in Column 1		Clearances to Countries in Column 1	
	1898	1907	1898	1907
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States of America	7,203,870	8,581,310	6,989,640	8,134,460
France	5,793,710	7,186,600	5,243,720	7,518,050
Holland	4,766,270	7,742,270	2,439,120	4,150,860
Germany	4,419,840	9,547,020	4,304,470	8,460,820
Belgium	3,304,100	5,874,870	2,223,790	3,990,770
Spain	3,145,020	3,412,280	1,555,890	1,514,450
Russia	2,329,460	3,252,200	2,172,840	2,492,280
Sweden	1,855,790	2,053,620	1,851,400	2,466,260
Norway	1,608,790	1,887,110	1,487,590	1,724,630
Argentine Republic	1,050,840	1,746,470	864,760	2,152,410
Denmark, Iceland, and Greenland	936,750	1,701,850	1,486,110	2,062,590
Egypt	424,310	477,200	1,126,330	1,594,180
Italy	370,600	698,670	2,634,700	4,505,670
Other foreign countries	2,566,870	4,271,620	5,375,700	8,501,920
British Possessions and Protectorates—				
Canada	2,021,370	2,426,570	1,664,960	2,081,590
British India	1,310,940	2,111,350	1,217,820	1,611,970
Australia	541,120	1,028,190	671,650	874,320
Others	1,466,700	2,245,710	2,528,730	3,193,580
Total	45,125,340	66,240,910	45,838,620	67,030,810

The total net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared coastwise at ports in the United Kingdom (exclusive of Channel Islands and Isle of Man) in 1896, 1901, 1907, and 1908, is given as follows [22]:—

Year	Net Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared Coastwise			
	Entered		Cleared	
	Total	Steam Vessels Only	Total	Steam Vessels Only
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
	With Cargoes and in Ballast			
1896 (*a*)	55,620,000	46,470,000	48,610,000	40,820,000
1901	55,410,000	49,780,000	54,220,000	48,700,000
1907	60,600,000	55,720,000	59,890,000	55,080,000
1908	58,780,000	54,210,000	58,100,000	53,570,000
	With Cargoes Only			
1896	31,980,000	25,620,000	30,630,000	25,590,000
1901	30,540,000	26,690,000	30,190,000	26,540,000
1907	31,070,000	27,810,000	30,660,000	27,530,000
1908	30,810,000	27,730,000	30,290,000	27,330,000

(*a*) The tonnage of vessels cleared coastwise *in ballast* from London is not included in years prior to 1898.

The entrances coastwise with cargoes and in ballast in 1909 totalled 60,570,000 tons (56,060,000 steam only), and the clearances 60,060,000 (55,580,000 steam only). With cargoes only, the entrances were 31,380,000 (28,340,000 steam only), and the clearances 30,900,000 (27,970,000 steam only) [22].

The proportions of British vessels in this trade are shown as follows [22]:—

	Proportion of British Tonnage to Total Tonnage in Coastwise Trade			
	1896	1901	1907	1908
Entered with cargoes and in ballast	97	94	93	93
Cleared with cargoes and in ballast	98	94·5	93	93
Entered with cargoes only	99·6	99·2	98·9	99·3
Cleared with cargoes only	100	99·4	98·9	99·3

The numbers of persons (including masters) employed in registered vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, engaged in the home, fishing, and foreign trades (but excluding vessels engaged on rivers and in inland navigation), have increased as follows during the last twenty years [69]:—

Year	Persons Employed on Registered Vessels of the United Kingdom Engaged in Home and Foreign Trade, &c.			
	British	Lascars and Asiatics	Other Foreign Persons	Total
1888	179,970	18,430	25,280	223,680
1892	185,440	25,400	30,900	241,740
1896	178,990	30,000	33,050	242,040
1900	174,530	36,020	36,890	247,440
1904	176,980	42,680	39,830	259,490
1907	194,850	44,600	37,690	277,140
1908 [22]	196,830	44,150	34,740	275,720

The total number employed in 1909 was 274,310 (including 198,470 British, and 43,960 Lascars and Asiatics) [22].

The percentages of British, Lascars, &c., are given as follows [69]: —

Year	Percentages of Total Employed			Year	Percentages of Total Employed		
	British	Lascars and Asiatics	Other Foreign Persons		British	Lascars and Asiatics	Other Foreign Persons
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1888	80	9	11	1904	68	16.5	15.5
1892	77	10	13	1907	70	16	14
1896	74	12	14	1908	71	16	13
1900	71	14	15	1909 [22]	72	16	12

In the home trade (including fishing), in the most recent years, there were employed per 100 tons of shipping, 6.2 persons on sailing vessels and 8.3 on steam vessels, giving an average of about 7.6 persons per 100 tons of both steam and sailing vessels. On vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade the proportions of men per 100 tons were about 4 on sailing vessels, 2.2 on steam, and 2.3 on both together. On vessels employed in the foreign trade the proportions were about 1.6, 2.1, and 2 respectively. Taking all trade (excluding only river traffic and inland navigation), the numbers of persons per 100 tons averaged nearly 2.6 on sailing vessels, 2.5 on steam vessels, and about 2.5 on both classes together [69].

Germany

The entrances to, and clearances from, German ports have increased as follows [12]:—

Year	Sailing and Steam Vessels Engaged in the Foreign Trade			
	Entrances at Ports		Clearances from Ports	
	Number	Net Tonnage	Number	Net Tonnage
	With Cargoes and in Ballast			
1873	25,620	5,223,030	25,030	5,152,690
1883	24,039	7,826,300	24,135	7,906,090
1893	24,909	11,458,640	24,914	11,540,910
1903	36,773	16,188,520	36,984	16,349,270
1906	41,721	20,244,250	42,420	20,297,800
	With Cargoes Only			
1873	23,396	4,942,100	15,119	3,524,760
1883	19,935	7,214,300	18,067	5,755,550
1893	22,984	10,948,400	15,607	7,361,720
1903	34,042	15,402,960	21,410	10,517,390
1906	38,647	19,171,040	23,432	12,688,040

The tonnage entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in 1907 was 44,760,240 tons, and in 1908, 43,626,320 [300].

The shipping engaged in the coastwise trade is shown as follows [12]:—

Year	Vessels Entered at Ports in Coastwise Trade			
	With Cargoes and in Ballast		With Cargoes Only	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
1873	22,384	1,017,560	16,059	659,100
1883	32,960	1,560,520	26,072	1,165,240
1893	41,746	3,162,990	34,240	2,634,570
1903	54,056	4,697,530	46,481	3,851,190
1906	60,391	5,358,240	51,393	4,403,520

The clearances in coastwise trade are not given here, as they may be taken as approximately equal to the entrances.

The principal countries from which ships, with cargoes only, entered German ports, and to which ships cleared, in certain years, are shown as follows [11], [12]:—

Countries from and to which Ships Entered and Cleared	Net Tonnage of Vessels with Cargoes Only					
	Entered German Ports			Cleared from German Ports		
	1873	1890	1906	1873	1890	1906
United Kingdom	2,306,300	3,802,200	5,411,900	1,560,800	2,201,300	2,410,400
Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands)	276,800	539,100	1,546,100	264,200	551,700	1,698,600
Sweden	239,300	666,500	1,510,400	123,900	412,300	933,200
Russia in Europe	342,300	772,800	1,382,200	150,100	399,700	667,700
All European Countries	3,762,400	6,864,300	12,333,100	2,661,900	4,571,400	7,148,800
United States of America	792,000	1,668,000	3,168,400	589,100	1,287,900	2,289,000
All America	1,036,200	2,465,400	4,961,100	803,900	1,968,000	3,783,200
African Countries	16,700	141,000	408,800	16,100	148,400	556,000
Asiatic Countries	109,400	403,700	963,900	29,900	240,300	650,900
Australasia	17,400	76,300	246,900	12,900	126,900	295,400
Total (*a*)	4,942,100	9,956,900	19,171,000	3,524,700	7,065,600	12,688,000

(*a*) Including trade with German protectorates, &c. (*Schutzgebiete*).

United States of America

The net tonnage entered and cleared at United States seaports in 1896–7 and 1906–7 from and to certain countries was as follows [3]:—

Country	Entrances from Countries in Column 1		Clearances to Countries in Column 1	
	1896-7	1906-7	1896-7	1906-7
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	6,525,070	7,695,520	7,163,060	7,301,040
Germany	1,667,110	2,872,070	2,079,380	3,102,520
Cuba	1,038,520	2,422,670	798,390	1,947,090
Brazil	908,840	723,130	198,030	269,020
Belgium	661,760	1,013,360	666,130	935,310
Holland	527,710	942,700	1,061,550	1,208,000
Italy	509,370	1,245,070	426,770	1,327,010
France	480,790	503,820	864,770	1,239,110
Mexico	353,040	987,840	256,720	964,160
British Possessions—				
Canada	2,284,840	2,972,140	2,436,200	3,128,820
West Indies and Honduras	758,750	1,333,120	499,320	1,329,060
Australasia	282,320	232,180	258,600	409,260
Others	412,610	371,150	261,800	307,010
Other countries	3,582,910	5,840,990	2,907,600	5,131,700
Total	20,002,640	29,247,760	19,878,410	28,499,110

The tonnage movement of registered vessels in the domestic lake trade of the United States in the calendar year 1907 was as follows [3]:—

	Number	Net Tons
Arrivals	74,286	99,987,330
Clearances	74,081	99,632,810

The nationality of the tonnage entered at seaports in the United States from foreign countries in certain years is shown as follows (the tonnage entered and cleared is approximately equal to twice the tonnage entered) [3]:—

Nationality	Tonnage Entered at Seaports from Foreign Countries					
	1879–80		1894–5		1906–7	
	Tons	Per Cent. of Total	Tons	Per Cent. of Total	Tons	Per Cent. of Total
American	3,140,170	20.6	3,676,650	22	3,924,220	13.4
British	7,930,420	52	8,729,790	52.2	15,036,770	51.4
Dutch	107,150	0.7	367,000	2.2	709,840	2.4
French	233,350	1.5	359,390	2.1	778,870	2.7
German	1,089,340	7.1	1,652,030	9.9	3,957,270	13.5
Italian	619,120	4	211,860	1.3	534,140	1.9
Norwegian and Swedish	1,235,000	8.1	875,180	5.2	2,453,620	8.4
Other	896,780	6	853,450	5.1	1,853,030	6.3
Total	15,251,330	100	16,725,350	100	29,247,760	100

The entrances and clearances at particular seaports in the years ended 30th June 1897 and 1907 were as follows [3]:—

Seaport	Entrances from Foreign Countries		Clearances to Foreign Countries	
	1896–7	1906–7	1896–7	1906–7
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	7,267,480	11,383,350	6,943,840	10,472,600
Boston	1,943,580	3,018,890	1,634,120	2,244,120
Philadelphia	1,539,400	2,330,850	1,411,400	2,334,210
New Orleans	1,396,260	1,985,870	1,319,720	2,152,670
San Francisco	1,259,650	934,800	1,186,620	799,630
Baltimore	1,253,070	1,429,730	1,519,400	1,496,210
Puget Sound	1,139,630	1,544,030	1,157,690	1,737,830
Galveston	550,650	1,333,080	566,200	1,597,040
Other seaports	3,652,920	5,297,160	4,139,420	5,664,800
Total	20,002,640	29,247,760	19,878,410	28,499,110

The entrances and clearances with cargoes and in ballast in 1907–8 totalled 60,642,020 tons [300].

SHIPS

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The registered tonnage of the merchant navies of the principal maritime countries of the world, in certain years, is given as follows, the tonnage being net except where stated otherwise [1], [68], [69]:—

Country	Tonnage on Register									
	Steam Vessels Only					Sailing and Steam Vessels				
	1840	1860	1880	1900	1906	1840	1860	1880	1900	1906
United Kingdom	Tons 87,930	Tons 454,330	Tons 2,723,470	Tons 7,207,610	Tons 9,612,010	Tons 2,768,260	Tons 4,658,690	Tons 6,574,510	Tons 9,304,100	Tons 11,167,330
Canada	Not distinguished	25,450	100,090	164,090	225,970	286,890	546,970	1,237,850	639,220	661,200
Newfoundland		45	6,300	9,980	11,190	43,950	92,640	86,560	112,220	135,780
Australia		11,840	59,230	190,300	239,490	27,740	137,900	209,950	333,550	368,020
New Zealand		350	12,200	56,630	81,300		8,720	64,460	98,760	122,760
British India and Ceylon		8,130	11,670	42,840	86,000	184,700	266,050	89,280	76,440	109,780
Other British Possessions			36,330	89,360	105,790			184,560	233,470	292,980
Total British Possessions	7,880	45,815	225,820	553,200	749,750	543,280	1,052,280	1,872,660	1,493,650	1,690,520
Total British Empire	95,810	500,145	2,949,290	7,760,810	10,361,760	3,311,540	5,710,970	8,447,170	10,797,760	12,857,850
Russia (*a*)	...	...	88,990	364,360	382,870(*n*)	...	...	467,880	633,820	666,420(*n*)
Finland	...	...	11,430	53,560	58,240	...	...	288,310	340,720	357,610
Norway (*b*)	...	...	58,060	505,440	754,470	276,700	558,930	1,518,660	1,508,120	1,547,880
Sweden (*c*)	...	...	81,050	325,100	488,360	...	...	542,640	613,790	748,360
Denmark, Iceland, &c. (*b*)	...	...	51,960	250,140	375,740	...	...	249,470	408,440	517,200
German Empire (*d*)	...	...	215,760	1,347,880	2,096,950	...	...	1,181,530	1,941,650	2,629,090
Holland	...	10,130	64,390	268,430	376,330	...	433,920	328,280	346,920	436,750
Belgium (*e*)	1,050	4,250	65,220	112,520	111,590	22,610	33,110	75,670	113,260	112,520
France (*f*)	9,540	68,030	277,760	527,550	723,490	662,500	996,120	919,300	1,037,790	1,400,540
Portugal (gross tonnage) (*g*)	...	...	...	51,510	49,450(*n*)	...	...	...	109,430	106,040(*n*)
Spain (gross tonnage) (*e*)	...	...	233,700	679,390	673,640	...	...	560,130	774,580	724,050
Italy (*f*)	...	...	77,050	376,840	497,540	...	...	999,200	945,000	1,000,800
Austria (*h*)	...	...	62,740	183,950	274,010	...	...	223,820	198,320	284,130
Hungary (*h*)	...	...	...	55,380	91,370	...	...	...	66,340	92,370
Greece (*o*)	...	...	...	143,440	236,320 (*m*)	...	263,080	...	319,300	426,770 (*m*)
United States—foreign trade and whale fishing (gross) (*i*)	4,160	97,300	146,600	341,340	591,290	899,770	2,546,240	1,352,810	826,650	939,490
United States—other trade (gross) (*i*)	198,180	770,640	1,064,950	2,316,460	3,384,000	1,240,860	2,752,940	2,715,220	4,338,150	5,735,480
China (*k*)	...	...	21,690	18,220	51,190	...	...	21,700	38,760	73,420
Japan (gross after 1895) (*l*)	...	...	41,220	543,370	1,040,550	...	...	89,310	863,940	1,392,800

(*a*) Vessels of 25 tons and upwards.
(*b*) " 4 " "
(*c*) After 1895, vessels of 20 tons and upwards. Before 1895, steam vessels of all tonnages, and sailing vessels above 10 tons.
(*d*) Vessels of 17½ tons and upwards.
(*e*) " 50 " "
(*f*) " 2 " "
(*g*) " 15 " "
(*h*) Vessels of 100 tons and upwards, and excluding small coasting vessels and fishing boats. The Austrian figures include vessels trading on the Danube.
(*i*) Vessels of 5 tons and upwards. The "other trade" comprises vessels employed in river, lake, and coasting trade, and in the cod and mackerel fisheries.
(*k*) Vessels of non-Chinese type only, belonging to Chinese owners and sailing under the Chinese flag.
(*l*) Vessels of foreign type. After 1899, sailing vessels of half Japanese and half foreign type are included.
(*m*) Figures from Lloyd's Register.
(*n*) Year 1904.
(*o*) Not stated whether tonnage is net or gross.

BRITISH EMPIRE

The numbers and *net* tonnage of vessels of the merchant navies of the British Empire on the register in 1900, 1906, and 1907, are given in the following tables.

United Kingdom [68], [69]

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels on Register in 1900		Vessels on Register in 1906	
	Number	Net Tonnage	Number	Net Tonnage
Sailing Vessels				
Under 50 tons	5,499	174,130	5,146	159,650
50 and under 100 tons	3,288	227,500	3,139	217,530
100 and under 1000 tons	1,174	322,330	1,038	238,400
1000 and under 4000 tons	812	1,372,530	534	939,730
4000 tons and above	...	...	...	...
Total	10,773	2,096,490	9,857	1,555,310
Steam Vessels				
Under 50 tons	2,613	57,260	3,261	72,610
50 and under 100 tons	1,472	99,700	1,833	125,500
100 and under 1000 tons	2,218	948,410	2,243	892,140
1000 and under 4000 tons	2,770	5,401,130	3,299	7,075,280
4000 tons and above	136	701,110	271	1,446,490
Total	9,209	7,207,610	10,907	9,612,020
Sailing and Steam Vessels				
Under 50 tons	8,112	231,390	8,407	232,260
50 and under 100 tons	4,760	327,200	4,972	343,030
100 and under 1000 tons	3,392	1,270,740	3,281	1,130,540
1000 and under 4000 tons	3,582	6,773,660	3,833	8,015,010
4000 tons and above	136	701,110	271	1,446,490
Total	19,982	9,304,100	20,764	11,167,330

The number and tonnage on the register in 1907 and 1908 were as follows [22]:—

	1907		1908	
	Number	Net Tonnage	Number	Net Tonnage
Sailing vessels	9,648	1,461,380	9,542	1,402,780
Steam vessels	11,394	10,023,720	11,626	10,138,610
Total	21,042	11,485,100	21,168	11,541,390

In 1909 the number of sailing vessels was 9392 (1,301,060 net tons), and of steam vessels 11,797 (10,284,818 net tons) [22].

CANADA [68], [69]

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels on Register in 1900		Vessels on Register in 1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
Sailing Vessels				
Under 50 tons	2,389	53,630	2,576	53,330
50 and under 100 tons	1,153	87,540	1,109	84,960
100 and under 1000 tons	933	225,560	990	235,330
Above 1000 tons	77	108,400	41	61,610
Total	4,552	475,130	4,716	435,230
Steam Vessels				
Under 50 tons	1,486	22,970	2,092	31,390
50 and under 100 tons	236	16,940	289	20,800
100 and under 1000 tons	340	100,750	398	122,380
Above 1000 tons	18	23,430	33	51,400
Total	2,080	164,090	2,812	225,970
Sailing and Steam Vessels				
Under 50 tons	3,875	76,600	4,668	84,720
50 and under 100 tons	1,389	104,480	1,398	105,760
100 and under 1000 tons	1,273	326,310	1,388	357,710
Above 1000 tons	95	131,830	74	113,010
Total	6,632	639,220	7,528	661,200

The biggest sailing ship on the register in 1906 was of 3300 tons net. The largest steam vessels were from 2000 to 3000 tons net [69]. The tonnage on the register in 1908 was [300]:—

Sailing vessels	407,740
Steam vessels	295,650
Total	703,390

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH [68], [69]

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels on Register in 1900		Vessels on Register in 1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
Sailing Vessels				
Under 50 tons	934	17,600	1,166	20,540
50 and under 100 tons	236	17,160	226	16,680
100 and under 1000 tons	280	81,760	244	74,570
Above 1000 tons	19	26,730	12	16,740
Total	1,469	143,250	1,648	128,530
Steam Vessels				
Under 50 tons	471	11,030	571	12,350
50 and under 100 tons	190	13,370	206	14,620
100 and under 1000 tons	207	63,520	222	63,630
Above 1000 tons	65	102,380	85	148,890
Total	933	190,300	1,084	239,490
Sailing and Steam Vessels				
Under 50 tons	1,405	28,630	1,737	32,890
50 and under 100 tons	426	30,530	432	31,300
100 and under 1000 tons	487	145,280	466	138,200
Above 1000 tons	84	128,110	97	165,630
Total	2,402	333,550	2,732	368,020

The largest sailing vessel in 1906 was of 2130 net tons. The largest steam vessels averaged 4380 net tons [69].

The tonnage on the register in 1908 was [300]:—

Sailing vessels	129,770
Steam vessels	256,260
Total	386,030

NEW ZEALAND [68], [69]

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels on Register in 1900		1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
	Sailing Vessels			
Under 50 tons	167	4,270	173	3,740
50 and under 100 tons	49	3,490	66	4,870
100 and under 1000 tons	78	28,250	73	26,730
1000 and under 2000 tons	5	6,120	5	6,120
Total	299	42,130	317	41,460
	Steam Vessels			
Under 50 tons	82	2,080	112	2,660
50 and under 100 tons	51	3,600	71	5,070
100 and under 1000 tons	71	23,970	81	27,160
Above 1000 tons	18	26,980	27	46,410
Total	222	56,630	291	81,300
	Sailing and Steam Vessels			
Under 50 tons	249	6,350	285	6,400
50 and under 100 tons	100	7,090	137	9,940
100 and under 1000 tons	149	52,220	154	53,890
Above 1000 tons	23	33,100	32	52,530
Total	521	98,760	608	122,760

The largest steam vessel was of 3280 tons net [69].

The tonnage on the register in 1908 was [300]:—

Sailing vessels	44,300
Steam vessels	107,410
Total	151,710

TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE [68], [69]

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels on Register in 1900		1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
	Sailing Vessels			
Under 50 tons	12,368	330,880	12,968	329,860
50 and under 100 tons	5,817	410,430	5,773	409,780
100 and under 1000 tons	2,890	749,460	2,874	681,170
1000 and under 4000 tons	919	1,520,820	597	1,029,980
4000 tons and over	...	...	...	
Total	21,994	3,011,590	22,212	2,450,790

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels on Register in 1900		Vessels on Register in 1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
Steam Vessels				
Under 50 tons	4,811	96,580	6,281	124,000
50 and under 100 tons	2,005	137,600	2,462	170,460
100 and under 1000 tons	3,025	1,202,090	3,744	1,374,140
1000 and under 4000 tons	2,904	5,602,420	3,500	7,416,750
4000 tons and over	136	701,110	273	1,455,240
Total	12,881	7,739,800	15,660	10,340,590
Sailing and Steam Vessels				
Under 50 tons	17,179	427,460	19,249	453,860
50 and under 100 tons	7,822	548,030	8,235	580,240
100 and under 1000 tons	5,915	1,951,550	6,018	1,855,310
1000 and under 4000 tons	3,823	7,123,240	4,097	8,446,730
4000 tons and over	136	701,110	273	1,455,240
Total (*a*)	34,875	10,751,390	37,872	12,791,380

(*a*) This total does not include the tonnage of British vessels registered at Shanghai, which was 46,370 in 1900, and 66,470 in 1906.

The tonnage on the register in 1908 and 1909 was [299]:—

	1908	1909
Sailing vessels	2,283,060	2,174,450
Steam vessels	10,980,290	11,173,560
Total	13,263,350	13,348,010

FRANCE

The number and *net* tonnage of registered merchant vessels of 2 tons and upwards, in 1900 and 1906, were as follows [68], [69]:—

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels of 2 Tons and Upwards on Register in 1900		Vessels of 2 Tons and Upwards on Register in 1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
Sailing Vessels				
2 and under 50 tons	12,913	115,770	14,129	117,820
50 and under 100 tons	665	49,500	461	34,930
100 and under 1000 tons	609	128,720	709	144,560
1000 tons and upwards	126	216,180	189	379,750
Total	14,313	510,170	15,488	677,060
Steam Vessels				
2 and under 50 tons	679	8,640	831	9,260
50 and under 100 tons	111	8,230	125	9,220
100 and under 1000 tons	276	148,850	303	140,610
1000 tons and upwards	206	361,830	252	564,400
Total	1,272	527,550	1,511	723,490
Sailing and Steam Vessels				
2 and under 50 tons	13,592	124,410	14,960	127,080
50 and under 100 tons	776	57,730	586	44,150
100 and under 1000 tons	885	277,570	1,012	285,170
1000 tons and upwards	332	578,010	441	944,150
Total	15,585	1,037,720	16,999	1,400,550

The largest sailing vessels in 1906 were between 2000 and 3000 net tons each. There were 9 steam vessels over 4000 net tons each [69].

The vessels on the register in 1907 were 15,639 sailing vessels of 662,830 tons net, and 1554 steam vessels of 739,820 tons net, making a total of 17,193 vessels of 1,402,650 tons net [9]. The total tonnage in 1908 was 1,452,500 (804,280 steam) [300]. The number of persons employed increased from 91,500 in 1900 to 99,800 in 1907 [9].

Germany

The numbers and *gross* tonnage of registered merchant vessels of 17½ tons and upwards, in 1900 and 1908, were as follows [12], [68]:—

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels of 17½ Tons and Upwards on Register in			
	1900		1908	
	Number	Gross Tons	Number	Gross Tons
	Sailing Vessels			
17½ and under 50 tons	1,407	44,030	1,440	46,330
50 and under 100 tons	426	30,120	561	39,280
100 and under 1000 tons	417	150,320	470	137,860
1000 and under 4000 tons	242	412,010	174	343,930
4000 tons and upwards	1	4,030	4	18,880
Total	2,493	640,510	2,649	586,280
	Steam Vessels			
17½ and under 50 tons	71	2,470	78	2,820
50 and under 100 tons	89	6,300	135	9,610
100 and under 1000 tons	613	272,420	741	291,770
1000 and under 4000 tons	473	988,930	635	1,346,280
4000 tons and upwards	144	915,770	333	2,045,960
Total	1,390	2,185,890	1,922	3,696,440
	Sailing and Steam Vessels			
17½ and under 50 tons	1,478	46,500	1,518	49,150
50 and under 100 tons	515	36,420	696	48,890
100 and under 1000 tons	1,030	422,740	1,211	429,630
1000 and under 4000 tons	715	1,400,940	809	1,690,210
4000 tons and upwards	145	919,800	337	2,064,840
Total	3,883	2,826,400	4,571	4,282,720

The largest sailing vessel in 1908 was of 5548 gross tons. Seven steam vessels were over 15,000 gross tons each, and aggregated 138,715 gross tons [12].

The total net tonnage on the register was, in 1908, 522,440 tons in the case of sailing vessels, and 2,302,960 in the case of steam vessels, or a total of 2,825,400 net tons [300].

The total crews numbered 50,600 in 1901, and 71,900 in 1908 [12].

Norway

The numbers and *net* tonnage of registered vessels of 4 tons and upwards belonging to the merchant navy of Norway in 1900 and 1906 were as follows [68], [69]:—

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels of 4 Tons and Upwards on Register in			
	1900		1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
	Sailing Vessels			
4 and under 50 tons	3,344	72,230	4,254	80,080
50 and under 100 tons	693	44,230	541	33,980
100 and under 1000 tons	1,409	642,310	788	379,140
1000 tons and above	196	243,910	230	300,220
Total	5,642	1,002,680	5,813	793,420

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels of 4 Tons and Upwards on Register in			
	1900		1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
	Steam Vessels			
4 and under 50 tons	341	7,000	717	11,460
50 and under 100 tons	91	6,370	113	7,920
100 and under 1000 tons	594	265,050	767	395,020
1000 tons and above	145	227,020	201	340,070
Total	1,171	505,440	1,798	754,470
	Sailing and Steam Vessels			
4 and under 50 tons	3,685	79,230	4,971	91,540
50 and under 100 tons	784	50,600	654	41,900
100 and under 1000 tons	2,003	907,360	1,555	774,100
1000 tons and above	341	470,930	431	640,290
Total	6,813	1,508,120	7,611	1,547,890

The largest sailing vessels in 1906 were between 2000 and 3000 net tons each, and were 6 in number. The largest steam vessels in 1906 numbered 59, of 2000 to 3000 net tons each [69]. The total tonnage in 1908 was 1,569,650 (850,710 steam) [300].

Sweden

The numbers and *net* tonnage of vessels of 20 tons and upwards registered as vessels of the Swedish merchant navy in 1900 and 1906 were as follows [68], [69]:—

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels of 20 Tons and Upwards on Register in			
	1900		1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
	Sailing Vessels			
20 and under 50 tons	704	24,880	648	22,690
50 and under 100 tons	597	41,630	559	38,990
100 and under 1000 tons	765	209,400	631	173,730
1000 tons and above	10	12,780	14	18,580
Total	2,076	288,690	1,852	253,990
	Steam Vessels			
20 and under 50 tons	175	5,990	195	6,650
50 and under 100 tons	126	9,250	148	10,830
100 and under 1000 tons	530	183,810	592	218,210
1000 and under 4000 tons	90	126,050	153	244,380
4000 tons and above	...	...	2	8,300
Total	911	325,100	1,090	488,370
	Sailing and Steam Vessels			
20 and under 50 tons	879	30,870	843	29,340
50 and under 100 tons	723	50,880	707	49,820
100 and under 1000 tons	1,285	393,210	1,223	391,940
1000 and under 4000 tons	100	138,830	167	262,960
4000 tons and above	...	...	2	8,300
Total	2,987	613,790	2,942	742,360

The largest sailing vessels in 1906 were under 2000 net tons [69].

The total tonnage in 1907 was 771,260 (532,520 steam) [300].

Denmark

The number and *net* tonnage of merchant vessels of 4 tons and upwards on the register in 1900 and 1906, belonging to Denmark and the Danish possessions, were as follows [68], [69]:—

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels of 4 Tons and Upwards on Register			
	1900		1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
	Sailing Vessels			
4 and under 50 tons	2,585	38,450	2,831	40,890
50 and under 100 tons	263	19,970	343	26,440
100 and under 1000 tons	391	83,170	339	62,000
1000 tons and above	13	16,710	9	12,130
Total	3,252	158,300	3,522	141,460
	Steam Vessels			
4 and under 50 tons	169	3,070	194	3,700
50 and under 100 tons	33	2,530	40	3,070
100 and under 1000 tons	233	109,140	291	154,070
1000 and under 4000 tons	86	135,400	131	214,900
4000 tons and above	...	...		
Total	521	250,140	656	375,740
	Sailing and Steam Vessels			
4 and under 50 tons	2,754	41,520	3,025	44,590
50 and under 100 tons	296	22,500	383	29,510
100 and under 1000 tons	624	192,310	630	216,070
1000 and under 4000 tons	99	152,110	140	227,030
4000 tons and above	...	...		
Total	3,773	408,440	4,178	517,200

The largest sailing vessels in 1906 were under 2000 net tons. There were 4 steam vessels over 4000 net tons each [69]. The total net tonnage in 1908 was 541,150 (405,030 steam) [300].

Italy

The number and *net* tonnage of registered merchant vessels of 2 tons and upwards, in 1900 and 1906, were as follows [68], [69]:—

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels of 2 Tons and Upwards on Register			
	1900		1906	
	Number	Net Tons	Number	Net Tons
	Sailing Vessels			
2 and under 50 tons	4,186	77,320	3,949	73,210
50 and under 100 tons	466	35,790	330	25,790
100 and under 1000 tons	744	304,420	548	186,560
1000 tons and upwards	115	150,630	154	217,700
Total	5,511	568,160	4,981	503,260
	Steam Vessels			
2 and under 50 tons	114	2,050	156	2,590
50 and under 100 tons	23	1,790	17	1,380
100 and under 1000 tons	130	64,110	162	75,220
1000 tons and upwards	179	308,890	213	418,350
Total	446	376,840	548	497,540
	Sailing and Steam Vessels			
2 and under 50 tons	4,300	79,370	4,105	75,800
50 and under 100 tons	489	37,580	347	27,170
100 and under 1000 tons	874	368,530	710	261,780
1000 tons and upwards	294	459,520	367	636,050
Total	5,957	945,000	5,529	1,000,800

The largest sailing vessel in 1905 was of 3080 net tons [69]. The total net tonnage in 1907 was 995,260 (526,590 steam) [300].

United States

The number and *gross* tonnage of registered merchant vessels of 5 tons and upwards, in the years ended 30th June 1900 and 1906, were as follows [68], [69]:—

Classification of Tonnage	Vessels of 5 Tons and upwards on Register			
	1899–1900		1905–6	
	Number	Gross Tons	Number	Gross Tons
	Sailing Vessels			
5 and under 50 tons	8,987	142,780	8,014	123,110
50 and under 100 tons	1,383	97,420	1,036	73,290
100 and under 1000 tons	2,503	988,350	2,090	875,790
1000 tons and upwards	398	656,290	478	826,450
Total	13,271	1,884,840	11,618	1,898,640
	Steam Vessels			
5 and under 50 tons	2,616	67,130	4,525	92,160
50 and under 100 tons	1,305	95,990	1,430	105,830
100 and under 1000 tons	2,354	784,550	2,545	830,600
1000 tons and upwards	778	1,710,130	1,000	2,946,700
Total	7,053	2,657,800	9,500	3,975,290
	Sailing and Steam Vessels			
5 and under 50 tons	11,603	209,910	12,539	215,270
50 and under 100 tons	2,688	193,410	2,466	179,120
100 and under 1000 tons	4,857	1,772,900	4,635	1,706,390
1000 tons and upwards	1,176	2,366,420	1,478	3,773,150
Total	20,324	4,542,640	21,118	5,873,930

The vessels shown above do not include canal boats and barges, the numbers and tonnage of which were [68], [69]:—

Year	Number	Tons
1900	3,009	622,200
1906	3,785	801,040

The merchant marine of the United States, on June 30, 1908, comprised altogether 25,425 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 7,365,400 tons. These consisted of [243]:—

	Tons
10,300 sailing vessels of a gross tonnage of	1,761,070
10,926 steam vessels of a gross tonnage of	4,711,170
746 wood canal boats of a gross tonnage of	82,470
3,453 barges of a gross tonnage of	810,730
25,425	7,365,440

The distribution of this tonnage was as follows [243]:—

	Number	Gross Tons
Atlantic and Gulf Coasts (including Porto Rico)	17,313	3,506,550
Pacific Coast (including Hawaii)	3,240	962,310
Northern lakes	3,172	2,729,170
Western rivers	1,700	167,410
Total	25,425	7,365,440

The amount of coal consumed by a steamship increases much faster than the rate of increase of speed. This is shown in the following table, which applies to a "typical vessel" of 10,000 gross tons [144]:—

(Dollar taken as equal to 4s. 1½d.)

Knots per Hour	Tons of Coal Consumed per Day	Number of Firemen Required	Mileage per Year	Cost of Coal and Handling per Year
				£
10	44	15	42,000	6,840
11	53	18	46,200	8,290
12	65	22	50,400	10,200
13	79	26	54,600	12,390
14	96	32	58,800	15,040
15	117	39	63,000	18,320
16	144	48	67,200	22,450
17	173	58	71,400	27,100
18	209	70	75,600	32,590
19	254	85	79,800	39,670
20	305	102	84,000	47,580
21	371	127	88,200	57,970

The expenses of a vessel on account of coal alone are thus seen to grow rapidly with increase of speed.

SHIPWRECKS

The average annual number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels belonging to the chief maritime countries, which were removed from the register on account of wreck in the period 1903 to 1905 and in 1906, were as follows [68], [69]:—

Country	Wrecks of Registered Vessels: Annual Average 1903 to 1905		1906	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
British Empire (*a*) Including United Kingdom (*a*)	412 254	161,860 135,040	452 258	175,190 146,520
Norway	155	62,670	135	67,000
Sweden	52	13,820	50	10,750
Denmark	48	9,550	46	7,870
Germany	78	31,680	69	28,030
Belgium	3	2,190	6	4,460
France	159	22,910	181	17,090
Italy	78	19,820	76	18,220
Austria (*b*)	2	2,270	(None)	
United States (*c*)	346	110,850	346	157,790

(*a*) Exclusive of wrecks in rivers, harbours, and inland waters.

(*b*) Exclusive of small coasting vessels and fishing boats.

(*c*) Inclusive of wrecks in the coasting and lake trade. The United States figures are for years ended 30th June.

The wrecks of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, including unregistered vessels, averaged 356 vessels of 137,340 tons during 1903–5. In 1906, 357 vessels of 148,210 tons, in 1907, 306 vessels of 131,880 tons, and in 1908, 364 vessels of 147,140 tons, were wrecked [22].

The number of lives lost by wrecks of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States averaged as follows:—

Country	Average Annual Numbers: 1897–1901	1902–6
United Kingdom (*a*) [22]	1,030	810
France (*a*) [9]	895	706
Germany [1]	230	220
Italy [1]	63	113
United States (*a*) [1]	730	780

(*a*) Inclusive of lives lost by casualties other than wrecks.

SILK

The production of raw silk in recent years has been estimated as follows [18], [209]:—

Country	Estimated Production (in Thousands of Pounds): 1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Italy	9,870	7,774	10,803	9,788	10,461	10,620
France	1,257	1,045	1,378	1,393	1,333	1,460
Austria-Hungary	688	606	694	761	754	794
Spain	172	190	170	172	124	165
Persia and Turkestan (exports)	1,213	1,433	939	1,014	1,385	1,345
Anatolia	1,109	1,160	1,096	1,424	1,221	1,466
Syria and Cyprus	1,190	1,124	1,036	1,080	1,037	1,179
Caucasus	1,025	882	794	640	1,003	1,080
Balkan States, &c.	849	979	1,044	1,191	1,140	1,390
China (exports) (*a*)	12,829	14,089	13,998	13,250	13,721	14,620
Japan (exports) (*b*)	10,516	10,159	12,846	10,183	13,210	14,000
British India (exports) (*c*)	650	540	397	617	717	749
Total of above	41,368	30,981	45,195	41,513	46,106	48,868

(*a*) Exports from Shanghai and Canton. (*b*) Exports from Yokohama.

(*c*) Exports from Calcutta 1902–3, and from Calcutta and Bombay in and after 1905.

SILVER

The production of silver in the chief producing countries in recent years is given approximately as follows [3], [12], [49]:—

Country	Production of Silver (in Thousands of Fine Ounces)										
	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Europe—											
Germany	5,500	5,570	6,240	5,410	5,520	5,720	5,820	5,800	5,820	5,700	5,090
Spain	2,290	2,450	2,450	3,190	3,190	3,700	4,880	4,880	4,000	4,060	4,100
Austria-Hungary	1,970	1,820	1,900	1,990	2,000	1,880	1,620	1,990	1,860	1,810	1,740
France	540	430	470	450	380	750	750	300	890	720	720
Greece	1,200	1,350	1,180	1,010	1,150	1,060	720	730	830	830	830
Italy	740	800	820	750	960	960	810	760	760	670	740
Norway	200	170	150	170	170	210	200	260	240	180	200
Russia	280	290	140	150	160	170	160	170	205	170	130
United Kingdom	230	210	190	220	170	150	160	150	170	140	140
Turkey	140	140	140	140	430	480	460	560	40	40	70
Sweden	20	60	70	60	50	50	30	20	25	30	30
America—											
United States	53,860	54,430	54,760	57,650	55,210	55,500	54,300	57,680	56,100	56,520	56,510
Mexico	53,900	56,740	55,610	57,440	57,630	60,180	70,500	60,810	65,040	55,230	61,150
Canada	5,560	4,450	3,410	4,450	5,240	4,220	3,150	3,720	5,990	8,570	12,780
Peru	3,280	5,300	6,530	7,300	3,570	4,270	1,750	3,010	6,160	7,400	9,570
Colombia	5,050	5,490	3,520	1,860	1,880	1,780	1,130	950	680	760	1,050
Bolivia	8,200	11,000	10,840	10,970	12,990	8,970	6,080	3,750	3,100	3,150	5,220
Chili	2,590	4,750	4,160	4,160	9,260	1,740	870	870	400		
Argentine Republic	380	380	380	40	45	40	90	70	150	14	25
Central America	810	720	910	1,010	880	970	2,120	660	1,360	1,670	1,890
Asia—											
Japan	1,750	1,940	1,700	1,730	1,730	390	1,890	1,990	2,660	2,530	2,840
Dutch East Indies	...	...	...	80	110	120	180	180	180	250	320
Australasia	11,880	10,490	12,740	13,340	10,930	8,030	9,680	14,560	15,040	14,240	19,080
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	490	620	700	790
Total for World (*a*)	160,400	169,100	168,400	173,600	173,000	162,800	167,700	164,400	172,300	165,400	185,000
Value . Million £	20	20.5	21	22	21.5	18	19	20	21	23	25
Coining value ,, ,,	43	45	45	46	46	43	44	44	46	44	49

(*a*) Including estimated production of countries not specified in the table.

The average price of silver per ounce, in London, and the commercial ratio of silver to gold in each year from 1894, are given as follows [3]:—

Year	Average Price per Ounce in London	Ratio of Silver to Gold	Year	Average Price per Ounce in London	Ratio of Silver to Gold
	d.			*d.*	
1894	28⅛	32.6	1902	24 1/16	39.2
1895	29⅛	31.6	1903	24⅜	38.1
1896	30⅛	30.6	1904	26⅛	35.7
1897	27 1/16	34.2	1905	27⅛	33.9
1898	26⅛	35.0	1906	30⅜	30.5
1899	27 1/16	34.4	1907	30 1/16	31.2
1900	28 1/16	33.3	1908 [82]	24⅜	38.3
1901	27 1/16	34.7	1909 [287]	23 11/16	39.8

The quantity of new silver used in the industrial arts during 1907 was estimated by the United States Mint Bureau to have been about 92,570,000 fine ounces, valued at £12,700,000 [49].

See also articles on *Bullion* and *Commerce* (passim).

SLATE

UNITED KINGDOM

The average annual value and output of slate and slate slabs in the United Kingdom in certain periods has been as follows [76]:—

Period	Average Annual Production	
	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£
Average of 1875–7	161,000	(Not given)
Average of 1885–7	463,000	1,130,000
Average of 1895–7	594,000	1,425,000
Average of 1905–7	484,000	1,293,000
Production in 1907 only	443,600	1,178,600

The output in 1908 was 414,300 tons (value £1,032,000), and in 1909, 402,200 tons (value £1,007,000) [301]. The greater part of the production is in North Wales.

SOCIALISTS

The strength of the Socialist and Labour parties in several countries is given in *The Socialist Annual* for 1909 as follows [250]:—

Country	Number of Socialist and Labour Members of Parliament	Total Number of Members in Parliament	Ratio of Socialist and Labour Members to Total Members	Number of Socialist and Labour Votes at Last Election
			Per Cent.	
Austria	90	510	17.6	936,700
Finland	83	200	41.5	308,600
France	52	584	8.9	877,000
Germany	43	397	10.9	3,259,000
United Kingdom	38 (*a*)	670	4.7	334,900
Belgium	36	166	21.7	?
Italy	36	508	7.0	326,000
Denmark	24	114	21.0	76,000
Russia	16	432	3.7	?
Sweden	33	230	14.3	?
Norway	10	117	4.2	45,000
Holland	7	100	7.0	65,700
Switzerland	7	167	4.2	100,000 (about)
Chili	3	94	3.2	18,000
Servia	1	160	0.6	3,100
Argentina	1	120	0.8	3,500
United States	...	...	...	600,000 (about)

(*a*) The number of "Labour" members elected in December 1910 was 42.

STAMP DUTIES

UNITED KINGDOM

The net receipt of stamp duties in each year from 1897–8 is given as follows [37]:—

Year Ended March 31	Net Receipt of Stamp Duties			
	England	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
	£	£	£	£
1897–8	6,721,215	575,534	301,496	7,598,245
1898–9	6,792,347	616,031	296,542	7,704,920
1899–1900	7,509,062	628,468	291,941	8,429,471
1900–1	7,005,995	594,823	286,039	7,886,857
1901–2	6,883,022	577,585	311,816	7,772,423
1902–3	7,334,759	604,146	279,698	8,218,603
1903–4	6,535,931	587,142	270,966	7,394,039
1904–5	6,968,597	560,735	274,181	7,803,513
1905–6	7,303,159	570,933	278,909	8,152,992
1906–7	7,112,730	574,943	276,055	7,963,728
1907–8	7,059,645	574,794	296,146	7,930,585

The total receipt from stamp duties in 1908–9 was £7,827,386, and in 1909–10, £8,877,547 [22].

The principal heads under which stamp duties were received are given as follows [37]:—

Class	Annual Net Receipt of Stamp Duties		
	Average of 1897–8 to 1901–2	Average of 1902–3 to 1906–7	1907–8
	£	£	£
Deeds and other instruments	3,973,230	3,539,780	3,147,450
Including—Conveyances (*a*)	1,414,750	1,071,600	941,820
Mortgages (*a*)	280,790	237,370	214,200
Leases (*a*)	165,940	157,000	151,530
Transfers of stocks and shares (*a*)	1,459,750	1,394,400	1,123,000
Receipts, drafts, cheques, &c. (*b*)	1,417,930	1,586,660	1,721,540
Bills of exchange and promissory notes (*b*)	685,210	738,080	866,560
Companies' share capital duty	515,370	490,880	482,710
Medicine stamp duty	283,980	327,900	334,140
Marine insurance policies	176,060	228,410	273,500
Marketable securities transferable by delivery and share warrants (*c*)	258,230	372,180	521,580

(*a*) Amounts are gross receipts.

(*b*) The receipt from the fixed 1d. duty on bills of exchange payable on demand or at sight is included with "receipts, drafts, cheques, &c.," prior to 1905–6, but in and after that year it is included with "bills of exchange."

(*c*) Prior to 1899–1900 this heading did not include foreign and colonial securities, share certificates, and share warrants to bearer.

The stamp duty on solicitors' and conveyancers' certificates amounted in 1897–8 to £134,588 on 20,119 certificates, and to £145,600 in 1907–8 on 21,779 certificates [37].

In 1897–8, £102 stamp duty was received on 13 licences for inebriates' retreats, and in 1907–8, £65 on 12 licences. The average annual duty for the period 1897–8 to 1907–8 was £85, on an average of 10 licences [37].

Besides the revenue from the stamp duties given above, a certain amount is received each year from fees, &c., collected by means of stamps. The net receipt in recent years is given as follows [37]:—

Stamps	Annual Net Receipts		
	Average of 1897–8 to 1901–2	Average of 1902–3 to 1906–7	1907–8
	£	£	£
Fee stamps	725,160	734,820	733,870
Patents, designs, and trade marks	217,300	250,850	286,890
Total	942,460	985,670	1,020,760

See also article on *Finance* (supra).

STEAM

For steam and other power used in industries in certain countries, see article on *Industries and Manufactures* (passim).

STRIKES

CONTENTS OF ARTICLE

The following tables appear in this article in the order stated:—

Average annual number of strikes and strikers in certain countries PAGE 583	Percentages of strikes which succeeded, and partly succeeded PAGE 583	Average annual number of strikes in different trades PAGE 584

Detailed statistics of strikes and lock-outs in the following countries:—

United Kingdom PAGE 584	Germany PAGE 587	Russia PAGE 590
Belgium PAGE 585	Italy PAGE 589	United States PAGE 592
France PAGE 586	Austria PAGE 590	Canada PAGE 594

See also article on *Trade Unions* (infra).

The average annual number of strikes in the period 1902–6 was as follows in the countries named [12], [252]:—

Country	Average Annual Numbers 1902–6	
	Strikes	Strikers
United Kingdom (*a*)	406	98,450
Germany (*b*)	2,007	186,670
France	849	244,620
Belgium (average of 1901–5)	95	30,000
Austria (*c*)	554	80,240
Russia (average of 1900–4)	206 (*d*)	42,000
Italy (1900–4) (*a*)	928	245,360
United States (1901–5)	2,901	461,090

(*a*) The United Kingdom and Italian figures are for strikes and lock-outs, and for strikers and employees locked-out.
(*b*) There were also, on the average, 158 lock-outs and 53,000 employees locked-out per year during 1902–6.
(*c*) There were also, on the average, 18 lock-outs per year in the period 1902–6, in which, on the average, 21,000 employees were locked-out.
(*d*) Average number of establishments subject to factory inspection in which strikes took place.

The numbers of strikers do not cover all the persons thrown out of work in consequence of the strikes. This total number is probably not ascertainable, and at best only approximations to it are practicable. In the United Kingdom, for example, besides the strikers given in the above table, an annual average of 56,000 other employees is given as thrown out of work through the strikes.

The percentage of total strikes which succeeded in attaining their object, and the percentage which partly succeeded, are shown as follows [12]:—

Country	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Percentage of Strikes which Succeeded				
United Kingdom (*a*)	24.4	23.3	17.5	19.6	31.5
Germany	21.5	21.8	24.0	22.0	18.4
France	21.7	21.5	28.9	22.2	21.2
Belgium	12.3	14.3	19.8	26.3	...
Austria	19.7	17.3	24.4	21.9	22.3
Russia (*b*) [252]	30.1	26.9	41.2	...	...
United States (*b*)	47.3	40.9	35.3	40.2	...
	Percentage of Strikes which Partly Succeeded				
United Kingdom (*a*)	28.3	28.7	31.5	33.2	30.9
Germany	22.2	32.3	36.8	40.4	45.0
France	35.9	39.2	38.4	43.5	41.2
Belgium	13.7	11.4	12.3	16.5	...
Austria	39.0	43.5	44.4	51.2	47.4
Russia (*b*) [252]	13.0	19.8	11.8	...	...
United States (*b*)	22.9	23.4	15.3	11.4	...

(*a*) Percentages are for strikes and lock-outs.
(*b*) Percentages are based on the number of establishments in which strikes took place.

Except for the United States (the percentages for which are based on the number of establishments in which strikes occurred), the above figures show a general tendency for strikes to achieve more and more their objects, either wholly or in part. More particularly, strikes which partly succeed, that is, end in a compromise, appear to be gaining ground at the expense of those which fail altogether.

The average annual number of strikes in the building, textile, and certain other industries, and the proportion succeeding, or failing, &c., are shown as follows [12]:—

Trades	United Kingdom (1902–6)	Germany (1902–6)	France (1902–6)	Belgium (1901–5)	Austria (1902–6)
	Average Annual Number of Strikes				
Building	34	735	121	3	102
Textiles	76	86	190	31	60
Metal-working, machines, &c.	86	287	123	11	79
Mining, quarrying, glass, &c.	122	159	70	30	103
	Percentage of Strikes which Succeeded				
Building	34.7	23.9	21.0	20.0	25.4
Textiles	20.0	17.4	22.4	20.3	15.7
Metal-working, &c.	20.8	17.2	16.6	16.7	21.2
Mining, &c.	24.2	19.1	16.6	12.1	15.6
	Percentage of Strikes which ended in Compromise				
Building	25.3	36.3	44.2	13.3	41.9
Textiles	28.9	39.8	39.2	17.0	54.2
Metal-working, &c.	29.9	37.7	49.5	14.8	50.6
Mining, &c.	38.6	38.8	46.0	11.4	43.2

United Kingdom

The numbers of strikes and lock-outs in the United Kingdom, and the numbers of persons involved, and days lost, in recent years, are given as follows [2]:—

Year	Numbers of Strikes and Lock-outs	Numbers of Workpeople Involved			Number of Working Days Lost
		On Strike or Locked-out	Others Thrown Out of Work	Total	
1897	864	167,450	62,820	230,270	10,345,500
1898	711	200,770	53,140	253,910	15,289,500
1899	719	138,060	42,160	180,220	2,516,400
1900	648	135,150	53,390	188,540	3,152,700
1901	642	111,440	68,110	179,550	4,142,300
1902	442	116,820	139,850	256,670	3,479,300
1903	387	93,520	23,380	116,900	2,338,700
1904	355	56,380	30,830	87,210	1,484,200
1905	358	67,650	25,850	93,500	2,470,200
1906	486	157,870	59,900	217,770	3,028,800
1907	601	100,730	46,770	147,500	2,162,200

The number of strikes and lock-outs in 1908 was 399, involving 295,510 workpeople. 10,834,000 working days were lost. Disputes in the engineering, shipbuilding, and cotton industries involved 166,000 workpeople, and caused a loss of 8¼ million days [7]. In 1909, the number of disputes was 436, involving 300,820 workpeople, and the loss of 2,774,000 working days [286].

The principal trades affected by disputes are shown as follows [2]:—

Trades	Average Annual Numbers (1898–1907)	
	Disputes	Total Workpeople Involved
Mining and quarrying	131	91,080
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	107	21,960
Textile	95	30,470
Building	81	10,320
Clothing	38	4,290
Transport (dock labourers, railwaymen, &c.)	24	6,000
Others	61	8,040
Total	537	172,160

During the period 1898–1907, 1.8 per cent. of the working population in all trades (except agricultural labourers and seamen) were involved in disputes,

The principal causes of strikes and lock-outs in recent years are given as follows [252]:—

Cause	Average Annual Numbers (1902–6)	
	Strikes and Lock-outs	Strikers and Employees Locked-out
Wages	260	53,150
Hours	16	3,870
Employment of particular persons	52	7,290
Working arrangements	51	10,630
Trade unionism	24	22,230
Other causes	3	1,280
Total	406	98,450

The results of strikes and lock-outs are given as follows [2]:—

Results	Average Annual Percentages				
	1893–5	1896–8	1899–1901	1902–4	1905–7
Percentage of disputes which ended—	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
In favour of workpeople	37	38	29	22	28
In favour of employers	36	33	38	48	42
In compromise	26	29	33	30	30
Total	100 (a)	100	100	100	100
Percentage of workpeople directly involved in disputes which ended—					
In favour of workpeople	36	30	28	30	33
In favour of employers	39	43	36	41	29
In compromise	25	27	36	29	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Includes 1 per cent. the results of which were indefinite.

The methods employed in settling trade disputes are given as follows [2]:—

	Percentage of Disputes Settled (1903–7) Per Cent.
Direct negotiation between the parties or their representatives	66.4
Arbitration	3.3
Conciliation and mediation	4.4
Return to work on employers' terms without negotiation	10.0
Replacement of workpeople	14.4
Closing of works	1.0
Indefinite or unsettled	0.5
	100

Belgium

The number of strikes in Belgium, establishments affected, and strikers, in the years 1901–5, are given as follows [252]:—

Year	Number of Strikes	Establishments Affected	Number of Strikers		
			Males	Females	Total
1901	117	214	42,480	1,335	43,815
1902	73	116	9,890	580	10,470
1903	70	121	6,980	670	7,650
1904	81	280	11,740	640	12,380
1905	133	550	69,620	6,050	75,670
Average 1901–5	95	256	28,140	1,855	29,995

In 1909, there were 128 labour disputes (124 strikes and 4 lock-outs). 18,580 workpeople took part, and a further 3990 were thrown out of work [286].

The principal industries affected are shown as follows [252]:—

Industry	Average Annual Numbers (1901–1905)		Industry	Average Annual Numbers (1901–1905)	
	Strikes	Strikers		Strikes	Strikers
Textiles	31	2,810	Wearing apparel	2.6	163
Mining	20	18,520	Wood-working	2.4	161
Quarrying	5	500	Printing	1.6	50
Metal trades	11	705	Others	11	5,498
Leather and hides	3.6	135			
Glass	3.4	1,475			
Building	3	178	Total	95	29,995

The small number of strikes reported in the building trades is noteworthy in comparison with the number that took place in, for example, Germany, France, and Austria.

The causes and results of the strikes during the same period are shown as follows [252]:—

Cause, &c.	Total Number of Strikes (1901–5)	Per Cent. Ended in Favour of			Total Number of Strikers	Per Cent. of Strikers in Strikes Ended in Favour of		
		Employees	Employers	Compromise		Employees	Employers	Compromise
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Wages: Total causes	261	23	63	14	119,700	7	88	5
For increase	185	25	61	14	82,010	9	84	7
Against reduction	69	19	67	14	37,190	2	96	2
Hours: Total causes	22	9	73	18	5,220	8	39	53
For reduction	15	7	73	20	4,300	1	40	59
Against increase	6	17	67	16	900	45	33	22
Conditions of work	58	10	68	22	5,280	9	57	34
Employment of particular persons	83	5	85	10	10,250	2	86	12
Trade unionism	24	25	67	8	5,350	18	78	4
Other causes	26	19	69	12	4,190	26	71	3
Total	474	17	69	4	149,990	7	84	9

France

The numbers of strikes in France, establishments affected, strikers, and working days lost, in recent years, are given as follows [252], [253].

Year	Number of Strikes	Number of Establishments Affected	Number of Strikers	Working Days Lost by all Employees Thrown Out of Work
1897	356	2,568	68,880	780,940
1898	368	1,967	82,070	1,216,310
1899	739	4,288	176,770	3,550,730
1900	902	10,253	222,710	3,760,580
1901	523	6,970	111,410	1,862,050
1902	512	1,820	212,700	4,675,080
1903	567	3,246	123,150	2,441,940
1904	1,026	17,250	271,100	3,934,880
1905	830	5,302	177,670	2,746,680
1906	1,309	19,637	438,470	9,438,590
1907 [253]	1,275	8,365	197,960	3,562,220

The principal groups of trades affected by all disputes during 1902–6 are shown as follows [10], [252]:—

Trades, &c.	Average Annual Numbers (1902–6)	
	Disputes	Strikers, &c.
Textiles	191	54,300
Metal trades	123	31,200
Building trades	121	30,000
Transport	101	25,800
Mining and quarrying	36	46,000
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	50	14,800
Others	230	42,900
Total	852	245,000

Besides the actual strikers, the following numbers of persons were thrown out of work [12], [253]:—

1902	9,460
1903	11,270
1904	37,940
1905	18,150
1906	29,340
1907 [253]	30,680

The principal causes of strikes in 1906 and 1907 were as follows [252], [253]:—

Cause	Strikes		Strikers	
	1906	1907	1906	1907
For increase of wages	797	808	301,100	124,500
Against reduction of wages	37	34	2,600	3,800
For reduction of hours	383	135	220,400	35,300
Time, method, &c., of wage payments	203	156	117,700	32,000
Employment of certain persons	298	304	70,900	33,200

The results of strikes in recent years have been as follows [252]:—

Period	Average Annual Percentages					
	Strikes that			Strikers in Strikes that		
	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1894–6	24	29	47	22	42	36
1897–9	22	36	42	16	57	27
1900–2	22	38	40	10	63	27
1903–6	24	40	36	12	63	25
1907 [253]	21	38	41	12	66	22

It will be noticed that the percentage of strikes ending in compromise tends to increase, while the percentage ending in failure tends to decrease.

Germany

The numbers of strikes and lock-outs in Germany in recent years, and the numbers of persons affected, are given as follows [11], [158], [252]:—

Year	Strikes			Lock-outs		
	Number Ended	Establishments Affected	Number of Strikers	Number Ended	Establishments Affected	Numbers Locked-out
1899	1,288	7,121	99,340	23	427	5,300
1900	1,433	7,740	122,800	35	607	9,090
1901	1,056	4,561	55,260	35	712	5,410
1902	1,060	3,437	53,910	46	948	10,310
1903	1,374	7,000	85,600	70	1,714	35,270
1904	1,870	10,321	113,480	120	1,115	23,760
1905	2,403	14,481	408,150	254	3,859	118,670
1906	3,328	16,246	272,220	298	2,780	77,110
1907	2,266	13,092	192,430	246	5,287	81,170
1908	1,347	4,774	68,392	177	1,758	43,718

In 1909, the number of disputes ended was 1652 (1537 strikes and 115 lock-outs). 119,850 workpeople were directly affected, and a further 11,030 were thrown out of work [286].

The principal trades affected by strikes in 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908 are shown as follows [11], [12], [158], [252]:—

Trades, &c.	Strikes (Number Ended)				Strikers			
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1905	1906	1907	1908
Building	865	1,075	704	429	59,890	79,080	62,420	19,590
Wood-working, carved materials, &c.	372	436	190	156	17,940	21,140	9,190	4,350
Metal-working	187	310	182	80	12,160	22,720	14,490	3,900
Clothing and cleaning	171	133	121	104	25,200	10,720	13,490	5,620
Engineering and implement manufacture	160	206	149	88	19,500	19,050	12,830	6,010
Quarries, potteries, glass-works, &c.	121	242	189	138	5,750	13,370	11,780	6,990
Transport	92	94	102	31	3,820	11,990	8,420	1,730
Textiles	86	154	98	36	12,530	29,220	10,720	3,660
Leather	76	88	52	38	4,670	7,910	3,340	1,670
Commerce	73	164	88	34	5,580	12,760	5,830	1,032
Mining, smelting, salt, &c.	44	106	95	43	231,450	21,390	23,850	8,560
Total: All trades	2,403	3,328	2,266	1,347	408,150	272,220	192,430	68,390

The lock-outs in 1905 and 1908 were chiefly in the following trades, &c. [11], [12]:—

Trades	Lock-outs		Numbers Locked-out	
	1905	1908	1905	1908
Building	89	76	18,880	8,830
Textiles	38	21	24,190	11,050
Foods and tobacco	37	5	1,160	200
Wood-working, &c.	21	17	5,420	2,080
Clothing and cleaning	20	4	4,550	260
Engineering, &c.	19	22	54,200	18,240
Metal-working	11	7	7,400	1,000

Besides the actual strikers, other employees were prevented from working. The numbers of those due to strikes and lock-outs are given as follows [11], [158], [252]:—

Year	Strikes	Lock-outs
1899	10,120	1,730
1900	9,010	230
1901	7,420	100
1902	6,270	210
1903	13,810	840
1904	6,790	1,450
1905	12,020	3,740
1906	24,430	2,660
1907	10,590	1,830
1908	7,410	270

The numbers of strikes due to disputes as to wages and hours and other causes are shown as follows [12]:—

Causes	Number of Strikes Due to Causes in Column 1					
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Demands connected with wages	796	1,247	1,779	2,451	3,386	2,238
Demands connected with hours	222	372	614	849	1,284	776
Other causes	564	925	1,359	1,744	2,201	1,084

In the above table, a strike due to two or more causes is counted once under each cause.

The results of strikes and lock-outs during the ten years 1899 to 1908 are shown as follows [158], [252]:—

Result	Average Annual Percentages					
	Strikes			Lock-outs		
	1899–1901	1902–4	1905–8	1899–1901	1902–4	1905–8
Succeeded	21	22	18	36	51	41
Partly succeeded	32	31	40	37	21	49
Failed	47	47	42	27	28	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The large percentage of strikes which failed altogether will be noted, and contrasted with the large percentage of lock-outs that attained their end. There appears to be a tendency, though not definitely established, for both strikes and lock-outs to result more and more in a compromise, or partial success.

Italy

The numbers of strikes and strikers and of working days lost by strikers in Italy in recent years are given as follows [10], [54]:—

Year	All Trades, including Agriculture		Agriculture Only		Total Number of Working Days Lost by Strikers
	Strikes	Strikers	Strikes	Strikers	
1898	292	44,200	36	8,500	322,100
1899	268	45,090	9	1,900	239,100
1900	410	93,380	27	12,520	565,200
1901	1,671	419,530	629	222,990	5,078,000
1902	1,031	344,100	221	146,590	4,564,200
1903	596	131,840	47	22,510	1,881,100
1904	839	213,420	208	95,060	...
1905	642	102,330	90	27,690	...
1906	1,370	306,600	150	96,160	...
1907	2,278	452,910	224	181,240	..

The chief trades and industries affected by strikes are stated as follows [54]:—

Trades, &c.	Average Annual Numbers		
	1900–4		1905–7
	Strikes	Strikers	Strikes
Agriculture	226	99,930	155
Building, stone, clay, &c.	169	33,320	314
Textiles	151	27,410	217
Metallurgical and mechanical	62	11,160	157
Mining and quarrying	53	16,090	74
Food	45	6,970	104
Transport	42	12,350	98
Clothing	33	5,550	106
Others	128	27,670	205
Total	909	240,450	1,430

The chief causes of strikes are shown as follows [54]:—

Cause	Average Annual Number of Strikes	
	Agriculture (1901–4)	Other Industries (1900–4)
For increase of wages	192	378
Against reduction of wages	4	37
For decrease of hours	21	51
Against increase of hours	1	8
Other causes	76	237

The results of strikes are shown as follows [10]:—

Period	Percentages of Strikers in Strikes which		
	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1895–97	38	44	18
1898–1900	32	37	31
1901–3 (*a*)	22	51	26

(*a*) 1 per cent. of strikers were in strikes the results of which were unknown.

The results of strikes in 1901–3, classified by the principal causes, are shown as follows [54]:—

Cause	Percentage of Strikes during 1901–3 that			Percentage of Strikers in Strikes during 1901–3 that		
	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed
	Strikes in Agricultural Industries					
For increase of wages	27	45	28	24	63	13
Against decrease of wages	44	44	12	35	41	24
For decrease of hours	...	49	51	...	50	50
Other causes	33	34	33	24	44	32
All causes (a)	30	46	30	30	50	20
	Strikes in other Industries					
For increase of wages	22	49	29	18	60	22
Against decrease of wages	22	40	38	12	59	29
For decrease of hours	31	31	38	27	32	41
Against increase of hours	17	29	54	5	26	69
Other causes	24	30	46	19	35	46
All causes	23	41	36	18	51	31
Results for all industries	25 (*a*)	40 (*a*)	35 (*a*)	22	51	26

(*a*) Estimated.

Besides the strikes of which particulars are given in the preceding tables, there were each year several lock-outs or other stoppages of work. Statistics of these are given as follows [54]:—

Year	Number of Stoppages of Work (other than Strikes)	Persons Affected	Working Days Lost
1898	18	2,920	3,430 (*a*)
1899	11	630 (*b*)	4,220 (*b*)
1900	14	1,510 (*c*)	6,190 (*c*)
1901	30	10,830	55,230
1902	22	6,280	25,960
1903	21	4,280	60,150
1904	7	1,660 (*d*)	17,680 (*d*)
1905	17	10,090 (*e*)	...
1906	3	880	...
1907	8	3,220 (*d*)	...

(*a*) Number relates to 10 stoppages.
(*b*) ,, ,, 8 ,,
(*c*) ,, ,, 9 ,,
(*d*) ,, ,, 6 ,,
(*e*) ,, ,, 16 ,,

Austria

The numbers of strikes and strikers in Austria, and the number of days lost, in recent years, are shown as follows [252]:—

Year	Number of Strikes	Number of Establishments Affected	Number of Strikers	Number of Working Days Lost
1897	246	851	38,470	368,010
1898	255	885	39,660	323,620
1899	311	1,330	54,760	1,029,940
1900	303	1,003	105,130	3,483,960
1901	270	709	24,870	157,740
1902	264	1,184	37,470	284,050
1903	324	1,731	46,220	500,570
1904	414	2,704	64,230	606,630
1905	686	3,803	99,590	1,151,310
1906	1,083	6,049	153,690	2,191,820

Strikes, strikers, and working days lost were, in 1907, 1,085, 176,789, and 2,087,523 respectively; in 1908, 721, 78,562, and 1,011,036 respectively; and in 1909, 580, 61,978, and 729,309 respectively [286].

The chief trades affected in Austria during a period of thirteen years from 1894 to 1906 were as follows [252]:—

Trade, &c.	Average Annual Number (1894-1906)	
	Strikes	Strikers
Building trades	58	11,320
Textiles	48	9,670
Wood-working, caoutchouc, carved materials, &c.	42	3,270
Quarrying, glass, &c.	36	4,730
Metal-working	36	3,810
Mining and metallurgical	34	19,120
Machinery, instruments, &c.	21	1,970
Other	98	9,650
Total	373	63,540

The principal causes of strikes are shown as follows, strikes due to two or more causes being counted once under each cause [252]:—

Causes of Strikes	Average Annual Number of Strikes (1894-1906)
Wages—	
For increase	194
Against reduction	25
Other wage causes	6
Total wage causes	225
Hours—	
For reduction	82
For discharge of certain persons	28
Against discharge	59
Against obnoxious rules	18

The results of strikes are shown as follows [252]:—

Period	Average Annual Percentages					
	Strikes that			Strikers in Strikes that		
	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1894-6	24	30	46	9	54	37
1897-9	17	41	42	11	62	27
1900-2	20	40	40	13	62	25
1903-6	21	47	32	14	62	24

During the period 1899 to 1906 there were 107 lock-outs, involving 3064 establishments and 113,000 employees locked-out [252]. In 1909 there were 29 lock-outs, and 18,165 workpeople locked-out [286].

Russia

The following statistics of strikes are for factories and mills subject to factory inspection and under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance.

During the ten years 1895 to 1904, strikes took place in 1765 establishments. The total number of strikers was 821,000, which was 52.5 per cent. of all the employees in the establishments affected. The number of working days lost by the strikers totalled 2,080,000. The average annual number of strikers was therefore 82,100, and the average annual number of working days lost was 208,000 [252].

It was found that 53 per cent. of the strikes (involving 46 per cent. of the strikers) occurred during the months of May, June, and July, and only 24.4 per cent. of the strikes (involving 37 per cent. of the strikers) took place during the months October to March [252].

The industries affected were as follows [252]:—

Industry	Total Number during 1895 to 1904		
	Establishments in which Strikes Occurred	Strikers	Working Days Lost
Metal-working	336	116,970	541,960
Cotton	253	185,100	945,690
Wool	225	20,170	155,840
Other textiles	114	31,540	121,510
Animal products	186	10,750	79,830
Food products	177	23,480	71,650
Paper and printing	136	9,150	33,880
Stone, earthen, glass, and china ware	129	15,790	60,580
Chemical products	120	11,260	43,610
Wood-working	89	7,040	24,860
Total	1,765	431,250	2,079,410

The principal causes of the strikes and the results are shown as follows [252]:—

Cause or Object	Percentages Affected by Causes in Column 1 (1895–1904)		Percentage of Strikes which		
	Establishments	Strikers	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed
Wages—					
For increase	42.7	22.9	18.2	31.4	50.4
Against reduction	7.3	14.2	46.9	23.4	29.7
Methods of payment	10.7	11.3	61.4	12.2	26.4
Hours—					
For reduction	16.1	18.8	24.3	22.9	52.8
Against increase	2.3	5.2	63.4	12.2	24.4
Arrangement of	3.4	6.0	45.0	10.0	45.0
Others	17.5	21.6	20.4	5.8	73.8
Total	100	100	28.2	21.8	50.0

It will be noted that a large percentage of the strikes failed, namely, about 50 per cent. Average annual percentages of results are shown as follows [252]:—

Result of Strike	Average Annual Percentages					
	Strikes			Strikers		
	1895–7	1898–1900	1901–4	1895–7	1898–1900	1901–4
Succeeded	35	21	35	32	23	24
Succeeded partly	15	32	16	23	26	12
Failed	47	46	46	45	50	62
Result unknown	3	1	3	...	1	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

67 per cent. of the strikes lasted less than six days, and only 7 per cent. lasted 30 days or more [252].

United States of America

The numbers of strikes and lock-outs, and of persons and establishments involved, in the United States in recent years, are given as follows [3]:—

Year	Strikes				Lock-outs			
	Number	Establishments Involved	Number of Strikers	Total Number of Employees Thrown Out of Work	Number	Establishments Involved	Number Locked-out	Total Number of Employees Thrown Out of Work
1896	1,026	5,462	183,810	241,170	40	51	3,680	7,670
1897	1,078	8,492	332,570	408,390	32	171	7,650	7,760
1898	1,056	3,809	182,070	249,000	42	164	11,040	14,220
1899	1,797	11,317	308,270	417,070	41	323	14,700	14,820
1900	1,779	9,248	369,660	505,070	60	2,281	46,560	62,650
1901	2,924	10,908	396,280	543,390	88	451	16,260	20,460
1902	3,162	14,248	553,140	659,790	78	1,304	30,300	31,720
1903	3,494	20,248	531,680	656,060	154	3,288	112,330	131,780
1904	2,307	10,202	375,750	517,210	112	2,316	44,910	56,600
1905	2,077	8,292	176,340	221,690	109	1,255	68,470	80,750
Total for 25 years 1881–1905	36,757	181,407	6,728,050	8,703,820	1,546	18,547	716,230	825,610
Average per year	1,470	7,256	269,120	318,150	62	742	28,650	33,020

The average annual numbers of strikes and lock-outs in the trades principally affected during the period 1881 to 1905 are given as follows [3]:—

Industries	Average Annual Numbers for Strikes				Average Annual Numbers for Lock-outs			
	Strikes	Establishments	Strikers	Total Employees Thrown Out of Work	Lock-outs	Establishments	Locked-out	Employees Thrown Out of Work
Building trades	383	2,800	36,720	43,350	10	406	8,840	9,830
Coal and coke	133	681	80,250	98,430	2.7	18	2,450	2,820
Clothing	71	836	23,510	27,650	4	78	1,750	2,360
Cigars and cigarettes	71	295	9,280	11,280	6	15	1,830	1,900
Foundry and machine shop	67	189	8,330	11,310	3.3	4	630	670
Cotton, wool, and silk goods	63	91	11,850	20,570	2	5	1,690	1,710
Boots and shoes	44	62	3,540	6,400	2.7	13	1,600	1,670
Stone quarrying and cutting	42	178	4,910	5,700	2	36	870	980
Printing and publishing	40	120	1,780	2,340	5	16	200	210
Freight handling, &c.	37	227	9,980	11,020	1	16	580	630
Iron and steel	33	49	10,010	17,470	2	2	660	720
Railroad transportation (including street-railways)	32	46	9,610	13,670	0.5	0.5	20	70

The classification of strikes and lock-outs by their causes is given in the next table [3]:—

Principal Causes	Strikes			Lock-outs		
	Total Establishments Involved (1881–1905)	Per Cent. of Establishments in which Strike		Total Establishments Involved (1881–1905)	Per Cent. of Establishments in which Lock-out	
		Succeeded	Partly Succeeded		Succeeded	Partly Succeeded
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.		Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Wages	118,480	48	23	3,190	35	28
For increase	60,360	50	19	1,350 (*a*)	38	23
Against reduction	10,540	35	13	1,060 (*b*)	27	45
Hours	53,410	52	18	820	60	21
For reduction	17,750	51	10	240 (*c*)	72	7
Against increase	820	50	13	260 (*d*)	80	...
Trade unionism	38,610	49	14	9,760	63	5
Employment of certain persons	5,180	26	5	60	93	2
Overtime	4,180	59	20	50	8	2
Other causes	29,910	43	15	6,420	49	10

(*a*) Object of lock-outs was to oppose demand for increase of wages by employees.
(*b*) Object of lock-outs was to enforce reduction of wages.
(*c*) Object of lock-outs was to oppose demand for reduction of hours.
(*d*) Object of lock-outs was to enforce increase of hours.

The average percentages of the total establishments involved, in which strikes and lock-outs succeeded, partly succeeded, or failed, are shown in the following table for a series of years [3]:—

Period	Strikes			Lock-outs		
	Per Cent. of Establishments in which Strike			Per Cent. of Establishments in which Lock-out		
	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed
1881–85	55	9	36	55	3	42
1886–90	46	12	42	47	10	43
1891–95	44	10	46	40	12	48
1896–1900	60	15	25	64	1	35
1901–5	42	18	40	57	21	22
1881–1905	48	15	37	57	11	32

From the above table it can be seen that there is a marked tendency for strikes and lock-outs to end more and more in a compromise, or partial success. This tendency is also apparent in other countries, for example, Germany, France, Austria.

During the period 1881-5, 52 per cent. of the strikes that occurred, involving 79 per cent. of the establishments affected by all strikes and 67 per cent. of the total strikers, were ordered to take place by labour organisations. During the period 1901-5, the percentage of strikes ordered by these organisations had risen to 78, involving 94 per cent. of the establishments and 86 per cent. of the strikers affected by all strikes, however arising [3].

The results of strikes ordered or not ordered by labour organisations are given as follows [3]:—

Period	Per Cent. of Establishments in which the Strikes Ordered by Labour Organisations			Per Cent. of Establishments in which the Strikes not Ordered by Labour Organisations		
	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Partly Succeeded	Failed
1881–85	61	10	29	36	5	59
1886–90	48	13	39	37	8	55
1891–95	46	10	44	35	10	55
1896–1900	63	16	21	32	12	56
1901–5	44	18	38	27	13	60
1881–1905	49	16	35	34	10	56

The table shows clearly that strikes ordered by labour organisations succeeded completely, or partly, much more often than strikes not so ordered.

The geographical distribution of strikes and lock-outs during the period 1881 to 1905 was as follows [3]:—

	North Atlantic States	South Atlantic States	North Central States	South Central States	Western States
Average annual number of—					
Strikes	817	73	443	72	65
Establishments involved	3,920	266	2,416	285	369
Strikers	151,730	13,630	81,210	12,870	9,680
Total employees thrown out of work	197,730	16,580	107,630	14,720	11,490
Lock-outs	31	4	20	3	4
Establishments involved	451	16	240	13	22
Employees locked-out	16,370	1,330	9,820	360	770
Total employees thrown out of work	18,980	1,470	11,350	400	820

Canada

From 1901 to 1906 there were in Canada 715 trade disputes, the number in each year being 104, 123, 160, 103, 87, and 138 respectively. 310 disputes, or an average of 52 per annum, were caused by questions affecting wages and hours of labour. In the case of 244 disputes, the results were in favour of the employers; in the case of 214 disputes, in favour of the employees; and 166 disputes were compromised. The results of the remainder are not given [251].

The 138 disputes that occurred in 1906 affected 21,600 workers directly and 4400 indirectly, and caused a loss of time of approximately 490,000 working days [251].

SUGAR

The production of sugar in recent years is given in the United States Agricultural Year Book as follows. The totals are not complete, since some less important sugar-producing countries are not included in the table for want of data [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Production in 1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8
	Cane Sugar				
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
North America	2,144,000	2,410,000	2,545,000	2,680,000	2,609,000
Including—					
United States	248,300	350,000	342,000	233,000	347,000
Hawaii	328,100	380,600	383,200	392,900	420,000
Porto Rico	130,000	145,000	213,000	210,000	217,000
Mexico	107,500	107,000	107,500	108,000	115,000
Cuba	1,040,200	1,163,300	1,178,700	1,427,700	1,200,000
West Indies (except Cuba and Porto Rico)	268,000	245,000	302,000	280,000	291,000
South America	601,000	590,000	700,000	610,000	586,000
Including—					
Argentina	142,900	128,100	137,300	118,800	115,000
Brazil	197,000	195,000	275,000	215,000	200,000
Peru	132,000	150,000	150,000	140,000	150,000
British Guiana (exports)	113,300	101,300	121,700	120,300	105,000
Europe: Spain	23,000	19,000	16,000	16,000	11,000
Asia	2,994,000	3,457,000	3,046,000	3,536,000	3,481,000
Including—					
British India	1,872,000	2,169,000	1,726,000	2,223,000	2,100,000
Java	885,600	1,003,900	991,000	1,011,500	1,156,500
Philippine Islands	84,000	106,900	145,500	145,500	135,000
China [12]	117,000	123,000	120,000	80,000	?
Africa	356,000	251,000	318,000	349,000	270,000
Including—					
Mauritius	220,600	142,100	188,400	220,000	135,000
Oceania	163,000	216,000	230,000	249,000	276,000
Including—					
Queensland	91,800	147,700	170,000	182,000	183,000
Total cane sugar production	6,286,000	6,943,000	6,855,000	7,440,000	7,233,000
	Beet Sugar				
North America	222,000	224,000	291,000	443,000	422,000
Including—					
United States	214,800	216,200	279,400	431,800	414,000
Europe	5,790,000	4,630,000	6,820,000	6,610,000	6,470,000
Including—					
Austria-Hungary	1,150,000	875,000	1,490,000	1,320,000	1,440,000
Germany	1,900,000	1,570,000	2,380,000	2,230,000	2,130,000
Russia	1,190,000	940,000	950,000	1,450,000	1,390,000
France	790,000	610,000	1,070,000	744,000	714,000
Belgium	206,000	174,000	324,000	279,000	232,000
Netherlands	121,000	134,000	204,000	178,000	173,000
Total beet sugar production	6,012,000	4,854,000	7,111,000	7,053,000	6,892,000
Total cane and beet sugar	12,298,000	11,797,000	13,966,000	14,493,000	14,125,000

The production of beetroots and of sugar in certain European countries in 1908–9 is given as follows [177]:—

Country	Beetroots	Sugar	Country	Beetroots	Sugar
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Germany	11,800,000	1,940,000	Italy	1,500,000	170,000
Russia	8,400,000	1,280,000	Netherlands	1,300,000	190,000
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1,330,000	Sweden	900,000	130,000
France	5,700,000	730,000	Spain	750,000	80,000
Belgium	1,700,000	250,000			

The acreage under sugar beets in European countries and the United States in recent years is given as follows [1]:—

Country	Acreage under Sugar Beets			
	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Russia	1,780,000	1,330,000	1,440,000	1,230,000
Germany	1,030,000	1,165,000	1,100,000	1,110,000
Austria	540,000	640,000	590,000	570,000
Hungary (including Croatia and Slavonia)	230,000	235,000	280,000	255,000
France	500,000	670,000	545,000	520,000
Belgium	109,000	159,000	138,000	146,000
Holland	84,000	116,000	109,000	113,000
United States [18]	200,000	307,000	376,000	371,000

The principal sugar-exporting countries, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18]:—

Exporting Countries	Quantities Exported				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Germany	1,057,000	1,004,000	768,000	731,000	1,193,000
Cuba	795,000	946,000	1,098,000	1,077,000	1,180,000
Dutch East Indies	850,000	852,000	1,035,000	1,033,000	981,000
Austria-Hungary	670,000	698,000	502,000	565,000	728,000
France	359,000	220,000	284,000	294,000	276,000
Belgium	132,000	115,000	182,000	136,000	207,000
British Guiana	123,000	126,000	107,000	117,000	115,000
Mauritius	148,000	168,000	194,000	162,000	183,000
Netherlands	140,000	128,000	180,000	96,000	159,000
Philippine Islands	97,000	84,000	86,000	107,000	127,000
Russia	129,000	241,000	178,000	99,000	92,000

The principal importing countries are given as follows [18]:—

Importing Countries	Quantities Imported for Home Consumption				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United States	1,887,000	1,652,000	1,643,000	1,777,000	1,961,000
United Kingdom [22]	1,540,000	1,510,000	1,580,000	1,430,000	1,610,000
British India	245,000	300,000	323,000	378,000	487,000
China	271,000	195,000	228,000	280,000	400,000
Canada	173,000	174,000	155,000	200,000	189,000
France	98,000	129,000	80,000	80,000	99,000
Switzerland	80,000	86,000	78,000	86,000	84,000
Netherlands	111,000	91,000	93,000	75,000	53,000

The annual consumption of refined sugar in certain countries has increased approximately as follows [1]:—

Country	Consumption of Sugar			
	1898	1901	1904	1907
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom [22]	1,420,000	1,570,000	1,510,000	1,620,000
Russia	565,000 (*a*)	650,000	750,000	930,000
Germany	630,000	690,000	1,005,000	1,030,000
France	420,000	420,000	580,000	575,000
Austria	240,000	260,000	310,000	390,000
Hungary	74,000	80,000	100,000	135,000
Belgium	57,000	59,000	82,000	81,000
Holland	57,000	66,000	73,000	102,000
United States [3]	2,000,000	2,370,000	2,770,000	2,990,000

(*a*) 1899.

The consumption per head of population increased as follows:—

Country	1898	1907	Country	1898	1907
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	79	84	Hungary	9	15·5
Russia	9·7	14	Belgium	19	25
Germany	26	37	Holland	25	40
France	24	33	United States	62	78
Austria	21	31			

SUICIDE

The mean annual numbers of suicides in different countries in successive quinquennial periods are given as follows [58]:—

Country	Mean Annual Numbers			
	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5
England and Wales	2,234	2,638	2,813	3,358
Scotland	227	247	261	265 (*a*)
Ireland	114	134	130	145
Denmark (urban districts) (*i*)	204	218	209	253
Norway	132	132	97	127 (*a*)
Sweden	558	696	762	786 (*b*)
Finland	91	118	124	153
Austria	3,764	3,880	4,028	4,524 (*c*)
Hungary	...	2,052 (*e*)	2,906	3,310
Switzerland	645	666	711	787
France [9]	8,286	9,228	9,186	8,926
Germany [11]	...	10,808 (*d*)	10,978	12,437
Prussia	5,210	6,332	6,465	7,285
Bavaria	705 (*f*)	750	797	910 (*a*)
Saxony	...	1,136 (*e*)	1,231	1,416
Holland	248	287	276	347
Belgium	736 (*g*)	828	790	848
Italy	1,538 (*h*)	1,753	2,003	2,095
Spain	...	...	...	410
Servia	77 (*f*)	82 (*e*)	97	133
United States—				
Massachusetts	208	227	258	296
Japan	...	...	...	8,421 (*a*)
Australia	...	398	450	487
New South Wales	116	143	175	162
Victoria	128	126	113	129
Queensland	58	70	80	95
South Australia	27	31	38	43
Western Australia	...	15	31	47
Tasmania	...	13	13	11
New Zealand	53	68	68	91

(*a*) Mean of years 1901–4.
(*b*) ,, 1901–2.
(*c*) ,, 1901–3.
(*d*) ,, 1893–5.
(*e*) Mean of years 1892–5.
(*f*) ,, 1888–90.
(*g*) ,, 1889–90.
(*h*) ,, 1887–90.
(*i*) Quinquennial periods are 1880–4, 1885–9, &c.

The above table discloses almost a continuous and universal increase in the number of suicides. For comparative purposes, however, relative and not absolute numbers are required. The following table accordingly shows the mean annual number of deaths by suicide per million inhabitants in the same periods as given in the preceding table [58]:—

Country	Mean Annual Number per Million Inhabitants				Country	Mean Annual Number per Million Inhabitants			
	1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5		1886–90	1891–5	1896–1900	1901–5
England and Wales	79	89	89	103	Holland	56	61	55	64
Scotland	57	60	60	58 (*a*)	Belgium	121 (*a*)	132	119	120 (*a*)
Ireland	24	29	29	33	Italy	51	57	63	63
Denmark (urban districts) (*a*)	299	278	232	250	Servia	36 (*a*)	37	40	51
					Spain	...	...	...	22
Norway	67	65	45	56 (*a*)	Japan	...	...	...	18?
Sweden	118	144	151	152 (*a*)	United States—				
Finland	40	48	47	54	Massachusetts	98	95	96	10
Austria	162	175	156	170 (*a*)	Australia	...	118	123	124
Hungary	...	115	155	167	New South Wales	112	119	133	113
Switzerland	222	220	222	232	Victoria	121	108	95	106
France [9]	216	240	237	228	Queensland	154	163	164	184
Germany [11]	...	210	202	212	South Australia	87	92	106	118
Prussia	179	205	195	203	Western Australia	...	223	198	213
Bavaria	127 (*a*)	132	133	143 (*a*)	Tasmania	...	85	78	51 (*a*)
Saxony	...	311	308	325	New Zealand	87	102	92	110

(*a*) See notes to previous table.

The proportion of deaths by suicide is seen to be an increasing one in most of the countries for which statistics are given. It also varies considerably from country to country, being lowest in Ireland and Spain, and highest in Saxony.

England and Wales

The numbers of suicides which were the subject of coroners' inquests in England and Wales have varied as follows [102]:—

Year	Number of Suicides	Proportion per 100,000 of Population	Year	Number of Suicides	Proportion per 100,000 of Population
1857	1,349	7.01	1887	2,227	8.00
1862	1,284	6.30	1892	2,545	8.65
1867	1,356	6.25	1897	2,785	8.94
1872	1,455	6.30	1902	3,239	9.82
1877	1,636	6.62	1907	3,477	9.95
1882	1,890	7.18			

T

TAXES

See articles on *Finance*, *Income Tax*, *Land Taxes*, and *Local Finance*.

TEA

The principal countries exporting tea, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18]:—

Exporting Country	Quantities Exported (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
British India	184.0	209.6	215.7	217.2	236.7
Ceylon	150.8	149.2	157.9	170.2	162.2
China	202.6	223.7	193.5	182.6	187.2
Japan	43.3	47.9	47.1	38.6	39.7
Formosa	21.9	23.9	21.7	23.8	21.2
Dutch East Indies	15.6	21.3	26.0	26.1	26.5

The principal importing countries were as follows, the imports being stated, as far as possible, as imports for home consumption [18]:—

Importing Country	Quantities Imported for Home Consumption (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
United Kingdom [22]	254.4	255.3	256.5	258.8	269.5
Russia	135.6	132.7	121.6	117.5	135.8
United States	108.6	112.9	102.7	93.6	86.4
Australia	24.8	24.7	28.7	28.4	29.5
Canada	24.0	31.4	26.3	25.6	26.5
Netherlands	8.0	7.9	8.8	9.1	9.6
Germany	7.5	6.8	7.2	6.9	8.7
Persia	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.0	...
New Zealand	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.1

The consumption of tea in the countries enumerated in the second table is practically equivalent to the imports, since they are not tea-producing countries. The consumption per head of population during 1902 to 1906 averaged per year approximately as follows:—

	lbs.		lbs.
United Kingdom [28]	6.05	Canada [28]	4.49
Russian Empire	0.9	Netherlands	1.58
United States [3]	1.18	Germany	0.12
Australia [28]	6.50	New Zealand [28]	6.65

The production of tea in British India increased from about 155 million pounds in 1897 to nearly 250 million pounds in 1907. The production in Ceylon increased during the same period from about 116 million pounds to 180 million pounds [28].

TELEGRAPHS

The total length of telegraph lines and number of messages sent in certain countries in 1900 and 1906 are given as follows [1], [9], [97]:—

Country	Miles of Line		Millions of Messages	
	1900	1906	1900	1906
United Kingdom [22]	45,800 (*a*)	56,600 (*a*)	92.6	93.8
France (State telegraphs) (*b*)	73,000	79,300	40.1	45.3
Germany	80,400	91,600	50.0	56.3
Holland (State telegraphs)	3,800	4,400	5.4	6.3
Belgium (State telegraphs)	4,000	4,200	6.7	7.5
Denmark	3,800	3,900	2.3	2.8
Norway	7,500	9,600	2.2	2.5
Sweden [9]	5,700	6,100	2.9	3.6
Russia [9]	103,200	151,500	19.6	28.3
Switzerland [9]	4,300	3,700	4.1	5.1
Portugal	5,200	5,600 (*c*)	3.8	5.4 (*c*)
Spain	20,200	20,700	5.1	5.2
Italy	26,700	29,800	9.3	11.3
Austria	24,500 (*d*)	26,700 (*d*)	15.1	18.8
Hungary (Kingdom of)	14,200	15,100	7.6 (*e*)	9.5 (*e*)
United States (*f*)	193,600	205,600	65.7	74.8
Canada	34,600	31,500	...	...
Newfoundland	1,900	3,000 (*g*)	...	...
Natal and Zululand	1,400	2,000 (*g*)	2.3	2.0 (*g*)
Cape of Good Hope	7,500	8,200 (*g*)	7.2	5.1 (*g*)
Orange River Colony	1,500 (*h*)	6,700 (*g*)	0.8 (*h*)	0.8 (*g*)
Transvaal	2,450 (*c*)	2,490 (*g*)	4.0 (*c*)	3.4 (*g*)
British India	52,900	67,600 (*g*)	6.3	11.4 (*g*)
Ceylon	1,400	1,700 (*g*)	0.5	0.8 (*g*)
Australia	44,400 (*i*)	47,100	9.5 (*i*)	12.4
New Zealand	7,200	9,700 (*g*)	3.9	7.0 (*g*)
Japan [9]	17,200	21,600	16.8	24.4

(*a*) Exclusive of railway companies' wires over which public telegrams are transmitted.

(*b*) Includes Algeria in 1900, but not in 1906. Complete figures for France, Algeria, and Tunis are given as follows [9]:—

	1900	1906
Miles of line	96,700	116,800
Number of messages	53,400,000	61,700,000

(*c*) Year 1904.

(*d*) Exclusive of lines belonging to private railway companies.

(*e*) Exclusive of internal transit messages.

(*f*) Figures are for Western Union Telegraph Company only, which owns a large part of the United States telegraph system.

(*g*) Year 1907.

(*h*) Year 1903.

(*i*) Year 1901.

The receipts from the telegraph service in 1900 and 1906 are given approximately as follows [9]:—

Country	1900	1906
	£	£
United Kingdom .	3,400,000	3,200,000
France . . .	1,500,000	1,700,000
Germany [1] . .	1,600,000	2,100,000
Austria [1] . . .	440,000	540,000
Hungary . . .	...	260,000
Belgium . . .	200,000	220,000
Denmark . . .	60,000	80,000
Norway . . .	100,000	230,000
Sweden . . .	100,000	120,000
The Netherlands .	150,000	190,000
Italy (including telephones) [1] .	590,000	810,000
Spain	280,000	340,000
Portugal . . .	80,000	120,000
Russia	2,900,000	4,100,000
Switzerland . .	120,000	150,000
United States [1] .	5,200,000	6,800,000
Japan	430,000	620,000

The number and length of submarine cables in 1903 are given as follows [12]:—

	Number	Length
		Miles
State cables	1,619	45,000
Companies' cables . . .	387	225,000
Total . . .	2,006	270,000

In 1908 there were 174 wireless telegraph stations in the world open for public use, of which 67 were in Europe and 92 in America [12].

TELEPHONES

United Kingdom

The number of exchange subscribers and trunk calls in connection with the Post Office telephone system in the United Kingdom, and the annual receipts, including royalties, are given as follows [22]:—

	1897–8	1902–3	1907–8
Exchange subscribers .	1,305	3,944	57,906
Trunk calls . . .	5,888,000	11,574,000	21,993,000
Receipts, including royalties . .	£222,000	£500,000	£1,378,000

In 1905 the total length of telephone lines, including companies' lines, was about 16,100 miles, and the length of wire over 1 million miles. The number of messages was about 550 millions [12].

France

Statistics of the French telephones are given as follows [9]:—

	1897	1902	1906
Length of lines Miles	12,400	19,800	30,000
Number of subscribers	36,800	76,300	121,700
Number of messages .	105,700,000	186,400,000	244,300,000
Total receipts . .	£440,000	£770,000	£980,000

The length of wire was 280,000 miles in 1902, and 310,000 miles in 1906 [1].

Germany

Statistics of German telephones are given as follows [1]:—

	1901	1906
Length of line . Miles	59,500	91,300
Length of wire . ,,	731,200	2,058,800
Number of messages . .	766,200,000	1,352,500,000

The receipts are given as £2,200,000 in 1901, and £4,500,000 in 1906 [9].

The Netherlands

Statistics of inter-communal and international telephones in Holland are given as follows [35]:—

	1898	1902	1907
Length of line Miles	510	1,240	1,740
Number of messages .	350,000	1,060,000	2,750,000
Receipts . . .	£11,200	£32,600	£79,400

The length of wire was 10,400 miles in 1902, and 22,800 in 1906 [1].

Belgium

On the Belgian State telephones the number of messages increased from 39 millions in 1902 to 84.5 millions in 1906, and the receipts from £200,000 to £310,000. The length of wire was 60 000 miles in 1902, and 96,000 in 1906. The length of line is not given [1].

Switzerland

Statistics of the Swiss telephones are given as follows [1]:—

	1901	1906
Length of line . . Miles	9,200	10,500
Length of wire . ,,	116,100	169,600
Number of messages, including telegrams transmitted by telephone . .	27,000,000	40,000,000
Receipts	£260,000	£350,000
Expenses	£300,000	£350,000 (*a*)

(*a*) Including sinking fund.

Austria

In Austria the length of telephone *wire* increased from 113,400 miles in 1901 to 182,800 miles in 1906. The number of messages, including telegrams sent by telephone, was 104,850,000 in 1901, and 187,560,000 in 1906. Receipts increased from £250,000 to £430,000 in the same period [1].

Hungary

Statistics of telephones in Hungary in 1901 and 1906 are given as follows [1]:—

	1901	1906
Length of line . . Miles	8,980	13,730
Length of wire . ,,	63,260	132,620
Number of messages, including telegrams sent by telephone . . .	42,940,000	104,020,000

Receipts are given as £130,000 in 1901, and £260,000 in 1906 [9].

United States of America

Statistics of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which practically controls the telephone services of the United States, are given as follows [3] :—

	1902	1907
Number of exchanges and branch offices	3,375	5,108
Miles of *wire*	2,443,800	6,946,500
Number of subscribers	1,278,000	3,035,500
Average daily number of exchange connections	9,323,000	18,131,000
Average daily calls per subscriber	7·3	6·0
Gross earnings	£2,720,000	£6,300,000
Net earnings	£1,620,000	£3,350,000

Other Countries

The length of line, wire, and number of messages in other countries in 1905 are given as follows [12] :—

Country	Length of Line	Length of Wire	Number of Messages
	Miles	Miles	
Russia	6,200	58,100	157,000,000
Italy	7,100	67,000	110,000,000
Denmark	22,500	124,000	110,000,000
Sweden	...	111,500	234,000,000
Norway	20,100	95,400	96,000,000
Japan	3,600	127,300	160,000,000

TIN

The production of tin in recent years is given as follows [15] :—

Country	Production				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Straits Settlements, &c.	53,700	55,340	60,680	58,320	58,440
Dutch East Indies	18,880	18,720	14,580	12,670	11,260
Bolivia	9,000	9,200	11,700	12,500	14,700
England—					
Cornwall	4,390	4,280	4,130	4,470	4,500
Australia	3,200	4,930	4,850	5,030	6,480
Totals	89,170	92,470	95,940	92,990	95,380

The average price of English block tin in the London market is given as follows [76] :—

	Price per Ton
1901	£121.0
1902	121.2
1903	129.4
1904	128.4
1905	143.6
1906	181.2
1907	174.6

TOBACCO

The world's production of tobacco in recent years, *so far as estimated*, is given as follows [18] :—

Continent, &c.	Estimated Production				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
North America	916,200,000	897,500,000	746,000,000	722,300,000	754,800,000
Including United States	821,800,000	816,000,000	660,500,000	633,000,000	682,400,000
Cuba	57,200,000	38,700,000	42,400,000	48,800,000	28,600,000
Mexico	20,000,000	29,200,000	28,900,000	23,000,000	23,000,000
South America	149,800,000	94,800,000	107,400,000	108,600,000	103,700,000
Including Brazil (*a*)	99,500,000	51,600,000	52,800,000	45,000,000	52,100,000
Argentina (*b*)	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
Europe	618,100,000	693,800,000	582,400,000	640,000,000	623,500,000
Including Russia	232,800,000	222,800,000	204,300,000	214,100,000	162,000,000
Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina)	121,200,000	159,500,000	111,800,000	126,200,000	187,300,000
Turkey (including Asiatic)	71,000,000	110,000,000	90,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Germany	83,100,000	72,900,000	75,800,000	70,200,000	70,700,000
France	54,600,000	57,300,000	37,800,000	53,900,000	36,400,000
Asia	662,800,000	692,200,000	679,400,000	687,600,000	696,200,000
Including British India (*b*)	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000
Dutch East Indies	105,200,000	110,200,000	90,200,000	109,300,000	109,300,000
Japan and Formosa	70,100,000	96,100,000	106,100,000	90,100,000	90,100,000
Philippine Islands	37,500,000	35,900,000	33,100,000	38,200,000	46,800,000
Africa	28,200,000	23,300,000	21,500,000	21,500,000	20,800,000
Including Algeria	18,900,000	13,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	11,700,000
Australia	900,000	600,000	800,000	1,500,000	2,100,000
Total	2,376,000,000	2,402,200,000	2,137,500,000	2,181,500,000	2,201,100,000

(*a*) The quantities given for Brazil are exports. (*b*) Estimated average production.

The chief tobacco-exporting countries, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18]:—

Exporting Country	Quantities Exported (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
United States	368.2	312.0	334.3	312.2	340.7
Dutch East Indies	104.2	113.2	123.0	108.1	100.4
Brazil	99.5	51.6	52.8	45.0	52.1
British India	24.0	23.4	25.0	26.3	33.8
Cuba	34.3	41.6	28.2	32.8	28.6
Austria-Hungary	20.8	19.0	21.6	18.7	20.0
Philippine Islands	20.2	19.2	18.6	19.8	26.7

The principal importing countries and their imports for home consumption are given as follows [18]:—

Importing Country	Quantities Imported for Home Consumption (in Millions of Pounds)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Germany	134.0	137.8	143.4	178.9	128.0
United Kingdom [22]	80.7	81.9	83.4	84.8	86.1
France	48.6	56.4	57.4	67.0	54.8
Austria-Hungary	47.7	51.6	51.9	50.9	53.7
Netherlands	47.2	52.7	50.3	42.3	46.6
Italy	40.7	40.5	33.4	28.1	45.9
United States	34.0	31.2	33.3	37.4	39.5
Spain	42.5	43.0	55.7	48.9	30.0
Belgium	19.4	21.0	24.1	22.1	21.1
Canada	13.4	14.2	13.9	14.5	18.5
Egypt	14.0	14.2	16.0	26.5	17.1

The consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom, France, and Germany averaged as follows during 1904–6:—

Country	Total	Per Capita
	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom [22]	84,800,000	1.96
France [9]	85,500,000	2.18
Germany [12]	209,500,000	3.52

United States of America

The area under cultivation, the production, and estimated value in the several states growing tobacco, are given as follows [3]:—

States	Annual Average (1900–3)			Annual Average (1904–7)		
	Area	Production	Value	Area	Production	Value
	Acres	Thous. lbs.	£	Acres	Thous. lbs.	£
Connecticut	12,170	20,100	644,000	13,390 (a)	22,980 (a)	910,000 (a)
Indiana	8,030	6,600	82,000	9,870	8,630	136,000
Kentucky	350,600	286,900	3,540,000	278,370	237,790	3,889,000
Maryland	38,800	23,070	280,000	29,360	18,550	249,000
Massachusetts	4,530	7,380	210,000	4,550 (a)	8,020 (a)	300,000 (a)
North Carolina	204,120	125,600	1,889,000	140,620	88,110	1,760,000
Ohio	62,810	54,900	791,000	63,020 (a)	58,450 (a)	1,168,000 (a)
Pennsylvania	19,020	27,350	360,000	18,590 (a)	25,130 (a)	613,000 (a)
Tennessee	65,730	44,840	590,000	44,780	34,490	553,000
Virginia	171,040	117,600	1,647,000	114,650	81,140	1,410,000
Wisconsin	44,410	60,350	896,000	39,740 (a)	52,010 (a)	1,124,000 (a)
Other States	57,270	43,080	783,000	42,910	33,210	980,000
Total	1,038,520	817,770	11,720,000	799,850	668,510	13,092,000

(a) Average of 1904–6.

TOUCH

The power of the human skin in localising pressure varies widely from one part of the body to another. It may be represented "by the least distance which must separate two objects (as the blunted points of a pair of compasses) in order that they may be felt as two." Some of these distances have been observed and measured, and are given as follows [271]:—

Part of Body	Millimetres		Inches
Tongue-tip	1.1	=	0.04
Palm side of last phalanx of finger	2.2	=	0.08
Red part of lips	4.4	=	0.16
Tip of nose	6.6	=	0.24
Back of second phalanx of finger	11.0	=	0.44
Heel	22.0	=	0.88
Back of hand	30.8	=	1.23
Forearm	39.6	=	1.58
Sternum	44.0	=	1.76
Back of neck	52.8	=	2.11
Middle of back	66.0	=	2.64

(Martin's "Human Body," quoted by Prof. James.)

TRADE MARKS

See article on *Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks* (supra).

TRADE UNIONS

The numbers of organised workers, or trade unionists, in several countries in or about 1906, are given approximately as follows [12]:—

Country	Numbers of Organised Workers		
	Males	Females	Total
Germany	2,080,000	140,000	2,220,000
United Kingdom	1,960,000	150,000	2,110,000
United States of America	...	...	1,970,000
France (*a*)	820,000	80,000	900,000
Italy	...	...	640,000
Austria	410,000	40,000	450,000
Russia	...	...	250,000
Sweden	187,000	14,000	201,000
Spain (1904)	...	...	170,000
Belgium	150,000	5,000	155,000
Hungary	148,000	5,500	153,500
Netherlands	125,000	5,000	130,000
Australian Commonwealth	...	...	110,000
Denmark	90,000	8,000	98,000
Switzerland	...	...	90,000
New Zealand (1905)	...	...	30,000
Norway	24,000	1,000	25,000
Finland	...	...	20,000
Servia	4,800	600	5,400
Bulgaria	5,000	...	5,000

(*a*) Besides the industrial unionists given here, there were in France 720,000 organised agriculturists [9].

The income, expenditure, and funds of trade unions in certain countries in 1906 are given approximately as follows [12]:—

Country	Membership of Unions for which Particulars are Given	Annual Income (1906)	Annual Expenditure (1906)				Funds
			Total	Including			
				Unemployed and Travelling Benefits	Sick, Superannuation, and other Social Benefits	Dispute Benefits	
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	2,130,000	2,300,000	2,000,000	180,000	280,000	780,000	1,500,000
United Kingdom	1,270,000	2,350,000	1,960,000	420,000	840,000	150,000	5,200,000
United States	1,440,000	...	...	29,000	350,000	...	...
Italy	128,000	5,500	5,000	...	...	...	500
Austria	450,000	290,000	235,000	44,000	50,000	80,000 (*a*)	310,000
Belgium	60,000	37,000	31,000	3,100	2,300	6,600	24,000
Hungary	153,000	70,000	55,000	9,600	10,200	...	52,000
Sweden	144,000	110,000	75,000	5,200	1,500	46,000	62,000
Netherlands	26,000	38,000	8,000	...	2,700	3,700	42,000
Denmark	91,000	90,000	60,000	15,000	6,900	12,000	120,000
Norway	24,900	35,000	26,000	2,400	4,300	13,000	26,000

(*a*) Expenditure by Austrian trade unions on dispute benefit is not formally provided for by the unions, but comes out of voluntary subscriptions.

United Kingdom

The membership, income, and expenditure of the trade unions in the United Kingdom which made returns in 1907 to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, are given as follows [255]:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total
Number of trade unions registered	567	41	69	677
Number of trade unions which furnished returns	554	39	59	652
Membership of unions which made returns	1,897,270	58,040	18,250	1,973,560
	£	£	£	£
Income in 1907	2,817,490	97,290	21,320	2,936,100
Expenditure in 1907	2,273,790	87,050	19,060	2,379,940
Funds on December 31, 1907	6,163,190	237,630	23,360	6,424,180

The average income, expenditure, and funds per member work out as follows :—

Country	Average Amount per Member in 1907		
	Income	Expenditure	Funds at End of Year
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England and Wales	1 9 8	1 4 0	3 5 0
Scotland	1 13 7	1 10 0	4 1 10
Ireland	1 3 5	1 1 0	1 5 7
Total	1 9 9	1 4 1	3 5 1

At the end of 1909, the number of trade unions known to the Board of Trade was 1153, with a total membership of 2,347,500 [286]. In 1897 there were 1298 trade unions, with a total membership of about 1,650,000 [2].

The membership by groups of trades in recent years is shown as follows [181]:—

At End of Year	Membership of Trade Unions at End of Year (*a*)					
	All Unions	Building Trades	Mining and Quarrying	Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	Textile Trades	Transport
1898	1,688,500	232,000	366,700	312,400	240,900	148,000
1899	1,848,600	250,000	445,700	335,700	245,300	163,700
1900	1,955,700	253,400	524,200	342,100	245,400	171,600
1901	1,966,800	249,000	531,000	338,500	243,500	169,200
1902	1,953,300	245,100	532,100	337,100	246,800	158,700
1903	1,931,000	238,100	529,000	337,100	244,100	159,100
1904	1,895,100	225,100	501,800	334,800	246,500	159,800
1905	1,920,400	205,200	496,800	340,400	266,400	167,000
1906	2,113,800	196,500	571,300	361,500	303,000	190,200
1907	2,406,700	193,200	703,300	376,800	354,400	238,800

(*a*) The figures for 1909 are 2,347,500, 163,000, 721,000, 357,100, 364,800, and 210,600 respectively [286].

The income, expenditure, and accumulated funds of 100 of the principal trade unions in recent years were as follows [181]:—

Year	100 Principal Trade Unions (*a*)			
	Membership at End of Year	Income	Expenditure	Funds at End of Year
		£	£	£
1898	1,090,870	1,902,130	1,476,340	2,656,800
1899	1,169,970	1,835,400	1,252,010	3,240,190
1900	1,213,890	1,947,960	1,456,720	3,731,430
1901	1,220,260	2,043,950	1,641,080	4,134,300
1902	1,218,470	2,086,820	1,800,230	4,420,880
1903	1,205,950	2,101,000	1,917,110	4,604,770
1904	1,199,570	2,115,090	2,054,010	4,665,860
1905	1,213,790	2,211,730	2,064,540	4,813,060
1906	1,298,230	2,344,160	1,958,680	5,198,540
1907	1,457,860	2,493,280	2,054,160	5,637,660

(*a*) The unions are the same throughout the period.

The income, expenditure, and funds per member, on the basis of the membership of the 100 unions at the end of the year, are given as follows [181]:—

Year	Average Amount per Member (Based on Membership at End of Year)			Year	Average Amount per Member (Based on Membership at End of Year)		
	Income	Expenditure	Accumulated Funds		Income	Expenditure	Accumulated Funds
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1898	1 14 11	1 7 1	2 8 9	1903	1 14 10	1 11 10	3 16 5
1899	1 11 5	1 1 5	2 15 5	1904	1 15 3	1 14 3	3 17 10
1900	1 12 1	1 4 0	3 1 6	1905	1 16 5	1 14 0	3 19 4
1901	1 13 6	1 6 1	3 7 9	1906	1 16 1	1 10 2	4 0 1
1902	1 14 3	1 9 7	3 12 7	1907	1 14 3	1 8 2	3 17 4

An analysis of the expenditure of the 100 unions is given as follows [181]:—

Year	Expenditure of 100 Principal Trade Unions						
	Dispute Benefit	Unemployed Benefit	Sick and Accident Benefits	Superannuation Benefit	Funeral Benefit	Other Benefits and Grants	Working and other Expenses
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1898	326,430	233,610	266,020	158,820	81,620	101,380	308,460
1899	119,980	184,560	287,520	173,520	90,920	68,560	326,960
1900	153,520	261,290	307,810	183,720	96,500	91,520	362,350
1901	210,000	325,260	325,460	197,460	96,440	100,760	385,700
1902	218,690	429,520	340,310	216,960	96,100	95,480	403,170
1903	171,960	516,260	363,840	237,750	93,790	95,790	437,720
1904	124,280	654,990	386,650	265,370	96,550	100,660	425,500
1905	210,760	522,970	401,830	285,870	98,070	116,750	428,300
1906	152,950	424,930	413,400	306,090	99,430	104,090	459,590
1907	133,360	465,670	431,550	327,690	104,580	111,480	479,830

The average annual expenditure under the above heads, during the period 1898–1907, was as follows [181]:—

	Average Annual Expenditure (1898–1907)	
	Amount	Per Cent. of Total
	£	
Dispute benefit	182,100	10
Unemployed benefit	401,800	23
Other benefits	781,800	44
Working and other expenses	401,800	23
Total	1,767,500	100

The dispute and unemployed benefits have varied considerably, as shown as follows [181]:—

Year	Per Cent. of Total Expenditure	
	Dispute Benefit	Unemployed Benefit
1898	22.1	15.9
1899	9.6	14.8
1900	10.6	17.9
1901	12.8	19.8
1902	12.1	23.9
1903	9.0	26.9
1904	6.1	31.9
1905	10.2	25.4
1906	7.8	21.6
1907	6.5	22.7

The expenditure on unemployed benefit by the 100 unions classified by groups of trades, averaged as follows during 1898–1907 [181]:—

	Average Annual Expenditure on Unemployed Benefit
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades	£172,900
Building trades	83,600
Textile trades	50,500
Printing, paper, &c., trades	36,700
Mining and quarrying	21,400
Other trades	36,700
Total	£401,800

At the end of 1907 there were 106 federations of trade unions, with a gross membership of 2,800,000 (many trade union members are counted more than once, since some unions are affiliated to more than one federation) [7].

In 1897 there were 115 federations, with a gross membership of 1,084,000 [2].

The membership of three of the principal federations is given as follows [2], [7]:—

Year	Membership of		
	General Federation of Trade Unions	Miners' Federation of Great Britain	Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the U.K.
1897	...	149,000	178,000
1898	...	159,000	197,000
1899	373,000	238,000	206,000
1900	387,000	363,000	223,000
1901	421,000	344,000	228,000
1902	414,000	343,000	238,000
1903	403,000	340,000	240,000
1904	396,000	327,000	344,000
1905	478,000	324,000	271,000
1906	623,000	333,000	283,000
1907	601,000	460,000	320,000

Trades councils increased from 169 in number with a membership of 714,000 in 1897, to 194 in number and membership of 810,000 in 1902, and to 250 in number with a membership of 980,000 in 1907 [2], [181].

The number of trade unionists represented at Trade Union Congresses in the United Kingdom increased, with fluctuations, from 110,000 in 1866 to 515,000 in 1886, to 1,480,000 in 1906, and to 1,710,000 in 1908 [181]. The number in 1910 was 1,640,000 [286].

France

The number of trade unions in France, with their membership on the 1st January in each year since 1898, was as follows [6], [7]:—

At January 1	Number of Trade Unions	Membership
1898	2,324	437,793
1899	2,361	419,761
1900	2,685	491,647
1901	3,287	588,832
1902	3,679	614,173
1903	3,934	643,757
1904	4,227	715,576
1905	4,625	781,344
1906	4,857	836,134
1907	5,322	896,012
1908	5,524	957,102

The principal trades in which trade unions existed at the beginning of 1908 were as follows [7]:—

Group of Trades	Number of Trade Unions	Members
Transport and commercial	907	270,020
Building	826	87,420
Metal trades	591	93,770
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	527	55,410
Textiles	404	86,400
Wood-working and furnishing	376	36,320
Food trades	346	53,230
Printing, paper, and allied trades	321	28,390
Clothing, cleaning, and leather trades	511	57,610
Chemical trades	126	37,720
Mining and quarrying	163	81,000
Others	426	69,810
Total	5,524	957,100

There are also industrial associations of employers and also mixed associations. Their position on the 1st January 1898, 1902, and 1907 is given as follows [9]:—

	1898	1902	1907
Employers' unions—			
Number	1,894	2,609	3,612
Membership	189,510	185,200	315,270
Mixed unions—			
Number	184	155	154
Membership	34,960	34,450	30,700

The numbers and membership of federations of unions are given thus [9]:—

	1898	1902	1907
Federations of unions—			
Employers' unions	46	72	110
Workmen's unions	94	121	187
Mixed unions	9	6	11
Number of unions in federations (*a*)—			
Employers'	791	1,294	2,450
Workmen's	1,302	2,025	3,675
Mixed	37	50	48
Number of members of federated unions (*a*)—			
Employers'	87,100	133,790	257,850
Workmen's	327,640	674,150	752,360
Mixed	3,150	1,840	4,770

(*a*) Some organisations are affiliated to more than one federation.

Germany

The growth in the membership of German trade unions in recent years is shown as follows [10], [250]:—

Trade Unions	Membership in		
	1899	1903	1907
Social Democratic—			
Central Federations	580,500	887,700	1,873,100
Local unions	15,900	17,600	20,500
Total	596,400	905,300	1,893,600
Hirsch-Duncker	86,800	110,200	108,900
Christian: Affiliated to Central Federation	112,200	91,400	274,300
Christian: Independent		101,200	80,400
Other independent unions	69,000	68,700	96,700
Total	864,400	1,276,800	2,453,900

The total membership of all unions in 1909 was 3,597,300 [286].

The income, expenditure, and funds of the Social Democratic unions in recent years are given as follows [11], [12]:—

(Mark converted at 11.8d.)

Year	Income for Trade Union Objects	Expenditure	Funds
	£	£	£
1903	810,000	675,000	620,000
1904	990,000	870,000	790,000
1905	1,370,000	1,230,000	970,000
1906	2,050,000	1,820,000	1,240,000
1907	2,530,000	2,120,000	1,640,000

Expenditure on the particular services or benefits averaged per year as follows during the five years 1903–7 [11], [12]:—

Strikes	£460,000
Unemployed benefit	140,000
Travelling benefit	35,000
Sick benefit	110,000
Superannuation benefit	14,000
Propaganda	68,000
Publication of Journal	68,000

The unemployment and strike benefits each year were as follows [11], [12]:—

Year	Unemployment Benefit	Strike Benefit
	£	£
1903	62,000	220,000
1904	79,000	290,000
1905	99,000	480,000
1906	130,000	680,000
1907	320,000	650,000

The income of the Hirsch-Duncker Unions increased from £31,500 in 1900 [10] to £66,000 in 1906 [12], and the expenditure from £32,500 [10] to £64,000 [12].

The total income of the affiliated Christian Unions in 1907 was about £210,000, and of the Independent Christian Unions £10,000. The total expenditure was £150,000 and £8000 respectively [12].

Austria

The number of trade unions affiliated to the Central Committee of Austrian Trade Unions at Vienna was 5466 in 1908. Their aggregate membership at the end of the year was 482,280. The receipts of these unions in 1908 amounted to £388,710, of which £331,520 consisted of the ordinary contributions of members. The expenditure was £348,125, including [7]:—

Unemployment and travelling benefit	£74,990
Sick and infirmity benefit	47,790
Funeral and special distress benefits	39,100
Administration	61,560
Journal	48,310
Propaganda, &c.	33,710

This expenditure is exclusive of amounts collected and distributed in support of strikers or persons locked-out. No formal provision is made by the unions for this service, but in 1908 £170,975 was voluntarily subscribed and £60,605 distributed under this head [7].

At the end of 1908 the funds of the unions amounted to £415,765, apart from a special fund for strike purposes, held by the Central Committee, and amounting to £110,370 [7].

The total number of trade unionists proper in Austria has increased as follows [9]:—

1892	46,000
1896	98,000
1901	119,000
1906	448,000
1907	501,000

United States of America

The total number of trade unionists in the United States in 1909 was estimated at about 2,500,000 [286]. The membership (average number of members paying subscriptions) of the American Federation of Labour in recent years is given as follows [10], [12]:—

1897	265,000
1898	278,000
1899	349,000
1900	548,000
1901	788,000
1902	1,024,000
1903	1,466,000
1904	1,675,000
1905	1,494,000
1906	1,444,000

TRAFFIC

London

The number of passengers carried by local railways, by tramways, and by omnibuses in London in several years is given as follows [261]:—

Year	Number of Passengers Carried by				Estimated Population of Greater London	Number of Journeys per Head
	Railways (Local Companies)	Tramways	Omnibuses (two Principal Companies)	Total		
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	
1867	40.5	Not available	41.4	...	3.6	..
1871	72.6		43.6	...	3.9	..
1876	115.3		52.2	...	4.3	...
1881	139.2	72.0	58.4	269.6	4.8	57
1886	165.1	132.5	90.7	388.3	5.2	75
1891	180.0	198.6	158.9	537.5	5.6	95
1896	189.6	279.5	212.6	681.7	6.1	111
1901	236.5	340.8	269.9	847.2	6.6	129
1906	329.5	508.7	291.6	1,129.8	7.1	159
1907	363.8	585.7	331.4 (*a*)	1,280.9	7.2	178

(*a*) Numbers carried by three principal companies.

These numbers do not include the whole of the omnibus traffic, or the cab traffic, or the suburban traffic of the trunk railways. Including these, it is estimated that 200 journeys per head were made in 1901, and 300 in 1907 [261].

In 1903, the licences issued by the Chief Commissioner of Police in respect of public carriages in London, included 11,400 for hackney carriages (of which 1 was for a motor carriage), 3640 for omnibuses (13 mechanical), and 1720 for tramway cars (576 mechanical), a total of 16,760 vehicles. In 1907, the corresponding numbers were 10,540 for hackney carriages (723 mechanical), 3760 for omnibuses (1205 mechanical), and 2170 for tramway cars (1768 mechanical), a total of 16,470 vehicles [261].

The number of workmen carried on the London County Council's tramways in recent years is given as follows [261]:—

1904–5	9,898,000	1906–7	19,529,000
1905–6	13,011,000	1907–8	27,977,000

A record of the number of persons who entered London by railway from the suburban districts during the month of October 1907, gave the following results as to the number arriving from zones within certain distances from Charing Cross [261]:—

Distance of Zone from Charing Cross	Area of Zone	Number of Passengers		Passengers per Square Mile of Zone
		Using Workmen's Tickets	Total	
	Square Miles			
4 to 6 miles	63	389,230	2,232,200	35,584
6 ,, 8 ,,	88	1,054,460	3,406,590	38,729
8 ,, 10 ,,	113	512,860	2,433,000	21,512
10 ,, 12 ,,	138	122,460	843,780	6,104
12 ,, 15 ,,	244	24,290	238,250	977
15 ,, 20 ,,	560	34,170	331,210	592
20 ,, 25 ,,	707	670	151,030	213
25 ,, 30 ,,	864	820	107,610	124

Over 80 per cent. of the passengers came from districts within 10 miles of Charing Cross.

Berlin

The numbers of persons conveyed by railways, &c., in Berlin and its suburbs in 1905 are given as follows [261]:—

Railways	161,640,000
Tramways	417,060,000
Omnibuses	111,460,000
Total	690,160,000

The population of Greater Berlin in December 1905 was 2,993,400 persons.

See also article on *Railways* (supra).

TRAMWAYS

United Kingdom

The progress of tramways and light railways (street and road) in the United Kingdom during the past thirty years is shown as follows [262]:—

	1878	1898	1907-8
Miles of route open	269	1,064	2,464
Number of horses	9,220	38,780	5,290
Number of locomotive engines	14	589	64
Number of cars—			
Electric	1,124	5,335	10,908
Non-electric			1,141
Quantity of electrical energy used (Board of Trade units)	...	...	431,969,100
Number of passengers carried	146,001,200	858,485,500	2,625,532,900
Passengers carried per mile of route open	542,700	806,700	1,065,500
Passengers carried per car mile	7.8 (*a*)	9.5	9.3
Capital expenditure per mile of single track open—			
Lines and works £	7,840 (*a*)	7,770	12,950
All items £	9,880 (*a*)	10,470	17,110
Percentage of net receipts to total capital outlay	4 (*a*)	6.4	6.8
Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts	83.8 (*a*)	76.9	62.6
Average receipts per passenger Pence	1.84 (*a*)	1.23	1.09

(*a*) Figures for year 1879.

In 1907-8, local public authorities in the United Kingdom possessed 177 tramway undertakings, with a length of route open for traffic of 1620 miles, of which 1114 miles were double track. The total expenditure on capital account amounted to £44,920,000, of which £32,980,000 represented capital expenditure on lines and works open for traffic [262].

There were also 128 undertakings belonging to companies and private individuals, with a total length of route of 844 miles, of which 406 miles were double track. The capital expenditure on the lines and works amounted to some £18,600,000, while the total capital expenditure was about £23,300,000, including the cost of buildings and equipment incurred in respect of the lines of certain local authorities which were worked in conjunction with other lines [262].

Particulars for the several parts of the United Kingdom are given for the year 1907–8 as follows [262]:—

	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland		Total United Kingdom
	Local Authorities	Companies	Local Authorities	Companies	Local Authorities	Companies	
Capital authorised £	44,711,900	33,206,800	6,074,100	2,928,700	1,352,100	3,031,800	91,305,400
Capital expended £	37,915,500	18,725,700	5,832,100	1,810,400	1,172,700	2,743,500	68,199,900
Length of line owned and open for traffic—							
Double Miles	919	311	156	42	39	55	1,522
Single ,,	478	329	28	36	...	71	942
Total ,,	1,397	640	184	78	39	126	2,464
Length of line worked (*a*) Miles	1,266	771	156	106	39	126	2,464
Number of horses	4,160	1,020	...	60	...	50	5,290
,, locomotive engines	11	31	4	...	...	18	64
,, electric cars	6,410	2,640	1,000	250	240	370	10,910
,, non-electric cars	644	194	2	216	...	85	1,141
Millions of miles run by cars	169.0	60.5	25.8	11.9	5.8	9.6	282.6
Millions of passengers carried	1,663.1	462.9	281.2	107.2	45.2	65.9	2,625.5
Receipts—							
From passengers £	7,394,000	2,402,300	1,109,900	491,700	189,800	356,000	11,943,700
Other receipts £	230,000	216,800	14,100	10,300	4,000	20,800	496,000
Total receipts £	7,624,000	2,619,100	1,124,000	502,000	193,800	376,800	12,439,700
Working expenditure £	4,898,200	1,633,900	637,100	280,500	119,800	223,200	7,792,700
Net receipts £	2,725,800	985,200	486,900	221,500	74,000	153,600	4,647,000

(*a*) Of the total of 1620 miles of line owned by local authorities, 1461 miles were worked by those authorities, and 159 miles were leased to companies.

Out of the total net receipts, an amount of £1,890,000 was appropriated to interest or dividend, £932,000 to repayment of debt or sinking fund, and £320,000 to the relief of rates.

The Netherlands

Statistics of the principal tramways in Holland for the years 1897, 1901, and 1906, are given as follows [35]:—

	1897	1901	1906
Length of line open at December 31 Miles	810	980	1,300
Rolling stock—			
Locomotives	275	321	487
Passenger cars	1,290	1,480	2,080
Goods cars	820	1,230	1,790
Number of passengers carried	48,670,000	65,930,000	116,730,000
Goods carried Tons	460,000	660,000	890,000
Receipts—			
From passengers £	600,000	750,000	1,180,000
From goods £	60,000	100,000	150,000
Other receipts £	70,000	30,000	40,000
Total receipts £	730,000	880,000	1,370,000

A few of the tramways are electrified. Many of them have steam traction. Of 61 undertakings in 1897, 36 used steam traction; of 66 in 1901, 38 used steam; and of 81 in 1906, 48 used steam [35].

Most of the lines are single track. The lengths of single and double track were [35]:—

Year	Single Track	Double Track
	Miles	Miles
1897	750	60
1901	905	75
1906	1,160	140

France

The length of tramways worked in France has increased as follows [9]:—

	Miles
1861	15
1871	15
1881	330
1891	860
1901	3,050
1906	4,440

Germany

The mileage of tramways in Germany in working is given as follows [11], [12]:—

	Miles
1900	1,800
1903	1,970
1905	2,240

Switzerland

At the end of 1905 Switzerland had about 230 miles of tramways. The rolling stock consisted of 9 locomotive engines, 611 electric-motor carriages, 179 non-electric carriages, and 94 goods cars. There were only 2 horses, which were employed on very short tramways. During the year 1905, 80,900,000 passengers were carried, and 121,000 tons of goods [23].

The receipts in 1905 amounted to £413,000, the expenses to £308,000, leaving the net receipts equal to £105,000 [23].

The total cost of construction amounted at the end of 1905 to £2,100,000, averaging about £9100 per mile [23].

Italy

The length of tramways in Italy worked mechanically during 1904 was about 2450 miles, of which about 470 miles were electrified. In 1900 there were in working about 2170 miles of tramways, of which about 270 miles were electrified [54].

The rolling stock at the end of 1900 and 1904 was as follows [54]:—

Rolling Stock	1900	1904
Steam traction—		
Locomotives	577	572
Carriages, &c.	4,720	5,130
Electric traction—		
Locomotives	...	4
Motor carriages	1,040	1,490
Other carriages	369	714

The staff in Italy numbered 11,000 persons in 1900, and 14,740 in 1904 [54].

The average annual numbers of accidents during 1900-4 were [54]:—

Class of Person	Killed	Injured
Passengers	17	514
Employees	9	217
Others	79	480
Total	105	1,211

Hungary

The length of tram-lines in towns in Hungary in 1906 was about 176 miles. The rolling stock included 1146 passenger and 107 goods cars. 8,000,000 journeys were performed during the year, and 115,000,000 passengers and 648,000 tons of goods were carried. The capital invested amounted at the close of 1906 to £4,600,000. The receipts during the year were £830,000, and the expenses £500,000, leaving a net receipt of about £330,000 [29].

United States of America

Statistics of the street and elevated railways of the United States in 1896 and 1906 are given as follows [3]:—

Items		1896	1906
Number of roads		916	1,164
Track mileage—			
Electric	Miles	12,130	36,210
All other	,,	2,340	720
Total	,,	14,470	36,930
Number of cars		48,180	84,730
Capital stock	£	161,800,000	420,700,000
Funded debt	£	121,800,000	355,900,000

AUSTRALIA

The tramway mileage open for traffic at the end of 1907 was as follows:—

State	Mileage Open at End of 1907				Mileage Electrified
	Government	Municipal	Private	Total	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
New South Wales	129	...	7	136	88
Victoria	5	...	87	92	33
Queensland	...	166	31	197	31
South Australia	17	49	6	72	..
Western Australia	23	7	47	77	54
Tasmania	...	...	11	11	9
Commonwealth	174	222	189	585	215

New South Wales [15]

The cost of the Government tramways of New South Wales amounted in 1907 to £3,670,000, averaging £28,500 per mile. The gross revenue in 1906-7 was £908,700, and the working expenses £727,900. The profit, after paying interest, amounted to £49,000.

The Sydney electric tramways, 87 miles in length (1907), carried, during 1907, 144,000,000 passengers. The gross revenue was £830,000, the working expenses £629,000, and the net revenue £201,000. The cost of construction amounted to £3,748,000. 727 cars were in use, and 4040 persons were employed during the year. The tram mileage was 15,630,000 miles.

Victoria [15]

The electric tramways of Victoria, 33 miles in length (1907), carried, during 1906, 7,000,000 passengers. The tram mileage was 1,790,000 miles.

QUEENSLAND [15]

The Brisbane electric tramways, 31 miles in length (1906), carried, during 1906, 22,000,000 passengers. The tram mileage was 3,320,000 miles. Gross revenue was £141,400, and working expenses £78,500.

The municipal tramways of Queensland, 165 miles in length in 1906, cost £369,200. The assets in that year amounted to £383,200, and the liabilities to £369,600. Receipts were £39,300 (exclusive of grants, endowments, or loans), and the expenditure £41,700.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA [15]

The electric tramways of Western Australia, 54 miles in length in 1906, carried 13,600,000 passengers in 1906. The tram mileage was 2,330,000 miles. Gross revenue was £152,700, and working expenses £92,400.

TASMANIA [15]

The Hobart electric tramways, 9 miles in length (1906), carried, in 1906, 2,200,000 passengers. The tram mileage was 341,600 miles. Gross revenue was £20,300, and working expenses £11,000.

JAPAN

At December 31, 1907, there were in Japan 45 tramway companies, with a total capital of £5,350,000. In 1901, there were only 18 companies, with a total capital of £560,000 [4], [115].

The length of line increased from 123 miles in 1901 to 406 miles in 1907, the total length of track being 186 and 584 miles respectively [4], [115].

The electrification of the lines is proceeding, the number of horses having diminished from 2508 at the end of 1901 to 730 at the end of 1907, while the cars increased in number from 707 to 2185. Over 53,000,000 passengers were carried in 1901, and nearly 193,000,000 in 1907. The number of passengers has, however, fluctuated considerably, the average annual number carried during 1901–7 being about 81,000,000 [4], [115].

The receipts and expenses in recent years were as follows [4], [115]:—

(Yen taken as 2s. 0½d.)

Year	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts	Year	Gross Receipts	Expenses	Net Receipts
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1901	217,000	122,000	95,000	1905	560,000	340,000	220,000
1902	240,000	145,000	95,000	1906	370,000	220,000	150,000
1903	245,000	160,000	85,000	1907	970,000	500,000	470,000
1904	340,000	180,000	160,000				

U

UNEMPLOYMENT

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UNITED KINGDOM

Returns from trade unions in the United Kingdom, having some 600,000 members (chiefly in the building, coal-mining, engineering, shipbuilding, textiles, printing and bookbinding, woodworking, and furnishing trades), showed the following average percentage of members as unemployed in each year from 1898 [7]:—

Year	Mean Percentage Unemployed	Year	Mean Percentage Unemployed
1898	2.8	1905	5.0
1899	2.0	1906	3.6
1900	2.5	1907	3.7
1901	3.3	1908	7.8
1902	4.0	1909 [286]	7.7
1903	4.7	1910 [324]	4.7
1904	6.0		

The high average percentage unemployed in 1908 was largely due to prolonged disputes in the engineering, shipbuilding, and cotton trades.

Since these figures refer only to the members of certain trade unions, they cannot be regarded as an accurate statement of the amount of unemployment among the total number of workers of all kinds. They may, however, be accepted as roughly indicative of the course of employment generally.

There is observable a rise and fall in the amount of unemployment over a series of years. It is to be expected that each year would likewise experience a fluctuation, since employment is likely on the whole to be worse in the late autumn and winter months than in the summer or late spring. Such a seasonal fluctuation is shown to exist by the following table, which gives the average percentage of trade union members unemployed in each month of the year [7]:—

Month	Average Percentage Unemployed 1905-7
January	4.8
February	4.4
March	3.9
April	3.7
May	3.6
June	3.7
July	3.7
August	3.9
September	4.1
October	4.2
November	4.3
December	4.8

The above table shows a continuous fall from January to May and June, and then a continuous rise to the end of the year. The figures for 1903 are not included in the averages, because they were largely affected by disputes in the engineering and other trades. Their inclusion, however, would only slightly mask and not destroy the fact of a seasonal fluctuation.

The percentages of trade unionists unemployed in particular trades are shown as follows [2], [7]:—

Year	Percentage of Trade Union Members Unemployed				
	Building Trades (Carpenters and Plumbers Only)	Engineering Trades	Shipbuilding Trades	Printing Trades	Furnishing Trades
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1898	1.3	3.8	4.7	3.7	2.2
1899	1.5	2.5	2.3	3.9	2.2
1900	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.3	3.6
1901	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.0
1902	4.3	5.1	8.2	4.7	4.1
1903	4.9	4.9	12.0	4.4	5.0
1904	7.7	7.0	14.0	4.6	8.7
1905	8.3	5.1	11.9	4.9	7.3
1906	7.2	3.0	7.6	4.6	6.2
1907	6.7	3.8	9.2	4.3	6.0
1908	11.0	10.0 (*a*)	23.1 (*a*)	5.3	11.0

(*a*) As already stated above, there were prolonged disputes in the engineering and shipbuilding trades in 1908. The figures given do not include trade unionists on strike.

The state of employment in the coal-mining, iron-mining, iron and steel, and tinplate trades in recent years is shown as follows (so far as reported to the Board of Trade) [2], [6]:—

Year	Average Number of Days per Week on which		Average Number of Shifts Worked per Week at Iron and Steel Works	Average Number of Mills Working at End of Month in Tinplate and Steel Sheet Trades
	Coal was Hewn and Drawn at Collieries	Iron Ore was Got and Worked at Mines and Open Works		
1898	5.25	5.75	5.54	322
1899	5.46	5.76	5.56	381
1900	5.47	5.65	5.42	384
1901	5.12	5.58	5.33	343
1902	5.22	5.74	5.32	398
1903	5.09	5.72	5.37	371
1904	5.07	5.79	5.40	385
1905	5.03	5.77	5.51	426
1906	5.26	5.78	5.57	421
1907	5.51	5.81	5.58	444
1908	5.22	5.69	5.36	440

The average annual number of applicants to Distress Committees in England and Wales during the three years ended March 31, 1908, was [118]:—

Greater London	48,540
Rest of England and Wales	47,420
Total	95,960

In Scotland, the average annual number during the three years ended May 15, 1908, was 10,960 [118].

The percentage of applicants to the occupied population worked out on the average to 1.9 in Greater London, 1.1 in the rest of England and Wales, and 1.3 in Scotland [118].

The course of unemployment and employment over a period of nearly 50 years is shown in the following table. It is based on returns from trade unions, and gives (1) the computed average percentage of members of trade unions returned as out of work at the end of each month (in some cases the percentage out of work is partly estimated from expenditure on unemployed benefit); and (2) the mean percentage *not* returned as unemployed. This latter quantity is also expressed as a series of index numbers, in which the percentage not returned as unemployed in 1900 is represented by 100 [2], [83]:—

Year	Computed Average Percentage of Trade Unionists Returned as Out of Work	Trade Unionists NOT Returned as Out of Work	
		Computed Average Percentage	Index Numbers (Percentage in **1900** taken as **100**)
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1860	1.85	98.15	101.0
1861	3.70	96.30	99.1
1862	6.05	93.95	96.7
1863	4.70	95.30	98.1
1864	1.95	98.05	100.9
1865	1.80	98.20	101.1
1866	2.65	97.35	100.2
1867	6.30	93.70	96.4
1868	6.75	93.25	96.0
1869	5.95	94.05	96.8
1870	3.75	96.25	99.1
1871	1.65	98.35	101.2
1872	0.95	99.05	102.0
1873	1.15	98.85	101.7
1874	1.60	98.40	101.3
1875	2.20	97.80	100.7
1876	3.40	96.60	99.4
1877	4.40	95.60	98.4
1878	6.25	93.75	96.5
1879	10.70	89.30	91.9
1880	5.25	94.75	97.5
1881	3.55	96.45	99.3
1882	2.35	97.65	100.5
1883	2.60	97.40	100.3
1884	7.15	92.85	95.6
1885	8.55	91.45	94.1
1886	9.55	90.45	93.1
1887	7.15	92.85	95.6
1888	4.15	95.85	98.7
1889	2.05	97.95	100.8
1890	2.10	97.90	100.8
1891	3.40	96.60	99.4
1892	6.20	93.80	96.6
1893	7.70	92.30	95.0
1894	7.70	92.30	95.0
1895	6.05	93.95	96.7
1896	3.50	96.50	99.3
1897	3.65	96.35	99.2
1898	3.15 (*a*)	96.85	99.7
1899	2.40	97.60	100.5
1900	2.85	97.15	100.0
1901	3.80	96.20	99.0
1902	4.40	95.60	98.2
1903	5.10	94.90	97.5
1904	6.50	93.50	95.9
1905	5.40	94.60	97.1
1906	4.10	95.50	98.7
1907	4.20	95.80	98.5

(*a*) The unemployment percentages in this table, from 1898 onwards, differ slightly from those given in an earlier table (*supra*). In the earlier table the percentages are corrected in the light of later and fuller information than that on which the above table was based.

The index numbers given above, representing the average level of employment, may be summarised by periods as follows, where each period contains only one maximum index number [83], [2]:—

Period	Average Level of Employment (1900 = 100)
1860–64	99.2
1865–71	98.7
1872–81	98.9
1882–88	96.8
1889–98	98.3
1899–1907	98.4

It should be noted that these figures do not include any allowance for loss of time through sickness, holidays, strikes, or unpunctuality. An inquiry by the Board of Trade among firms and trade unions in the engineering trades as to the average time lost by a workman from all causes, gave the following results. The data related mainly to the year 1895, which was selected as a year of average employment [83]:—

	Deductions from Full Time. Per Cent.
On account of—	
Unemployment	4
Sickness	2½
Trade disputes (say)	1
"Lost time"	1½
Holidays	3
Total deduction	12
Add for overtime	3⅝
Net deduction	8⅜

In a good year the net deduction may be only 4 per cent. of full time, and in a bad year it may be as high as 15 per cent. or more.

Germany

On November 17, 1908, the unemployed men and women in Berlin were invited to report themselves as such. The results showed that the total number who reported themselves unemployed in Greater Berlin was 40,212, comprising 38,581 males and 1631 females. 62.5 per cent. of these were described as skilled workpeople. 13,664, or 33.4 per cent. of the total number, were in the building trades; 8389, or 20.9 per cent., were in the engineering and metal-working trades; and 3771, or 9.4 per cent., were in the wood-working trades [7].

The number reported as unemployed in Berlin proper was 28,006, of whom 26,868 were males. 63.6 per cent. were skilled workers. Of the males, 10.8 per cent. were between 16 and 20 years of age; 36.8 per cent. between 20 and 30; 22.7 per cent. between 30 and 40; 15.7 per cent. between 40 and 50; 9.6 per cent. between 50 and 60; and about 3 per cent. above 60 years. 12 per cent. of the men in Berlin proper had been unemployed for not longer than 1 week; 12 per cent. between 1 and 2 weeks; 11 per cent. between 2 and 3 weeks; 8 per cent. between 3 and 4 weeks; 8 per cent. between 4 and 5 weeks; 6.6 per cent. between 5 and 6 weeks; and 6.5 per cent. between 6 and 7 weeks [7].

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

The insurance of working men against unemployment has been most largely tried in Switzerland. An insurance scheme was first started in Bern in 1892 by the League of Manual Labourers. Municipal aid, however, was very soon asked for, and in 1893 the scheme passed under the control of a municipal bureau. Insurance in this bureau is voluntary, and is open to all able-bodied Swiss citizens, not over 60 years of age, living in Bern. The monthly premium payable by those insured is about 7d. If insured for eight months, and all premiums paid, and if in employment for at least six months in the year, insurers may claim, during the winter months, a daily allowance of about 1s. 2d. if single, and 1s. 7d. if married. The allowance continues for a maximum period of 10 weeks. Incapacity to work gives no claim to the benefit. The following table gives statistics of this insurance bureau [194], [195]:—

BERN INSURANCE SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Years	Number of Insurers		Receipts					Expenditure	
	At End of Year	Reported themselves Unemployed	Payments by Members	Contributions by Employers	Municipal Grant	Other Receipts (including Balances Brought Forward)	Total (including Balances Brought Forward)	Payments to Unemployed	Total
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893–4 . .	354	216	45	38	190	42	315	275	315
1894–5 . .	413	226	55	69	200	146	470	390	415
1895–6 . .	544	325	65	66	280	104	515	495	440
1896–7 . .	494	242	79	66	280	305	730	430	460
1897–8 . .	431	295	69	44	280	292	685	470	500
1898–9 . .	543	375	85	52	280	418	835	665	700
1899–1900 .	585	297	89	60	480	166	795	665	690
1900–1 . .	597	380	125	64	530	166	885	770	810
1901–2 . .	644	248	110	3	480	107	700	520	550
1902–3 . .	719	252	158	2	480	130 (*a*)	770	540	555
1903–4 . .	598	297	187	29	480	244	940	475	495
1904–5 . .	593	305	188	49	480	483	1,200	440	445
1905–6 . .	614	234	189	55	480	796	1,520	250	260
1906–7 . .	571	239	154	42	480	1,309	1,985	395	420

(*a*) This amount is not as great as the previous year's balance, but it is the amount given in the original report.

It will be noted that the Bern scheme is not self-supporting.

A compulsory insurance scheme was started in St. Gall in 1895, but, through lack of support and other reasons, was abandoned in 1897.

In 1901 the Basel Labour Federation started an insurance scheme and set up a bureau. Under this scheme insurance was open to all working men in Basel. Municipal employees were compelled to be insured. The monthly premiums or dues payable in 1906–7 were:—

4¾d. by those earning less than 3s. 2d. per day;
5¾d. by those earning from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per day; and
6¾d. by those earning over 4s. per day [263].

Up to 1906 the premiums were 1d. per month less than these amounts.

If a member had paid his dues for at least six months, he might claim out-of-work benefit from the fund fifteen days after he had reported himself without employment, provided he was not offered work in the meantime. For every two days' temporary work during these fifteen days, one day's out-of-work benefit was withheld [194].

Statistics of the scheme are given as follows [194]:—

BASEL INSURANCE SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Years	Number of Active Members	Members Claiming Unemployment Benefit	Receipts					Expenditure	
			Dues from Active Members	Contributions from Honorary Members	Cantonal Subsidies	Other Receipts	Total	Allowances to Unemployed Members	Total
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901–2 . .	866	102	87	54	40	60	241	116	133
1902–3 . .	1,174	168	94	50	40	60	244	216	237
1903–4 . .	506	106	70	39	80	49	238	158	172
1904–5 . .	401	126	74	38	80	50	242	178	190
1905–6 . .	498	207	77	38	80	9	204	271	311

In 1906–7 there were 457 members, of whom 179 became unemployed. The unemployed benefit received by these persons amounted to £291, while the premiums received from the insured amounted to only £84. The scheme has proved a failure, and is stated to have been abandoned [263].

Germany has also one or two examples of insurance schemes against unemployment. That of Cologne is the most important. The bureau in that city was established in 1896 for the benefit of male workers in Cologne and neighbourhood. Membership of the bureau is open to working men (at least 18 years of age), employers, and other contributors. Employers or "patrons" make one payment of about £15; honorary members contribute at least 5s. annually; and the working men pay 4½d. per week if unskilled labourers, and 5½d. per week if mechanics. The

benefit is payable in the winter (December 10 to March 10), and consists of 2s. a day for 20 days, and then 1s. a day for another 28 days. Residence in the Cologne district for one year is necessary to render a worker eligible for membership (reduced to six months for soldiers honourably discharged), and then only working men with a regular trade are admitted.

Statistics of this fund are given as follows [194]:—

COLOGNE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SCHEME

Years	Number Insured at End of Year	Number Unemployed during Year	Contributions from Insured	Allowances to Unemployed
			£	£
1896–7	132	96	90	117
1897–8	236	151	110	173
1898–9	282	144	121	166
1899–1900	226	154	100	233
1900–1	536	441	226	959
1901–2	1,105	842	567	1,490
1902–3	1,265	1,008	713	1,428
1903–4	1,501	1,164	980	1,979
1904–5	1,596	1,271	1,030	2,124
1905–6	1,463	1,087	1,075	1,172
1906–7	1,155	980	853	1,984
1907–8 [263]	1,382	1,103	1,040	2,433

Like the Swiss funds, this one of Cologne is seen not to be self-supporting. The subsidy from the city in 1907–8 amounted to £1000 [263].

A bureau was opened at Leipzig in 1903. Membership is voluntary, and is confined to men from 16 to 60 years of age who have resided at least one year in Leipzig. The dues vary with the risks of unemployment in the several trades. The lowest premium is 3½d. per week, and the highest 7½d. The benefit is about 1s. 2½d. a day for a maximum period of 42 days, beginning with the fourth day of unemployment [194].

In several towns and provinces of Belgium systems of insurance against unemployment have been in force during recent years. The best known scheme is that of Ghent. In this city, following on the report of a special commission on the question of unemployment, an unemployment fund was established at the end of 1900, and began operations in 1901. This fund is used to supplement out-of-work benefits which trade unions pay to their members, or to supplement any provision made by individual workers against unemployment. Trade unionists have their out-of-work benefits subsidised in proportion to the amount of those benefits. The subsidy may be equal to, but not greater than, the amount of the benefits paid by the trade unions, and is in any case limited to a maximum of about 9½d. per day, payable for a maximum period of 60 days in any one year [263], in respect of any one member. Non-unionists may take advantage of the scheme by depositing in a Special Thrift Fund a maximum of £2, to be drawn upon only in the event of unemployment. The depositor in that case receives a subsidy corresponding in amount to that paid to trade unionists. The total amount of withdrawals by the depositor, including the subsidies he may receive, must not exceed £2 in any one year. The part of the scheme providing for non-unionists by means of the Special Thrift Fund has proved a failure. But so far as the scheme works in conjunction with the trade unions it has been highly successful [194].

The sums paid out by the Ghent municipality in subsidies to trade union out-of-work benefits are given as follows [194]:—

Year	Paid Out	Number of Unemployed
	£	
1901 (5 months)	250	2,089
1902	647	3,250
1903	681	2,711
1904	826	3,010
1905	642	...

The Ghent system was copied in Antwerp in 1902, and has since spread to many other towns and to other countries.

In Antwerp, the disbursements from the unemployment fund, and from the funds of affiliated trade unions, are given as follows [194]:—

Year	Subsidies Paid Out of Municipal Fund	Unemployment Benefits Paid by Trade Unions
	£	£
1902	211	351
1903	351	762
1904	569	1,120

In 1906 there were 32 unemployed insurance funds in Belgium, with a credit of £3306 [194].

In France, in 1905, a somewhat similar scheme to that of Ghent was adopted by the State, although previous to that date many local authorities had been making subsidies to funds paying unemployed benefits [263]. In 1905 and each later year the State voted a sum of £4400 out of which grants were to be paid direct to the trade unions or associations having unemployment funds and fulfilling the necessary conditions [263]. The maximum subsidy was to be about 1s. 7d. per day per unemployed member, payable for a period not longer than 60 days in any one year; the minimum subsidy was to be about 8s. half-yearly, payable to the association, provided it had been in existence during the half-year, and had paid at least £1, 4s. in half-yearly unemployment benefits. The statistics of the French unemployment funds in 1906 are given as follows [194]:—

Number of funds receiving state subsidies	64
Average membership of funds	39,050
Number of unemployed	10,320
Number of days the unemployed were aided	107,670
Benefits paid out by the funds	£8,780
Amount of state subsidies actually paid	£1,700

V

VACCINATIONS

The number of persons vaccinated and revaccinated in England and Wales *by public vaccinators, at the public expense*, are given as follows [212]:—

Year Ended September 29	Number of Successful Primary Vaccinations		Number of Successful Revaccinations	Ratio of Successful Primary Public Vaccinations of Infants under 1 Year of Age, to Total Births
	At all Ages	Infants under 1 Year of Age		
				Per Cent.
1897	311,040	295,730	5,160	31.8
1898	281,120	263,450	22,860	28.5
1899	493,960	345,980	7,750	37.4
1900	444,380	400,980	31,290	43.0
1901	449,090	413,100	19,870	44.9
1902	623,730	465,440	1,024,210	49.6
1903	569,600	492,600	318,530	51.8
1904	543,320	495,190	95,610	52.3
1905	546,060	506,700	64,180	54.0
1906	514,330	487,130	21,670	52.5
1907	510,150	484,490	18,110	52.4

The total number of children born in 1905 who were successfully vaccinated was returned by vaccination officers as 705,040. Certificates of conscientious objection to vaccination were received in respect of 44,370 of the children [212].

During the calendar year 1906, 709,660 certificates of successful primary vaccination at all ages were received [212].

In 1907, 74,575 applications for vaccine lymph were complied with by the Local Government Board, enough lymph being distributed for 548,500 vaccinations [212].

VITAL STATISTICS

The average annual numbers of births, deaths, and marriages during the period 1902–6, and the proportions per 1000 of the total population, are shown as follows [62], [108]:—

Country	Average Annual Number (Thousands Omitted)			Average Annual Number per 1000 of Population			
	Marriages	Births (*a*)	Deaths (*a*)	Marriages	Births (*a*)	Deaths (*a*)	Excess of Births over Deaths
England and Wales	260	940	530	7.7	27.8	15.7	12.1
Scotland	32	132	76	7.0	28.6	16.5	12.1
Ireland	23	103	77	5.2	23.3	17.4	5.9
United Kingdom	315	1,175	683	7.4	27.4	16.0	11.4
Denmark	18	73	37	7.2	28.7	14.4	14.3
Norway	14	64	32	6.0	28.0	14.3	13.7
Sweden	31	136	79	5.9	25.9	15.2	10.7
Finland	18	88	51	6.5	31.1	18.0	13.1
Russia [9] (*b*)	853	4,714	3,053	8.9	49.4	32.0	17.4
Austria	211	954	648	7.8	35.2	23.9	11.3
Hungary	172	736	521	8.6	36.8	26.1	10.7
Holland	40	170	85	7.4	31.2	15.6	15.6
Belgium	57	191	119	8.0	27.0	16.8	10.2
France	300	820	765	7.6	21.0	19.5	1.5
Switzerland	26	95	60	7.6	27.8	17.5	10.3
German Empire	477	2,009	1,152	8.0	33.8	19.4	14.4
Portugal (1900–4) [1]	35	160	101	6.9	31.6	20.0	11.6
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands, and Ceuta)	148	664	487	7.8	35.2	25.8	9.4
Italy	248	1,075	720	7.5	32.5	21.7	10.8
Roumania	56	252	160	8.8	39.7	25.2	14.5
Bulgaria	40	166	88	10.2	42.2	22.5	19.7
Servia	27	105	61	10.3	39.5	23.1	16.4
British India [5]	...	8,758	7,618	...	39.2	34.1	5.1
Ceylon	22	146	107	6.4	38.3	28.1	10.2
Japan (average of 1901–5)	380	1,480	970	8.1	31.8	20.9	10.9
Australian Commonwealth [15]	28	104	45	7.1	26.2	11.5	14.7
New Zealand [15]	7	23	8	8.2	26.7	9.8	16.9
Province of Ontario, Canada	20	49	29	8.9	22.5	13.8	8.7
Massachusetts (1901–5) [58]	16	46	33	9.5	26.7	19.2	7.5
Maine (1901–5) [58]	5	14.5	11.3	8.7	20.9	15.9	5.0
Argentine Republic [58]	34	185	90	6.1	34.2	16.7	17.5
Mexico (1899–1903) [58], [59]	61	482	469	4.5	35.6	34.5	1.1
Uruguay [1]	4.8	31	13	4.6	30.2	12.9	17.3
Chili (average of 1901–5)	17	117	97	5.2	35.2	29.9	5.3
Jamaica	4	30	19	4.6	38.4	23.4	15.0

(*a*) Excluding still-births. (*b*) The figures are for the period 1896–1900, and exclude Poland, Finland, and the Caucasus.

The average annual proportions of marriages, births, and deaths, per 1000 of the population, in the principal towns of the world during the period 1903–7, were as follows [60]:—

Towns	Average Annual Numbers per 1000 of Population (1903–7)			
	Marriages	Births (a)	Deaths (a)	Excess of Births over Deaths
Aberdeen	8.5	28.7	16.1	12.6
Alexandria	...	39.4	32.1	7.3
Altona	11.1	26.5	16.3	10.2
Amsterdam	7.6	26.6	14.0	12.6
Antwerp	8.6	23.4	14.8	8.6
Arnheim	7.1	27.1	15.6	11.5
Athens	...	...	31.0	...
Barcelona	9.0	25.5	24.9	0.6
Basle	8.8	26.8	14.1	12.7
Belfast	...	31.3	20.4	10.9
Berlin	10.9	24.5	16.4	8.1
Bern	11.8	32.0	19.1	12.9
Bilbao	8.6	38.5	28.4	10.1
Birmingham	...	30.1	17.4	12.7
Bordeaux	7.9	17.3	20.3	−3.0(b)
Boston	...	...	18.3	...
Bradford	...	21.4	16.0	5.4
Breslau	8.6	30.7	22.9	7.8
Bristol	...	26.3	14.5	11.8
Brussels	10.3	19.1	14.5	4.6
Bucharest	7.7	29.2	24.3	4.9
Buda Pesth	9.0	26.6	19.3	7.3
Buenos Ayres	8.4	35.2	16.3	18.9
Cairo	...	41.4	35.8	5.6
Carthagena	7.1	31.9	26.2	5.7
Charlottenburg	9.1	21.8	12.6	9.2
Chemnitz	8.5	34.3	20.2	14.1
Chicago (1904–7)	...	12.8	14.0	−1.2(b)
Christiania	9.3	28.5	14.5	14.0
Cologne	10.0	36.4	19.2	17.2
Copenhagen	8.5	28.4	15.7	12.7
Cracow	8.3	30.2	29.1	1.1
Dijon	7.5	18.1	19.9	−1.8(b)
Dresden	8.2	28.8	16.7	12.1
Dublin	...	29.0	22.6	6.4
Dundee	8.1	27.9	19.0	8.9
Düsseldorf	10.3	34.7	16.8	17.9
Edinburgh	8.9	23.1	16.4	6.7
Elberfeld	9.2	30.8	15.5	15.3
Essen	9.1	40.8	16.8	24.0
Frankfort-on-Main (1902–6)	11.0	28.3	15.6	12.7
Geneva	10.1	19.0	17.5	1.5
Genoa	6.7	23.5	21.0	2.5
Ghent	8.9	23.2	18.7	4.5
Glasgow	8.9	30.1	18.5	11.6
Gratz	...	28.7	23.4	5.3
Groningen	7.5	26.0	15.2	10.8
Haarlem	7.8	26.5	14.1	12.4
Hague	8.1	28.6	14.0	14.6
Hamburg	8.9	26.1	15.6	10.5
Hanover	8.5	24.4	15.7	8.7
Havana (1904–7)	7.6	25.5	22.7	2.8
Havre	9.2	28.0	23.9	4.1
Hull	...	30.2	17.0	13.2
Kiel	8.4	32.0	15.2	16.8
Kioto (1901–5)	7.7	29.7	23.3	6.4
Königsberg	8.1	28.6	21.8	6.8
Leeds	...	27.1	16.1	11.0
Leicester	...	25.7	13.8	11.9
Leiden	7.1	29.5	16.1	13.4
Leipzig (1902–6)	8.9	29.9	17.1	12.8
Lemberg (1906–7)	9.7	33.3	23.0	10.3
Liège	9.6	18.7	15.3	3.4
Lille (1905–7)	9.0	25.4	21.7	3.7
Liverpool	...	33.0	19.8	13.2
London	8.5	27.2	15.6	11.6
Lübeck	8.0	28.7	16.1	12.6
Lyons	7.7	17.9	20.1	−2.2(b)
Madrid	7.6	27.9	28.5	−0.6(b)
Magdeberg	8.2	27.0	18.2	8.8
Manchester	...	30.2	19.3	10.9
Mannheim	10.4	38.9	19.1	19.8
Marsala (1904–6)	7.4	29.0	14.5	14.5
Marseilles	6.8	21.8	23.3	−1.5(b)
Melbourne (1904–5 and 1907)	...	18.2	13.2	5.0
Milan	7.6	25.4	20.5	4.9
Modena	7.0	28.7	26.0	2.7
Moscow	5.7	33.0	27.3	5.7
Munich	9.1	30.4	19.5	10.9
Nantes	9.1	22.9	21.7	1.2
Naples	7.3	29.0	24.8	4.2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	29.0	15.9	13.1
New York	10.7	26.4	18.7	7.7
Nice	7.3	22.9	19.0	3.9
Nottingham	...	27.1	16.9	10.3
Nuremberg	10.2	35.5	20.5	15.0
Odessa (1901–5)	...	30.9	21.7	9.2
Osaka (1901–5)	7.1	28.3	22.8	5.5
Padua	5.9	29.5	22.5	7.0
Palermo	8.5	29.6	20.8	8.8
Paris	10.1	19.5	17.7	1.8
Portsmouth	...	28.2	15.8	12.4
Posen	7.7	35.5	22.7	12.8
Potosi	5.5	35.6	40.8	−5.2(b)
Prague	12.0	28.3	18.5	9.8
Ravenna	8.1	24.3	17.8	6.5
Rheims (1902–6)	9.3	22.0	21.3	0.7
Rio de Janeiro	4.0	18.1	18.0	0.1
Rome	6.5	24.0	19.5	4.5
Rosario	8.7	39.4	23.9	15.5
Rotterdam	7.7	34.0	14.7	19.3
Roubaix	9.5	22.2	17.2	5.0
Rouen	7.5	22.6	26.4	−3.8(b)
St. Etienne	9.1	20.0	21.8	−1.8(b)
St. Petersburg (1904–7)	6.5	32.5	27.1	5.4
Salford	...	30.8	18.6	12.2
Schönberg	9.0	23.0	10.5	12.5
Sheffield	...	31.2	17.2	14.0
Stockholm	9.1	23.9	15.0	8.9
Strasburg	8.8	29.3	19.6	9.7
Stuttgart	9.6	29.6	17.9	11.7
Tokio (1901–5)	7.1	26.9	20.1	6.8
Torino	7.0	19.7	19.4	0.3
Trieste	8.8	32.5	26.2	6.3
Utrecht	6.9	29.8	15.3	14.5
Vienna	9.2	26.3	18.1	8.2
Warsaw	8.7	33.8	20.7	13.1
Washington	...	19.8	19.8	...
Wiesbaden	10.0	24.1	16.6	7.5
Zurich	9.4	29.2	15.3	13.9

(a) Still-births are excluded. (b) Excess of deaths over births.

The high excess of births over deaths in many of the German towns will be noted, and also the excess of deaths over births in many of the French towns.

United Kingdom

The numbers of births, deaths, and persons married, and the rate per 1000 of the population, in recent years, are given as follows [62]:—

Year	Numbers in Thousands			Rate per 1000 of Population			
	Persons Married	Births (*a*)	Deaths (*a*)	Persons Married	Births (*a*)	Deaths (*a*)	Excess of Births over Deaths
1897	606	1,157	704	15.2	28.9	17.6	11.3
1898	620	1,159	713	15.4	28.7	17.7	11.0
1899	635	1,163	741	15.6	28.5	18.2	10.3
1900	623	1,160	758	15.1	28.2	18.4	9.8
1901	627	1,163	711	15.1	28.0	17.1	10.9
1902	633	1,175	691	15.1	28.0	16.5	11.5
1903	633	1,184	668	14.9	27.9	15.8	12.1
1904	626	1,182	707	14.6	27.5	16.5	11.0
1905	630	1,164	670	14.6	26.9	15.5	11.4
1906	652	1,171	681	14.9	26.8	15.6	11.2
1907	664	1,149	679	15.1	26.0	15.4	10.6
1908 [22]	638	1,176	677	14.3	26.4	15.2	11.2

(*a*) Exclusive of still-births.

(It should be noted that this table shows the numbers of persons married, which are of course twice the numbers of marriages.)

Germany

The average annual number of births, deaths, and marriages, during the period 1902–6, are given as follows [11], [12]:—

State	Average Annual Numbers (1902-6)			
	Marriages	Births (*a*)	Deaths (*a*)	Excess of Births over Deaths
Germany	476,600	2,071,600	1,215,600	856,000
Prussia	294,300	1,293,000	737,100	555,900
Bavaria	48,700	234,800	151,200	83,600
Saxony	36,800	153,500	90,400	63,100
Wurtemberg	18,000	78,400	48,300	30,100
Baden	15,800	67,800	41,100	26,700
Hesse	9,900	38,800	21,900	16,900
Mecklenberg-Schwerin	4,900	17,600	11,300	6,300

(*a*) Including still-births.

The average annual proportions per 1000 of population are given in the following table [11], [12]:—

State	Average Annual Proportion per 1000 of Population			
	Marriages	Births (*a*)	Deaths (*a*)	Excess of Births over Deaths
Germany	8.0	34.9	20.5	14.4
Prussia	8.1	35.5	20.2	15.3
Bavaria	7.5	36.5	23.5	13.0
Saxony	8.3	34.5	20.3	14.2
Wurtemberg	8.0	34.7	21.4	13.3
Baden	8.0	34.4	20.9	13.5
Hesse	8.4	32.8	18.5	14.3
Mecklenberg-Schwerin	7.8	28.4	18.3	10.1

(*a*) Including still-births.

Among the births in the whole of Germany, in the period 1902–6, 8.4 per cent. were illegitimate. The still-births (legitimate and illegitimate) averaged 3 per cent. of the total births [12].

Cape of Good Hope

The average annual numbers of births, deaths, and marriages, during 1902–6, in the colony proper and Bechuanaland, were as follows. The births exclude refugees, and the deaths exclude war cases and refugees [27]:—

	Average Annual Numbers (1902-6)			
	Marriages (*a*)	Births Registered (*b*)	Deaths Registered (*b*)	Excess of Births over Deaths
Colony Bechuanaland (*c*) — Not distinguished		45,118	30,116	15,002
Colony Bechuanaland (*c*) — distinguished		1,547	1,022	525
Total	11,603	46,665	31,138	15,527

(*a*) Including native territories.
(*b*) Excluding native territories.
(*c*) The returns of births and deaths for Bechuanaland are incomplete.

AUSTRALASIA

The average annual numbers of births, deaths, and marriages, during the five years 1902–6, were as follows [15]:—

State	Average Annual Numbers (1902–6)			
	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths
New South Wales	38,583	10,638	15,691	22,892
Victoria	30,149	8,399	15,215	14,934
Queensland	13,713	3,203	5,680	8,033
South Australia	8,880	2,494	3,956	4,924
Western Australia	7,098	2,112	2,844	4,254
Tasmania	5,209	1,354	1,972	3,237
Total Commonwealth	103,632	28,200	45,358	58,274
New Zealand	22,637	6,983	8,278	14,359

The average annual ratios per 1000 of the population are given as follows [15]:—

State	Average Annual Number per 1000 Inhabitants			
	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths
New South Wales	26.7	7.4	10.9	15.8
Victoria	24.9	6.9	12.5	12.4
Queensland	26.4	6.2	10.9	15.5
South Australia	23.9	6.7	10.7	13.2
Western Australia	30.2	9.0	12.2	18.0
Tasmania	29.3	7.6	11.1	18.2
Total Commonwealth	26.2	7.1	11.5	14.7
New Zealand	26.7	8.2	9.8	16.9

See also articles on *Births*, *Deaths*, *Marriages*, and *Population*.

W

WAGES AND HOURS

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A comparison of the hourly rate of wages and weekly hours of labour of certain classes of workpeople in certain cities in 1904 is given as follows [10]:—

Trades	Wages and Hours of Labour in 1904 in							
	London	New York	Berlin	Paris	Rome	Amsterdam	Brussels	Christiania
	Rate of Wages per Hour							
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence	Pence
Bricklayers	10½	32½	8½	7½	3½	5½	3½	6½
Masons	10½	25 to 31	7½ to 8½	8½	...	5½	4½	...
Carpenters	10½	26½	8½	8½	3	5½	4½	6
Plumbers	11	28	7½	7½	...	5	4½	...
Plasterers	11	34	9½	...	3½	5½	4½	...
Painters	8½–9	23½	6½	7½	3½	4½	3½	6
Slaters and tilers	9 (a)	25	8½	8½	...	4½ (b)	3½	...
Blacksmiths	8½	18½	...	8½	...	3½ (b)	4½	5½
Turners	8½	15	...	...	...	4½ (b)	4½	...
Patternmakers	9½–9½	15½	...	...	...	4 to 5½	...	..
Cabinetmakers	10½	20½	6½	7½	...	4½ to 5	4½	...
Upholsterers	8½	22, 25	...	9½	3 (c)	4½ (b)	4½	...

Wages and Hours of Labour in 1904 in

Trades	London	New York	Berlin	Paris	Rome	Amsterdam	Brussels	Christiania
	Hours of Labour per Week							
Bricklayers	50	44	53	54	60	58½	...	60
Masons	50	44 to 48	51 to 53	54	...	58½	..	...
Carpenters	50	44	54	60	60	58½	...	60
Plumbers	47	44½	53½	60	...	60	...	...
Plasterers	50	44	54	...	60	60	..	..
Painters	50	44½	...	54	60	63	...	60
Slaters and tilers	51 (*a*)	44	53	56½	...	64 (*b*)	...	...
Blacksmiths	54	53¾	...	60	...	66 (*b*)	...	57
Turners	54	53¾	...	...	...	64 (*b*)	...	..
Patternmakers	54	54	...	...	...	54–66	...	...
Cabinetmakers	50	47	52	60	...	60–66	...	...
Upholsterers	51	47	...	54	60 (*c*)	60 (*b*)	...	...

(*a*) Particulars for Glasgow. (*b*) Rotterdam. (*c*) Milan.

United Kingdom

Wages and hours of work in certain trades in England and Wales about the middle of the eighteenth century are given as follows [266]:—

Trades	Wages	Hours of Work
Bakers . . . . . Per week	7s. or 8s. with board	...
Bookbinders . . . . . ,,	12s.	6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Braziers . . . . . ,,	12s. to 15s.	6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Bricklayers . . . . . Per day	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bricklayers' labourers . . . . . ,,	1s. 8d. to 2s.	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Butchers . . . . . Per year	£10 to £12 with board	...
Slaughtermen . . . . . Per day	4s. to 5s.	...
Cabinetmakers . . . . . Per week	12s. to 15s.	6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Carpenters and joiners . . . . . ,,	15s.	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Chainmakers . . . . . ,,	8s. to 10s.	5 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Coopers . . . . . ,,	15s.	6 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Glaziers . . . . . ,,	12s. to 15s.	6 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Masons . . . . . ,,	15s. to 18s.	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Milliners (women) . . . . . ,,	8s. to 10s.	...
Painters . . . . . ,,	15s. to 20s.	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Paviors . . . . . ,,	15s.	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Plasterers . . . . . Per day	2s. 6d. to 5s.	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Plumbers . . . . . Per week	15s.	6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Potters . . . . . ,,	15s. to 20s.	6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Compositors . . . . . ,,	16s. to 21s.	...
Schoolmasters (ushers) . . . . . Per year	£10 to £20 with board	...
Shipwrights . . . . . Per day	3s.	...
Turners . . . . . Per week	18s. to 20s.	6 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Weavers . . . . . ,,	12s. to 15s.	...
Wheelwrights . . . . . ,,	15s. to 18s.	...

It should be noted that these names may not mean exactly the same to-day as in the eighteenth century. Detailed comparisons with wages and hours to-day should not therefore be made. A similar caution applies to comparisons between different countries.

The standard rates of wages and hours of labour recognised at October 1, 1908, in certain trades, at London, Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Belfast, and Glasgow, are given as follows [2]:—

Trades	London	Birmingham	Cardiff	Liverpool	Manchester	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Sheffield	Glasgow	Belfast
	Standard Rate of Wages								
Bricklayers . . Pence per hour	10½	9½	9	9⅝	10	9½	9½	9½	8½
Masons . . ,,	10⅝	10	9	10	10	9⅝	9½	9	8½
Carpenters and joiners ,,	10½	9½	9	10	9½	9⅝	9	9½	8½
Plumbers . . ,,	11	9½	9	9⅝	9½	9	9	9	8½
Plasterers . . ,,	11	10	9	9½	10	9½	9	9½	8½
Painters . . ,,	8½–9	8½	8½	8⅝	9	8½	7½	9	8
Bricklayers' labourers ,,	7	6½	5½	5½	6	6½	5½–6	5½	19 (a)
Plasterers' labourers . ,,	7	6½	5½	6	7	6½	6–6½	6	19 (a)
Patternmakers . Shillings per week	44	39	38	40½	42	38	41	37½	40
Engineers: Turners . ,,	40	37	41 (c)	37	38	36	39	36	38
Fitters . . . ,,	40	37	41 (c)	37	38	36	39	36	37
Smiths . . . ,,	40	37	41 (c)	39	38	36	39	36	...
Brassmoulders . . ,,	...	...	...	38	39	37	...	7⅝ (b)	38
Brassfinishers . . ,,	...	37	...	37	38	35	34	7⅝ (b)	37
Compositors: Jobbing ,,	39	36	33½	36½	36½	35	35	36½	35
Morning newspapers ,,	...	45	42	46½	43½	42	45	47½	42
Cabinetmakers . . Pence per hour	10–10½	8½	...	10	9½	9½	8½	7–10	36 (a)
French polishers . ,,	9	8	...	8	8	8½, 9	7	7½	36 (a)
Upholsterers . ,,	10–12	36 (a)	...	9	9½	9	8	8½	36 (a)
Police . . Shillings per week	25½–35 (e)	25–35	26–35	25½–36	26–34½	25–34½	25½–34½	25–33	23–30 (d)
	Hours of Labour per Week								
Bricklayers	50	54	54	49½	54½	50	49½	51	54
Masons	50	51	54	47	46½	44½	49½	51	54
Carpenters and joiners . . .	50	51	54	47	49½	50	49½	50, 51	54
Plumbers	50	54	54	49½	49½	53	49½	51	54
Plasterers	50	54	54	49½	52	50	49½	51	54
Painters	50	56½	54	49½	52	50	49½	51	54
Bricklayers' labourers . . .	50	54	54	49½	54½	50	49½	51	54
Plasterers' labourers . . .	50	54	54	49½	52	50	49½	51	54
Patternmakers	54	53	53	53	48, 53	53	53	54	54
Turners, fitters, and smiths . .	48, 54	48, 53	53	53	53	53	48, 53	54	54–56½
Brass moulders and finishers . .	...	48, 53	...	53	53	53	53	54	54
Compositors: Jobbing . . .	52½	52	52½	51	50	52½	51	50	52½
Newspapers	...	48	50	50	48	50	48	45	48
Cabinetmakers	50	54	...	47	48	50	50	51	52½
French polishers	52½	54	...	50	51, 53	50	54	51	52½
Upholsterers	52½, 53	54	...	50	48	50	54	51	52½

(a) Shillings per week. (b) Pence per hour. (c) Rates for marine shops. The rates for engineers in other towns are for workers in engine and general shops. (d) Dublin Metropolitan Police. (e) The London City Police get 27s. to 42s. 6d. per week. The rates in the table are for the Metropolitan Police.

The cash wages per week of ordinary agricultural labourers employed on 128 farms in England and Wales in 1907 averaged 15s. The wages on 22 farms in Ireland averaged 10s. 3½d. These wages are exclusive of extra payments for piecework, hay and corn harvests, overtime, and of the value of allowances in kind [2]. Weekly cash wages, and average weekly earnings, including the value of allowances in kind, of ordinary agricultural labourers in England in 1902, ranged as follows [2]:—

County	Weekly Cash Wages	Average Weekly Earnings	County	Weekly Cash Wages	Average Weekly Earnings
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Lancashire . . .	18 10	20 7	Kent . . .	16 4	19 7
Shropshire . . .	14 8	18 0	Dorsetshire . .	11 11	15 6
Lincolnshire . .	15 6	18 8	Cornwall . . .	14 6	17 4
Norfolk . . .	12 4	15 3			

The number and amount of changes in wages in recent years are shown as follows [2]:—

Year	Number of Changes	Number of Separate Persons Affected			Amount of Change in Weekly Wages		
		By Increase	By Decrease	Total (a)	Increase	Decrease	Net
					£	£	£
1898	1,403	1,000,200	11,900	1,012,100	81,500	787	+ 80,713
1899	1,588	1,170,900	1,100	1,172,100	90,418	104	+ 90,314
1900	1,413	1,109,300	23,000	1,132,400	211,412	2,822	+208,590
1901	966	429,700	489,300	928,900	40,790	117,377	− 76,587
1902	470	91,800	789,900	887,200	5,326	77,921	− 72,595
1903	443	21,300	874,700	896,600	1,542	39,869	− 38,327
1904	412	16,100	784,600	800,700	1,202	40,432	− 39,230
1905	386	319,300	249,600	688,900	16,333	18,502	− 2,169
1906	794	1,098,000	5,100	1,115,200	58,409	512	+ 57,897
1907	825	1,243,500	2,500	1,246,500	201,152	240	+200,912

(a) Includes persons whose wages were changed during any year, but at the end of the year stood at the same level as at the beginning.

The net effect of changes in wages reported in 1910 was a weekly increase of £13,900 in the wages of about 534,000 workpeople. In 1909 there was a net decrease of £69,100 per week, and in 1908 a net decrease of £61,700 [324].

Changes in hours of labour are similarly shown as follows [2]:—

Year	Number of Changes	Total Number of Workpeople Affected			Net Amount of Decrease per Week
		By Increases	By Decreases	All Changes	
					Hours
1898	202	1,277	37,772	39,049	81,917
1899	209	2,600	33,349	35,949	127,142
1900	158	869	56,857	57,726	238,043
1901	117	586	28,690	29,276	58,728
1902	92	5,524	1,051,983	1,059,507	1,021,868
1903	47	644	6,803	7,447	15,427
1904	71	774	16,018	16,792	24,599
1905	76	5,806	90,179	95,985	63,265
1906	86	1,985	52,969	54,954	58,892
1907	87	841	35,366	36,207	78,975

These two tables do not include changes in the wages or hours of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants.

A census of wages, hours of labour, &c., of men employed on the railways of the United Kingdom was taken in 1907 under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The following table shows the distribution according to standard weekly earnings of the 259,280 men and boys of whose wages details were collected. Overtime pay, and, generally, Sunday duty pay, are not included in these standard earnings. Further, "boys" cannot be accurately distinguished from men, and their wages tabulated separately [264].

Wage-groups (Standard Weekly Earnings)	Numbers in Various Wage-groups in			
	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
Under 12s.	6,460	360	390	7,210
12s. to 15s.	11,560	1,270	3,390	16,220
16s. ,, 18s.	33,370	4,490	2,220	40,080
19s. and 20s.	29,910	6,840	650	37,400
21s. ,, 22s.	32,820	4,670	610	38,100
23s. to 25s.	44,340	4,910	560	49,810
26s. ,, 30s.	36,620	3,830	470	40,920
31s. ,, 33s.	8,400	740	120	9,260
34s. ,, 40s.	6,640	1,230	210	8,080
Over 40s.	11,570	350	280	12,200
Total	221,690	28,690	8,900	259,280
Average wage	23s. 6d.	22s. 4d.	18s. 7d.	23s. 2d.

The average wage was highest for drivers, namely, 38s. 10d. a week, next for goods foremen (27s. 7d.), goods guards (26s. 10d.), and passenger guards (26s. 1d.). The lowest average was for engine cleaners (14s. 8d.), then passenger porters (17s. 5d.), carriage cleaners (18s. 5d.), platelayers (19s. 4d.), and goods porters (19s. 6d.) [264].

The percentage distribution of the railway workers, according to the hours per day at which they are rated, is given as follows [264]:—

Daily Hours at which Workers are Rated	Percentages of Total Workers in			
	England & Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
8 or under	7.4	6.2	1.2	6.1
9	9.1	2.2	0.2	8.1
10	58.5	36.1	44.1	55.9
11	4.2	2.8	3.5	4.1
12	15.3	48.9	35.9	20.1
Not stated	5.5	3.8	15.1	5.7
	100	100	100	100
Actual number of workers to which percentages relate	221,690	28,700	8,890	259,280

40 per cent. of shunters, and 36 per cent. of signalmen, are rated at not more than 8 hours per day. In the table no account is taken of overtime or extra time of any sort.

The weekly earnings in the first week of December 1907 of the workpeople (excluding clerical and salaried staff, and persons casually employed for less than three days during the week) employed by twenty-seven railway companies in the United Kingdom were as follows [265]:—

	Earnings per Head
	s. d.
England and Wales	26 5
Scotland	23 6
Ireland	19 8
United Kingdom	25 10

These figures are based on the wages of 478,690 persons, and represent, not rates of wages, but cash earnings in the week in question.

An inquiry by the Board of Trade into the *earnings* of operatives in the textile trades in 1906 gave the following results [156]:—

Industry	Average Earnings of Operatives Working FULL TIME in Last Pay-week of September 1906					Estimated Average Annual EARNINGS per Head of all Workpeople (*a*)
	Men	Lads and Boys	Women	Girls	All Workpeople	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Cotton	29 6	11 6	18 8	10 1	19 7	48 0 0
Woollen and worsted	26 10	8 10	13 10	8 4	15 9	40 0 0
Linen	22 4	7 8	10 9	6 7	12 0	29 10 0
Jute	21 7	10 11	13 5	9 8	14 3	34 10 0
Silk	25 8	8 2	11 2	6 4	13 2	34 10 0
Hosiery	31 5	9 5	14 3	7 9	15 11	38 10 0
Lace	39 6	12 8	13 5	7 1	22 4	54 10 0
Carpet	26 7	9 1	13 8	7 7	16 7	40 10 0
Hemp	25 4	8 3	10 11	6 9	14 5	36 0 0
All Textiles	28 1	10 5	15 5	8 11	17 6	43 10 0

(*a*) Allowing for holidays, strikes, &c.

The total wages bill for a full week, and for a full year of 52 weeks, is estimated as follows [156]:—

Industry	Full Week	Full Year
	£	£
Cotton	512,000	26,600,000
Woollen and worsted, &c.	210,000	10,900,000
Bleaching, printing, &c.	116,000	6,000,000
Linen	58,000	3,000,000
Hosiery	33,000	1,700,000
Lace	30,000	1,600,000
Jute	29,000	1,500,000
Silk	20,000	1,000,000
Total	1,008,000	52,300,000

Taking all the textile trades together, 18.4 per cent. of the men operatives earned under 20s. in the last pay-week of September 1906; 46.3 per cent. earned 20s. and under 30s.; 21.3 per cent. 30s. and under 40s.; 9.6 per cent. 40s. and under 50s.; 3 per cent. 50s. and under 60s.; and 1.4 per cent. 60s. and upwards. Of the women operatives, 13.3 per cent. earned less than 10s.; 38.8 per cent. 10s. and under 15s.; 26.9 per cent. 15s. and under 20s.; 15.8 per cent. 20s. and under 25s.; 4.6 per cent. 25s. and under 30s.; and only 0.6 per cent. earned 30s. and above [156].

The numbers of workpeople covered by the above investigation were [156]:—

Industry—	
Cotton	212,800
Woollen and worsted, &c.	122,400
Linen	44,500
Jute	17,400
Silk	9,700
Hosiery	20,700
Lace	8,400
Bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing	55,000
Total (including industries not specified)	512,600

Changes in the level of wages in the United Kingdom since 1874 are shown as follows, the average wages at the end of 1900 being represented by 100 [2]:—

General Course of Wages in the United Kingdom (1900=100)

Year	Building Trades	Coal-Mining	Engineering	Textiles	Agriculture (Ordinary Labourers)	Average, excluding Agriculture	Average, including Agriculture	Quinquennial Averages of Preceding Column
1874	81.1	88.9	88.8	106.7	93.2	91.4	91.7	
1875	84.5	79.4	89.0	104.9	93.8	89.4	90.3	
1876	87.8	70.7	88.9	104.9	94.9	88.1	89.4	89
1877	90.0	65.7	88.9	102.2	94.9	86.7	88.3	
1878	88.9	62.0	88.1	92.5	94.4	82.8	85.1	
1879	86.7	62.1	87.9	88.0	92.1	81.2	83.4	
1880	85.6	61.5	88.1	89.8	91.5	81.2	83.3	
1881	85.6	63.2	89.4	94.2	91.5	83.1	84.8	85
1882	85.6	67.9	89.9	94.2	91.5	84.4	85.8	
1883	84.5	69.2	90.1	93.3	92.1	84.3	85.8	
1884	84.5	65.7	90.0	93.6	91.5	83.4	85.0	
1885	84.5	63.1	90.0	90.2	90.4	81.9	83.6	
1886	84.5	61.1	89.6	89.3	89.8	81.1	82.9	84
1887	84.5	60.9	90.3	90.2	89.3	81.5	83.0	
1888	84.5	64.8	91.3	93.8	89.3	83.6	84.7	
1889	85.6	75.8	91.7	94.7	89.8	86.9	87.5	
1890	86.7	85.9	92.7	95.1	91.0	90.1	90.3	
1891	87.8	86.5	93.3	96.9	93.2	91.1	91.5	90
1892	88.9	78.9	93.3	96.0	93.2	89.3	90.1	
1893	90.0	80.4	92.6	95.0	92.7	89.5	90.1	
1894	91.1	76.1	92.6	95.0	92.7	88.7	89.5	
1895	92.2	72.5	93.2	97.0	92.7	88.2	89.1	
1896	93.3	71.9	96.8	95.0	92.7	89.2	89.9	91
1897	94.5	72.6	98.2	95.0	93.8	90.1	90.8	
1898	97.8	78.6	99.2	95.0	95.5	92.6	93.2	
1899	98.9	83.5	99.6	98.2	96.6	95.1	95.4	
1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1901	100.0	94.0	100.3	100.0	101.1	98.6	99.1	98
1902	100.0	87.5	100.3	100.0	101.1	97.0	97.8	
1903	100.0	84.9	99.9	100.0	101.1	96.2	97.2	
1904	100.0	82.3	99.9	100.0	101.3	95.6	96.7	
1905	100.0	81.0	100.1	102.7	101.2	95.9	97.0	98
1906	100.0	83.4	100.8	106.2	101.3	97.6	98.3	
1907	100.0	96.3	102.0	108.9	101.3	101.8	101.7	

Belgium

The rates of wages which were paid by employers in Brussels in July 1908 are given as follows [267]:—

Trade	Wages per Hour
Blacksmiths	3½d. to 5d.
Carpenters	3½d. ,, 5⅝d.
Cabinetmakers	4½d. ,, 5½d.
Glaziers	3½d. ,, 4½d.
Gasfitters	3½d. ,, 5d.
Masons	4d. ,, 5d.
Metal fitters and polishers	4d. ,, 5⅝d.
Navvies	3½d. ,, 4d.
Plasterers	4d. ,, 4½d.
Plumbers	4½d. ,, 5½d.
Stone masons	4d. ,, 5½d.
Stone carvers	3½d. ,, 6⅝d.
Wood turners and carvers	4d. ,, 5⅝d.
Compositors	5½d.
Printers: Machine minders	5⅝d. to 6⅝d.

The Netherlands

The average hourly wage for Government work in Holland in 1894 and 1905 is given by Dr. A. Heringa as follows [273]:—

Trade	1894	1905
	Pence	Pence
Digger or navvy	2.6	3.0
Bricklayer	3.6	4.2
Bricklayer's labourer	2.7	3.4
Dike labourer	3.2	3.4
Smith	3.5	3.9
Brick carrier	3.8	4.1
Carpenter	3.3	3.7
Printer	3.2	3.7
Unskilled labourer	2.6	3.0

France

An inquiry by the British Board of Trade into the cost of living of the working classes in France gave the following figures as the predominant weekly wages and hours of labour in October 1905 of certain classes of work-people in French towns [86] :—

Trades	Paris		Lille		Lyons		Marseilles		Rouen	
	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours
Bricklayers and masons	38/5	60	21/1	66	28/10	60	24/-	60	23/9	66
Stonemasons (cutters)	40/10	60	26/5 to 28/10	66	31/2	60	28/10 to 31/2	60	...	...
Carpenters	43/9	60	26/5 ,, 28/10	66	33/7	60	33/7	60	24/-	60
Joiners	38/5	60	26/5	66	28/10	60	28/10	60	24/-	60
Plumbers	38/5	54	26/5 to 28/10	66	28/10	60	26/5	60	26/5	60
Plasterers	38/5	60	26/5	66	26/5	60	28/10	60	23/9	66
Painters	38/5	60	23/9 to 25/-	66	26/5	60	21/7	60	24/-	60
Bricklayers'&masons' labourers	24 -	60	15/10	66	16/10 to 19/2	60	12/- to 14/5	60	18/6 to 21/1	66
Engineering trades—										
Moulders	31/2 to 36/-	60	24/3 to 28/-	58 to 60	26/5 to 31/2	60	24/- to 28/10	60	28/10	60
Fitters	33/7	60	23/- ,, 27/10	58 ,, 60	27/7 ,, 31/2	60	24/- ,, 28/10	60	24/- to 28/10	60
Turners	33/7	60	23/6 ,, 28/10	58 ,, 60	27/7 ,, 31/2	60	26/5 ,, 28/10	60	26/5 ,, 28/10	60
Smiths	33/7 to 40/10	60	27/7 ,, 28/-	58 ,, 60	28/10 ,, 33/7	60	28/10,, 31/2	60	26/5 ,, 31/2	60
Patternmakers	34/7 ,, 38/5	60	23/- ,, 28/-	58 ,, 60	...	...	26/5 ,, 28/10	60	26/5 ,, 31/2	60
Labourers	24/-	60	14/11 ,, 16/10	58 ,, 60	19/2 to 21/7	60	14/5 ,, 16/10	60	16/10,, 19/2	60
Compositors	33/7	60	24/-	57½ ,, 60	28/10 ,, 33/7	60	28/10	60	24/- ,, 28/10	60
Municipal employees—										
Roadmen	29/1	60	...	...	17/6 to 21/6	60	19/9	54	...	...
Paviors	29/1	60	19/2	60	24/7 ,, 36/11	60	23/1	54	26/5	66
Road sweepers	27/1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	18/5	66
Gas stokers	48/-	60	28/-	60 to 72	33/7 to 36/5	63	27/7 to 30/-	60	26/5 to 27/7	60

The course of wages in France since 1806 is shown as follows, wages in 1900 being represented by 100 [274]:—

	Level of Wages		Level of Wages
1806	46.5	1860	64.5
1810	47.0	1870	76.0
1820	48.5	1880	92.5
1830	50.0	1890	98.0
1840	52.0	1900	100.0
1850	56.5	1905	104.0

Germany

An inquiry by the British Board of Trade into the cost of living of the working classes in German towns gave the following rates of weekly wages as prevailing in certain occupations in the towns named. The hours of labour per week are also given. Both wages and hours, in most cases, are those which prevailed in October 1905 [88] :—

Trades	Berlin		Hamburg		Dresden		Elberfeld		Munich	
	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours
Building trades (*a*)—										
Bricklayers	39/1	53½	40/2	53½	29/7	58	30/-	60	31/2	60
Carpenters	39/1	53½	40/2	53½	29/7	58	33/-	60	29/5	60
Joiners & cabinet-makers	31/11(*b*)	52	29/2	53	29/7	58	29/8	54	27/-	54
Plumbers and fitters	32/1	53½	32/1	53½	27 - to 28 -	58	28/6	57	29/8	57
Painters, skilled	29/5	53½	32/5	54	27/6	55	27/- to 30/-	60	24/4	54
,, unskilled	26/9	53½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labourers (*d*)	25/8	53½	32/1	53½	23/2	58	24/-	60	22/10	60
Engineering trades—										
Moulders	34/- to 38/10	57 to 60	27/- to 30/-	60	30/- to 35/-	58 to 60	...	...	25/- to 30/-	57
Fitters	30/- ,, 33/-	57 ,, 60	30/- ,, 36/-	60	25/- ,, 27/-	58 ,, 60	...	...	24/- ,, 28/-	57
Turners	37/3 ,, 38/10	57 ,, 60	30/- ,, 36/-	60	27/- ,, 30/-	58 ,, 60	...	...	26/- ,, 30/-	57
Smiths	30/- ,, 31/2	57 ,, 60	30/- ,, 36/-	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patternmakers	36/- ,, 37/-	57 ,, 60	30/- ,, 36/-	60	27/- to 30/-	58 to 60	...	...	28/- to 32/-	57
Labourers	20/- ,, 23/7	57 ,, 60	18/- ,, 24/-	60	23/-	58 ,, 60	...	...	18/- ,, 21/-	57

Trades	Berlin		Hamburg		Dresden		Elberfeld		Munich	
	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours	Weekly Wages	Weekly Hours
Printing trades—										
Hand compositors, machine minders, and pressmen	28 2	54	28 2	54	26 5	54	24 9	54	26 5	54
Machine compositors, news	35/2	48	35/2	48	33/1	48	30/11	48	33/1	48
Machine compositors, jobbing	36/7	54	36/7	54	34/4	54	32/2	54	34/4	54
Bookbinders	24/-	54	...	...	26/-	59	25/- to 27/-	60	21/-	54
Bakers	24/- to 27/-	70	24/- to 30/-	48 to 72	26/- to 28/-	60 to 78	24/- ,, 28/-	72	26/3 to 30/3	84(c)
Municipal employees—										
Road makers	21/6	60	21/-	60	21/7 to 23/5	60	19/6	60	19/2 ,, 24/-	60
Road sweepers	21/- to 24/-	60	22/10	60	19/10 ,, 20/5	60	21/-	60	18/- ,, 24/-	60
Gas stokers	36/4	65	31/2 to 35/-	72(c)	27/7	60	30/-	60	25/2 ,, 31/2	60
Gas labourers	25 2	60	21/7	72(c)	21/-	60	22/-	60	19/2 ,, 25/2	60
Waterworks labourers	21/7 to 24/-	60	21/- to 22/10	63	21/7	60	18/-	60	19/10 ,, 25/2	60

(*a*) The wages and hours in the building trades are stated for a full week in summer.

(*b*) Average weekly earnings in 1905.

(*c*) Less intervals for meals, &c.

(*d*) Excluding hodmen in Berlin, Hamburg, and Dresden. Their wages were, in Berlin, 36s. 5d. for 53½ hours; in Hamburg, 40s. 2d. for 53½ hours; and in Dresden, 29s. 7d. for 58 hours.

United States of America

At the census of manufactures in the United States in 1905, were ascertained the actual earnings of wage earners generally in that week in which the largest number was employed. The week chosen was not the same for all industries, since the busiest week in one industry would probably not coincide with that in another. The results are of course useless for determining the annual earnings of the workers, as the week in which the greatest number was employed would not be a normal or representative week. The results may serve to show, however, the grading of the workers with respect to their wages. The actual number of wage-earners under consideration was 3,297,819, and of establishments 123,703, equal to 63 per cent. of the total number of establishments reporting wage-earners at the time of the census. Piece-workers were included, and "all branches of employment in the manufacturing industries of the country, exclusive of the office force," were covered [269].

The following table shows the results of the census [269]:—

Actual Earnings in Selected Week	Numbers Earning Amounts in Column 1				Percentages Earning Amounts in Column 1			
	Men Aged 16 and Over	Women Aged 16 and Over	Children Under 16	Total	Men Aged 16 and Over	Women Aged 16 and Over	Children Under 16	Total
Less than 12/6	56,346	43,858	31,860	132,064	2.2	7.5	35.3	4.0
12/6 to 16/8	87,597	64,170	28,636	150,403	2.2	10.9	31.8	4.6
16/8 to 20/10	87,739	88,657	17,905	194,301	3.4	15.1	19.9	5.9
20/10 to 25/-	103,429	95,674	7,060	206,163	4.0	16.3	7.8	6.2
25/- to 29/2	161,940	97,311	3,280	262,531	6.2	16.5	3.6	8.0
29/2 to 33/4	196,981	68,192	839	266,012	7.5	11.6	0.9	8.1
33/4 to 37/6	207,954	47,170	334	255,458	7.9	8.0	0.4	7.7
37/6 to 41/8	343,812	34,050	147	378,009	13.1	5.8	0.2	11.5
41/8 to 50/-	409,483	29,633	92	439,208	15.6	5.0	0.1	13.3
50/- to 62/6	450,568	14,294	13	464,875	17.2	2.4	...	14.1
62/6 to 83/4	385,647	4,719	1	390,367	14.7	0.8	...	11.8
83/4 to 104/2	106,046	654	...	106,700	4.0	0.1	...	3.2
104/2 and over	51,511	217	...	51,728	2.0	...	...	1.6
Totals	2,619,053	588,599	90,167	3,297,819	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings in selected week—								
Total £	6,092,000	757,000	65,000	6,914,000	...	...		...
Average per wage-earner	46/6	25/8	14/5	42/-	...	..	.	..

The average number of all wage-earners employed during the year, according to the 1905 census, was 5,470,300, composed of 4,244,500 men aged 16 and over; 1,065,900 women aged 16 and over; and 159,900 children under 16 years. The greatest number reported as employed in all establishments at any one time during the year was 7,017,100, the wages returns for many of whom were, however, defective [269].

The following table is based on data relating to 4034 establishments in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States. It shows by means of index numbers the changes during the period 1890 to 1906 in the numbers of employees in those establishments, in the hours of work per week, in the wages per hour, in the full-time weekly earnings per employee, and in the purchasing power of these two last items. The average number of employees, average hours worked per week, average wages, &c., throughout the ten years 1890 to 1899, are taken as the base of the index numbers, and are represented by 100 in each case [3], [268] :—

Year	Employees	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour	Full-time Weekly Earnings per Employee	Purchasing Power of	
					Hourly Wages	Full-time Weekly Earnings per Employee
Average of decade 1890-99	100	100	100	100	100	100
1890	94.8	100.7	100.3	101.0	97.9	98.6
1891	97.3	100.5	100.3	100.8	96.6	97.1
1892	99.2	100.5	100.8	101.3	98.9	99.4
1893	99.4	100.3	100.9	101.2	96.6	96.9
1894	94.1	99.8	97.9	97.7	98.2	98.0
1895	96.4	100.1	98.3	98.4	100.5	100.6
1896	98.6	99.8	99.7	99.5	104.4	104.2
1897	100.9	99.6	99.6	99.2	103.4	103.0
1898	106.4	99.7	100.2	99.9	101.5	101.2
1899	112.1	99.2	102.0	101.2	102.5	101.7
1900	115.6	98.7	105.5	104.1	104.4	103.0
1901	119.1	98.1	108.0	105.9	102.7	100.7
1902	123.6	97.3	112.2	109.2	101.2	98.5
1903	126.5	96.6	116.3	112.3	105.4	101.8
1904	125.7	95.9	117.0	112.2	104.7	100.4
1905	133.6	95.9	118.9	114.0	105.8	101.4
1906	142.9	95.4	124.2	118.5	107.3	102.4

The industries on which the above table is based number about forty, and include agricultural implement making; bread baking; blacksmithing; boots and shoes manufacture; brickmaking; building trades; carpet making; clothing; cotton; dyeing, finishing, and printing textiles; furniture; gas; glass; hosiery; iron and steel; leather; lumber; pottery; printing; shipbuilding; woollen and worsted goods; and others. The list is a fairly extensive one so far as manufacturing industries are concerned, and the number of establishments furnishing data fairly large, and distributed over a wide area, although some particular industries are not represented by many establishments. On the whole, the index numbers given in the table may be used as roughly applicable to the United States manufacturing industries generally. Each column in the table shows fluctuations, but the general trend is easily discernible. Numbers of employees, wages per hour, and weekly earnings have all increased in the period considered, while hours of labour have fallen. The purchasing power of wages has also risen, though in a less degree than wages themselves. This is due to rises in the retail prices of food, which on the average were 15 per cent. higher in 1906 than the average prices for 1890-99.

Canada

The number and earnings of wage-earners at regular work, as given by the census of 1901, are stated as follows [31] :—

Occupation Groups	Numbers at Regular Work		Total Annual Earnings at Regular Work		Average Annual Earnings	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			£	£	£	£
Agricultural	72,696	92	3,100,000	3,000	42.6	30
Domestic and personal	140,978	67,752	7,900,000	1,900,000	56	28
Fisheries	7,372	...	300,000	...	42	...
Forestry and lumbering	16,438	...	1,000,000	...	62.7	...
Manufacturing	226,001	49,662	18,700,000	2,000,000	82.9	39.7
Mining	23,898	...	2,500,000	...	105.6	...
Professional	29,574	22,110	4,100,000	1,200,000	139	53.3
Trade and transportation	144,005	13,829	14,900,000	700,000	103.4	49
Miscellaneous	523	...	40,000	...	79.7	...
Totals	661,485	153,445	52,540,000	5,803,000	79.6	37.4

The numbers of employees and their salaries in the professional classes, as given at the census of 1901, are stated as follows [31]:—

Occupations	Number of Employees		Total Annual Salaries		Average Annual Salaries	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			£	£	£	£
Clergy	4,000	40	590,000	2,000	147	50
Electricians	2,400	5	250,000	210	104	42
Engineers	1,140	...	310,000	...	272	...
Government employees	8,080	610	1,380,000	42,500	178	70
Municipal employees	1,790	65	260,000	4,200	145	65
Musicians and music teachers	510	730	50,000	35,900	98	49
Stenographers and typewriters	880	3,160	80,000	195,200	91	61
Teachers	6,880	17,210	690,000	869,200	100	50
Totals	25,680	21,820	3,610,000	1,149,210	140	52

Cape of Good Hope

The average daily rates of wages paid to Europeans in 1907 in certain towns in the Cape of Good Hope, and in the Province as a whole (excluding Bechuanaland and native territories), were as follows [29]:—

Nature of Occupation	Average Daily Wages in			
	Cape Town	Port Elizabeth	Kimberley	Colony Proper
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Day labourers With food	1 6 (a)	2 6	5 0	2 5
Day labourers Without food	3 6 (a)	3 6	8 0	4 0
Brickmakers ,,	3 6	...	10 0	6 11
Carpenters and joiners ,,	14 0	11 0	18 0	10 2
Masons and bricklayers ,,	14 0	10 6	18 0	10 0
Painters ,,	10 0	6 0	14 0	8 6
Printers ,,	12 6	10 6	16 6	9 9
Saddlers ,,	7 6	8 6	16 0	8 7
Sawyers ,,	8 0	10 6	15 0	8 6
Stonecutters ,,	14 0	10 0	18 0	10 10
Tailors ,,	9 4	12 6	15 0	9 3
Boot and shoe makers ,,	6 0	10 0	10 0	6 9
Tanners ,,	6 0	8 6	...	7 1
Tinsmiths ,,	8 6	9 6	18 0	9 4
Wagon makers and blacksmiths ,,	10 0	13 0	14 0	10 0
	Rates per Month			
Domestic servants—				
With board and lodging Males	50 0 (a)	50 0 / 40 0 (a)	80 0 / 40 0 (a)	53 5
,, ,, Females	50 0 / 30 0 (a)	40 0 / 20 0 (a)	50 0 / 30 0 (a)	31 8

(a) Rates for coloured servants. The daily rates for coloured labourers in the Colony were 1s. 5d. with, and 2s. 5d. without food; and for coloured domestic servants the rates were 23s. 5d. per month for males, and 14s. 8d. per month for females. For coloured labourers in Port Elizabeth the daily rates were 1s. 6d. with food, and 3s. 6d. without food; and in Kimberley the rates were 2s. with, and 3s. without food.

New Zealand

The average rates of wages during the year 1907 in the provincial districts of Auckland, Wellington, and Canterbury, are given as follows [33]:—

Description of Worker		Average Wages during 1907 in Provincial District of		
		Auckland	Wellington	Canterbury
Farm labourers	With board, per week	20/– to 25/–	20/– to 25/–	20/– to 25 –
Farm labourers	Without board, per day	6/– ,, 7/–	6/– ,, 7/–	7/– ,, 8/–
Female farm servants	With board, per week	12/– ,, 17/6	15/– ,, 25/–	12/6 ,, 20/–
Shepherds	With board, per annum	£52 ,, £78	£60 ,, £80	£65 ,, £80
Masons	Without board, per day	10/– ,, 14/–	12/–	11/– ,, 12/–
Plasterers	,, ,, ,,	12/– ,, 13/–	12/– to 14/–	12/–
Bricklayers	,, ,, ,,	12/– ,, 14/–	12/– ,, 12/8	12/– to 13/–
Carpenters	,, ,, ,,	10/– ,, 12/–	10/– ,, 12/–	10/8 ,, 12/–
Smiths	,, ,, ,,	9/– ,, 11/–	10/–	9/ ,, 10 –
Plumbers	,, ,, ,,	9/– ,, 10/–	10/– to 12/–	10/–
Painters	,, ,, ,,	9/– ,, 10/–	9/4 ,, 10/–	10/– to 11 –
Saddlers	,, ,, ,,	8/– ,, 10/–	8/– ,, 10/–	8/– ,, 9 –
Shoemakers	,, ,, ,,	8/– ,, 8/6	8/– ,, 10/–	7/6 ,, 9/
Wheelwrights	,, ,, ,,	9/– ,, 11/–	10/– ,, 11/8	10/– ,, 12 –
Cooks	With board, per week	20/– ,, 30/–	20/– ,, 30/–	20/– ,, 30 –
Laundresses	,, ,, ,,	15/– ,, 20/–	17/6 ,, 25/–	15 – ,, 20/–
General house servants	,, ,, ,,	12/– ,, 15/–	12/– ,, 15/–	12/– ,, 17/6
Housemaids	,, ,, ,,	12/– ,, 15/–	12/6 ,, 17/6	10/ ,, 15/–
Nursemaids	,, ,, ,,	5/– ,, 10/–	7/6 ,, 12/–	10 – ,, 15
Grooms	,, ,, ,,	15/– ,, 25/–	20/– ,, 30/–	20/ ,, 30 –
Gardeners	,, ,, ,,	20/– ,, 22/6	20/– ,, 25/–	25 – ,, 30/–
Gardeners	Without board, per day	5/– ,, 8/–	7/– ,, 8/–	8 –
General labourers	,, ,, ,,	5/8 ,, 8/6	7/– ,, 9/–	7/6 to 9 ·
Miners	,, ,, ,,	8/– ,, 10/–	9/4 ,, 10/–	10 –
Compositors	,, ,, per week	42/– ,, 60/–	45/– ,, 60/–	60/– to 65 ·
Tailoresses	,, ,, ,,	25/– ,, 30/–	25/– ,, 40/–	25 – ,, 30/–
Dressmakers	,, ,, ,,	24/– ,, 40/–	20/– ,, 40/–	21 – ,, 30 –
Milliners	,, ,, ,,	30/– ,, 45/–	25/– ,, 35/–	24/– ,, 40 ·
Machinists	,, ,, ,,	22/6 ,, 40/–	20/– ,, 30/–	25/ ,, 30

The average annual earnings of males and females in New Zealand in 1906 have been estimated as follows [33]:—

Occupations	Males	Females
	£	£
Professional	144.8	67.2
Domestic	79.3	37.3
Commercial	115.9	37.9
Transport	108.0	59.8
Industrial	94.1	40.1
Agricultural, pastoral, mineral, &c.	73.3	22.4
Indefinite	95.0	50.0
Weighted average	94.8	42.3

The gross amount paid in wages and salaries in 1906 was estimated at [33]:—

Males	£21,500,000
Females	2,700,000
Total	£24,200,000

The change in the general level of wages since 1895 is shown by the following series of index numbers, the average wages in 1906 being taken as 100 [33]:—

	Level of Wages
1895	84.8
1896	84.3
1897	84.6
1898	88.7
1899	88.0
1900	90.4
1901	89.7
1902	93.4
1903	96.5
1904	98.6
1905	98.0
1906	100.0
1907	104.9

JAPAN

The average daily wages of different classes of workers in Japan in 1895, 1900, and 1906, are given as follows [55]:—

(Yen taken as 2s. 0.6d.)

Class of Worker	Average Daily Wages		
	1895	1900	1906
	Pence	Pence	Pence
Carpenter	7½	13	16
Bricklayer	...	15½	20
Cabinetmaker	7	12½	14½
Shoemaker	7½	11½	14½
Tailor (for Japanese dress)	6	9½	12½
Tailor (for European dress)	9½	13⅝	16⅝
Dyer	5⅝	7	9
Blacksmith	6⅝	11½	14
Founder	7½	11½	13½
Lacquerer	6⅝	11½	13½
Compositor	5⅝	8½	10⅝
Printer	5⅝	8½	9½
Shipwright	7½	13⅝	17
Gardener	7	12½	14½
Farm labourer (male)	4½	7	8½
Farm labourer (female)	2⅝	4½	5
Silk spinner (female)	3½	4⅝	5½
Cotton spinner (male)	...	7½	9½
Cotton spinner (female)	...	4⅝	5⅝
Weaver (male)	4½	7⅝	10
Weaver (female)	2⅝	4⅝	5
Day labourer	5½	8½	10
Monthly Contract Wages			
Male servant	3 6	5 6	6 8
Female servant	1 11	3 2	4 1
Yearly Contract Wages			
Farm labourer (male)	44 9	65 6	76.2
Farm labourer (female)	24 10	34/9	38/1

If the average of wages generally in October 1900 be taken as 100, by the end of 1906 it had risen to 121. It continued to rise during 1907, and reached the level of 138 by the end of the year [55].

WATER

The water supply of certain town areas in England and Wales in a recent year is shown as follows [272]:—

Water-supply Authorities	Total Annual Supply	Daily Supply per Capita
	Mill. Gals.	Gals.
London (1906)	82.125	32.84
Liverpool (1906)	10,801	32.63
Manchester (1908)	14,615	32.03
Birmingham (1907)	7.810	26.74

Mr. W. R. Baldwin-Wiseman has estimated the average daily consumption of water per head for various purposes to be [272]:—

Domestic	18 gallons
Municipal	3 ,,
Trade	7 ,,

The domestic supply has been further estimated to consist of [272]:—

	Gallons per Head per Day
Cooking	0.7 to 1.5
Refreshment	0.3 ,, 0.5
Ablutions	3.0 ,, 7.0
Scouring	3.0 ,, 5.0
W.C.	3.0 ,, 6.0

The total area authorised to be supplied with water by the Metropolitan Water Board is about 537 square miles, of a rateable value in 1907 of about £56,000,000. This area includes the administrative county of London, which has an area of 117 square miles, and a rateable value in 1907 of £43,900,000 [113].

The estimated population supplied by the Board at March 31, 1907, was 4,750,000 in London, and 2,140,000 outside London, making a total of 6,890,000. The average daily supply of water during 1906–7 was 225,000,000 gallons. The total volume supplied was 82,125,000,000 gallons, of which 47,028,000,000 gallons came from the Thames, and 16,115,000,000 from the Lea [113].

The storage capacity for unfiltered water existing at the end of March 1907 was 8,914,000,000 gallons, equal to about 40 days' supply. A further storage capacity of 6,000,000,000 gallons was authorised, and when completed the total storage capacity will be 14,914,000,000 gallons, equal to about 66 days' supply. There was in addition a storage capacity on March 31, 1907, for filtered water (in the case of Kent, well water only) of 243,000,000 gallons, or a little more than one day's supply [113].

The cost of supply of water in 1906–7 was £2,732,000, including £1,486,000 for debt charges, and £407,000 for rates and taxes. The total income of the Water Board in the same year was £2,759,000. The expenditure per 100 gallons supplied was 8d. [113].

The length of water mains at the end of March 1907 was 6041 miles [113].

WEALTH

The wealth of the British Empire about the year 1903 was estimated by Sir Robert Giffen approximately as follows [270]:—

	Aggregate Income	Capital or Wealth
	£	£
United Kingdom	1,750,000,000	15,000,000,000
Canada	270,000,000	1,350,000,000
Australasia	210,000,000	1,100,000,000
India	600,000,000	3,000,000,000
South Africa	100,000,000	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire	200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,130,000,000	22,250,000,000

The income of the United States of America was put approximately at £3,000,000,000, and the total wealth or capital at £18,000,000,000 [270].

The aggregate expenditure of the United Kingdom in 1902 was estimated by Sir Robert Giffen as follows [270]:—

	£
Food and drink—	
Bread	60,000,000
Meat	130,000,000
Butter, cheese, and milk	71,000,000
Sugar	16,000,000 (*a*)
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	12,000,000 (*a*)
Beer, spirits, and wine	85,000,000 (*a*)
Tobacco	10,000,000 (*a*)
Other articles	84,000,000
Total	468,000,000
Dress	182,000,000
Housing, lighting, &c.	223,000,000
Army and navy	70,000,000
Education	30,000,000
Cost of distribution	200,000,000
Other items	213,000,000
Total	1,386,000,000

(*a*) Excluding taxation.

The difference between the estimated total expenditure shown above (£1,386,000,000) and the estimated total national income (£1,750,000,000) was made up of investments, £264,000,000, and professional and domestic services, £100,000,000 [270].

Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money's estimate of the total wealth of the United Kingdom about the year 1905 was £11,400,000,000, and of the national income in 1904, £1,710,000,000. The distribution of the income was given by Mr. Money as follows [275]:—

Class of Persons	Number	Aggregate Income
		£
Persons with incomes of £700 per year and upwards, together with their families	1,250,000	585,000,000
Persons with incomes between £160 and £700 per year, and their families	3,750,000	245,000,000
Persons with incomes less than £160 per year, and their families	38,000,000	880,000,000
Totals	43,000,000	1,710,000,000

Various estimates of the annual income of the United Kingdom at different dates are [72]:—

		£
1867	Estimate by Dudley Baxter	814,000,000
1875	,, Sir Robert Giffen	1,200,000,000
1885	,, ,, ,,	1,350,000,000
1903	,, Mr. A. L. Bowley, about	2,000,000,000

France

The total private wealth (as distinguished from public wealth) of France has been estimated recently to be as follows [87]:—

	£
Landed property	4,500,000,000
Floating capital	2,900,000,000
Furniture	400,000,000
Cash	200,000,000
Other property	1,000,000,000
Total	9,000,000,000

The distribution of this wealth was estimated as follows [87]:—

Size of Fortune	Number Possessing Amounts in Column 1	Aggregate Amount
		£
Less than £80	8,719,500	315,000,000
£80 to £400	4,066,500	909,000,000
£400 to £2000	1,653,000	1,575,000,000
£2000 to £4000	276,000	846,000,000
£4000 to £10,000	175,500	1,206,000,000
£10,000 to £20,000	61,500	945,000,000
£20,000 to £40,000	28,500	873,000,000
£40,000 to £200,000	18,000	1,422,000,000
Over £200,000	1,500	909,000,000
Total	15,000,000	9,000,000,000

The annual income has been estimated (*c.* 1907) at from £900,000,000 to £1,100,000,000, of which about £500,000,000 is attributed to labour, £350,000,000 to capital, and £250,000,000 to capital and labour combined. The distribution of this income was as follows [87]:—

Size of Income	Number	Aggregate Revenue
		£
Under £100	9,509,800	493,000,000
£100 to £400	1,303,000	218,000,000
£400 to £4000	183,800	166,000,000
Over £4000	3,400	23,000,000
Total	11,000,000	900,000,000

Denmark

The total wealth of Denmark in 1900 was estimated at about 400 million pounds sterling [177].

Germany

Prof. Schmoller estimated the wealth of Germany in 1902 to be about 10,000 million pounds sterling, and the annual income at about 1250 million pounds [177].

In 1908, Steinmann Bucher estimated the total wealth at 16,000 millions, and the annual income at 1750 millions. Ballod arrived at a more moderate estimate, namely [177]:—

	Million £
Fixed property	7,600
Urban land	1,000
Rural land	1,250
Mines (private)	250
Foreign investments	1,250
State railways	950
Forests, domains, &c.	250
Total	12,550

United States of America

The wealth of the United States in 1900 and 1904, as estimated by the census authorities, is given as follows [3]:—

(1 dollar taken as 4s. 2d.)

Form of Wealth	1900	1904
	£	£
Real property	10,950,000,000	12,990,000,000
Live stock	690,000,000	850,000,000
Farm implements and machinery	160,000,000	180,000,000
Gold and silver coin and bullion	350,000,000	420,000,000
Manufacturing machinery, tools, &c.	530,000,000	690,000,000
Railroads and their equipments	1,880,000,000	2,340,000,000
Street railways	330,000,000	460,000,000
Telegraph systems	45,000,000	50,000,000
Telephone systems	85,000,000	130,000,000
Pullman and private cars	20,000,000	25,000,000
Shipping and canals	110,000,000	180,000,000
Privately owned waterworks	55,000,000	60,000,000
Privately owned electric light and power stations	85,000,000	120,000,000
Agricultural products	300,000,000	400,000,000
Manufacturing products	1,270,000,000	1,540,000,000
Mining products	70,000,000	85,000,000
Imported merchandise	90,000,000	100,000,000
Clothing and personal ornaments	420,000,000	520,000,000
Furniture, carriages, &c.	1,020,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total wealth	18,460,000,000	22,340,000,000

On the above basis, the wealth per head of the population amounted to £240 in 1900, and to £270 in 1904.

Cape of Good Hope

The value of fixed property in the colony in or about the year 1907, as assessed for divisional council purposes, is given as £50,768,000 within municipalities; £1,758,000 within village board areas; and £39,725,000 elsewhere; being a total valuation of £92,251,000 within the whole colony [29].

The municipalities themselves assessed the fixed property within their limits at £59,254,000 for municipal purposes [29].

Australia

The value of private property in Australia in 1903 has been estimated by Mr. T. A. Coghlan as £982,000,000, distributed as follows [71]:—

	£
Land (unimproved value)	373,700,000
Houses and permanent improvements	310,300,000
Live stock	96,900,000
Furniture, &c.	30,900,000
Personal effects	12,500,000
Machinery and plant	65,600,000
Shipping	6,400,000
Merchandise and produce on hand	59,600,000
Coin and bullion	26,100,000
Total	982,000,000

The income derived by persons in Australia from private sources in 1903 is given by Mr. Coghlan as about £180,000,000 [71].

New Zealand

On the basis of the net amount of wealth left by deceased persons during the five years 1901–5, the aggregate amount of private wealth in New Zealand at the end of 1905 was estimated to have been about £260,000,000, or £293 per head of the estimated population [114]. The public property was estimated to be worth £62,000,000, as follows [114]:—

	£
Crown lands	19,000,000
Local authorities' lands	6,000,000
Educational lands	4,500,000
Church and other lands	3,500,000
Government railways, March 31, 1906	24,000,000
Other public works (telegraphs, light-houses, harbours, &c.)	5,000,000
Total	62,000,000

Native lands, with their improvements, excluding the interests of lessees, were estimated at about £10,000,000, making a grand total of about £330,000,000 as the wealth of New Zealand. Against this is set the State debt of £53,500,000, and the debt of £5,500,000 of the local authorities, or a total debt of £59,000,000. The net wealth of the colony in 1906 is thus made to appear as about £270,000,000 [114].

The total amount of private wealth was estimated to be about [33]:—

£146,000,000 in 1891 and
£170,000,000 in 1896.

Exceptionally valuable estates, certified for probate during 1906, caused the private wealth at December 31, 1906, to be estimated at £304,700,000, or £335 per head of population, a large, but abnormal, increase over the figures given above for 1905 [33].

See also article on *Capital* (supra).

WHEAT

The estimated world's production of wheat in recent years is shown as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Production (in Winchester Bushels) in				
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
North America	733,590,000	637,010,000	813,420,000	874,970,000	740,690,000
Including United States	637,820,000	552,400,000	692,980,000	735,260,000	634,090,000
Canada	85,270,000	75,210,000	113,440,000	132,710,000	96,610,000
South America	119,110,000	155,190,000	169,830,000	151,690,000	178,640,000
Including Argentina	103,760,000	129,670,000	150,750,000	134,930,000	155,990,000
Europe	1,830,530,000	1,747,260,000	1,803,130,000	1,826,420,000	1,616,090,000
Including Russia	551,730,000	622,260,000	568,270,000	450,960,000	455,000,000
Austria-Hungary (*a*)	226,720,000	204,410,000	228,140,000	268,680,000	185,060,000
France	364,320,000	298,830,000	335,450,000	324,920,000	369,970,000
Italy	184,450,000	167,640 000	160,500,000	176,460,000	177,540,000
Germany	130,690,000	139,800,000	135,930,000	144,750,000	127,840,000
Asia	430,520,000	477,550,000	423,150,000	451,590,000	447,520,000
Including India	297,600,000	359,940,000	283,060,000	320,290,000	315,390,000
Africa	55,610,000	50,500,000	45,800,000	53,040,000	51,630,000
Australasia	20,460,000	84,630,000	65,630,000	77,690,000	73,970,000
Total for World	3,189,820,000	3,152,140,000	3,320,960,000	3,435,400,000	3,108,540,000

(*a*) Including Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Another estimate of the world's wheat production is given as follows (from Dornbusch's List) [51], [303]:—

	Quarters (Measure)
1904	385,000,000
1905	416,000,000
1906	423,000,000
1907	390,000,000
1908	398,000,000
1909	454,000,000
1910	454,000,000

The mean acreage and production of wheat in the principal producing countries in recent years are given in the following table [17]:—

Country	Acreage		Estimated Produce		Yield per Acre	
	1907	Mean of Previous 5 Years (*a*)	1907	Mean of Previous 5 Years (*a*)	1907	Mean of Previous 5 Years (*a*)
	Thous. Acres	Thous. Acres	Thous. Imp. Quarters	Thous. Imp. Quarters	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom	1,664	1,686	7,066	6,649	34.0	31.3
Argentina	14,060	10,814	19,494	14,305	11.1	10.6
Australia	5,959	5,652	8,251	6,189	11.1	8.8
New Zealand	206	214	701	883	27.2	33.1
Austria	2,913	2,723	6,369	6,385	17.5	18.8
Hungary	8,579	9,202	16,291	22,114	15.2	19.2
Belgium	402 (*b*)	387	1,547 (*b*)	1,651	30.8 (*b*)	34.1
Canada (exclusive of British Columbia)	6,070	...	11,590	...	15.2	...
France	16,246	16,103	45,668	40,008	22.5	19.9
Germany	4,315	4,693	15,976	17,356	29.6	29.6
India, with native states	23,536	26,017	38,201	37,207	10.7	11.4
Japan (exclusive of Formosa)	1,111 (*b*)	1,132	2,233 (*b*)	2,139	16.1 (*b*)	15.1
Netherlands	134	143	645	577	38.4	32.3
Roumania	4,234	4,345	5,116	10,196	9.7	18.8
Russia—						
European, except Poland	48,077 (*b*)	45,818	56,163 (*b*)	55,673	9.3 (*b*)	9.7
Poland	1,221 (*b*)	1,263	2,518 (*b*)	2,548	16.5 (*b*)	16.1
Caucasia	7,647 (*b*)	7,489	12,050 (*b*)	10,420	12.6 (*b*)	11.1
Siberia and the Steppes	...	4,909	...	7,127	...	11.6
Spain	9,134	9,058	12,538	14,771	11.0	13.1
United States of America	45,211	46,980	76,851	79,686	13.6	13.6

(*a*) Mean of 5 years nearest 1907 for which statistics were available. (*b*) Year 1905.

The chief countries exporting wheat, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18]:—

Exporting Country	Exports of Wheat (in Winchester Bushels)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Argentina	24,000,000	62,000,000	85,000,000	105,000,000	83,000,000
Australia	9,000,000	1,200,000	34,000,000	25,000,000	31,000,000
British India (*a*)	20,000,000	49,000,000	80,000,000	35,000,000	30,000,000
Bulgaria	9,000,000	12,000,000	19,000,000	17,000,000	10,000,000
Canada	34,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000	42,000,000	36,000,000
Roumania	34,000,000	31,000,000	26,000,000	63,000,000	64,000,000
Russia	112,000,000	153,000,000	169,000,000	177,000,000	132,000,000
United States (*b*)	114,000,000	44,000,000	4,400,000	35,000,000	77,000,000

(*a*) Year beginning April 1. (*b*) Year beginning July 1.

The chief importing countries, and quantities imported (so far as possible, imports for home consumption are given), are stated as follows [18]:—

Importing Country	Imports of Wheat (in Winchester Bushels)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom	151,000,000	164,000,000	182,000,000	182,000,000	173,000,000
Belgium	57,000,000	59,000,000	64,000,000	65,000,000	68,000,000
Netherlands	47,000,000	50,000,000	51,000,000	62,000,000	45,000,000
France	9,000,000	17,000,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	11,000,000
Germany (*a*)	76,000,000	71,000,000	74,000,000	84,000,000	74,000,000 (*a*)
Italy	43,000,000	43,000,000	30,000,000	43,000,000	50,000,000

(*a*) The free ports are not included prior to March 1, 1906.

All the exporting countries also export wheat-flour to greater or lesser extent, the average exports during 1902 to 1906 being stated, in barrels of 196 lbs., as follows [18]:—

	Barrels
Argentina	1,100,000
Australia	950,000
British India	500,000
Bulgaria	200,000
Canada	1,400,000
Roumania	300,000
Russia	1,000,000
United States	15,000,000
All countries	24,000,000

The average annual imports of wheat-flour into the chief importing countries during 1902–6 were as follows [18]:—

	Barrels
United Kingdom	9,000,000
Belgium	60,000
Netherlands	2,000,000
France	210,000
Germany	290,000
Brazil	1,460,000
Japan	1,100,000
China	750,000
Cuba	660,000

The United Kingdom, during the period 1901–5, produced on the average only 21 per cent. of its total requirement of wheat and wheat-flour; Germany produced 64 per cent.; Austria, 50 per cent. (Hungary exported 32 per cent. of her production); Italy, 82 per cent.; and France, 97 per cent. [16].

Russia exported, on the average, about 24 per cent. of her production [16].

See also articles on *Agriculture*, *Commerce*, and *Food* (supra).

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

See article on *Electors* (supra).

WOOL

The world's wool clip (unscoured wool of sheep and lambs) in recent years has been estimated approximately as follows [18]:—

Continent, &c.	Estimated Wool Clips (Sheep and Lambs) in Thousands of Pounds				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
North America	316,300	307,130	311,020	314,390	318,750
United States	316,340	287,450	291,780	295,490	298,920
Canada	11,330	11,060	10,610	10,280	11,210
Mexico (*a*)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
South America	562,590	556,860	509,940	534,520	436,720
Argentina (*b*)	436,370	425,470	371,700	421,100	328,730
Uruguay (*b*)	95,640	98,120	99,150	72,920	90,600
Chile (*b*)	17,020	19,660	19,700	20,750	...
Europe	873,890	865,730	826,710	808,400	804,290
Russia	380,000	375,000	340,000	325,000	320,000
United Kingdom	135,680	133,120	131,960	130,500	133,090
France	77,510	79,000	78,000	78,000	78,000
Spain	53,100	52,800	52,400	52,000	52,000
Austria-Hungary, with Bosnia and Herzegovina	43,850	42,900	42,300	41,700	41,600
Turkey (*a*)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Roumania (*a*)	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500
Germany	32,000	30,400	28,800	27,200	25,600
Asia	193,220	193,400	201,450	214,550	210,400
Russia, Asiatic (*a*)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
British India (*a*)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Turkey, Asiatic (*a*)	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
China (*b*)	25,720	25,750	34,800	46,400	42,250
Africa	130,290	120,650	121,970	125,520	139,700
Cape of Good Hope (*b*)	79,330	65,520	64,170	63,470	71,910
Natal (*b*)	9,480	10,990	10,320	13,710	17,870
Algeria	28,060	29,980	33,050	31,170	33,180
Oceania	554,810	577,360	633,470	672,040	695,560
Australia	387,260	399,890	453,940	498,970	552,160
New Zealand	167,450	177,580	179,430	172,970	143,310
Total	2,651,100	2,621,330	2,604,560	2,669,420	2,605,420

(*a*) Estimated average production. (*b*) Exports.

The principal wool-exporting countries, and the quantities exported in recent years, are given as follows [18]:—

Exporting Country	Quantities Exported				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
Australia	336.0	324.6	395.1	437.2	480.2
Argentina	436.4	425.5	371.7	421.1	328.7
New Zealand	160.4	155.1	126.8	145.3	159.8
British South Africa [28] (*a*)	89.0	77.0	75.0	77.0	88.8
France	74.8	70.3	74.1	72.2	79.4
Uruguay	95.6	98.1	99.1	72.9	90.6
British India	28.0	33.3	38.6	42.7	46.0
Belgium	45.6	47.1	42.1	40.0	40.1
Russia	29.4	30.1	35.3	32.4	41.1
United Kingdom	37.2	36.0	37.9	35.3	29.8
Netherlands	36.2	42.2	33.0	30.8	28.1

(*a*) Exports by sea of South African wool.

The principal importing countries, and their imports (given as for home consumption as far as possible), were as follows [18]:—

Importing Country	Quantities Imported for Home Consumption (*a*)				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.
France	519.9	524.4	466.1	480.8	537.8
Germany	416.0	425.7	413.8	446.7	439.0
United Kingdom	392.8	351.9	344.8	369.5	409.4
United States	177.1	173.7	249.1	201.7	203.8
Belgium	122.2	119.5	117.2	140.8	134.9
Russia	65.1	71.6	50.2	60.8	42.8
Austria-Hungary	65.0	61.9	62.5	59.7	52.9
Netherlands	45.5	50.0	42.6	37.7	39.2
British India	7.5	7.4	8.8	18.8	21.7

(*a*) Including mohair, alpaca, &c.

United Kingdom

The principal countries from which the United Kingdom draws its supplies of wool are shown as follows [22]:—

Country from which Imports are Received	Millions of Pounds Imported in					
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Foreign countries	113	103	116	130	142	124
South America	62	42	51	58	74	79
France	16	20	21	24	24	17
Turkey in Europe and Asia	10	13	14	13	9	6
Netherlands and Belgium	8.7	9.2	7.9	7.8	8.3	5.8
Russia	3.3	4.0	5.4	8.4	6.4	2
Germany	1.5	3.0	2.7	4.1	3.9	1.6
China	0.9	1.6	1.7	3.7	3.9	2.3
Egypt	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.8	3.5	2.3
British possessions	492	463	504	515	622	600
Australia	223	220	253	250	321	321
New Zealand	155	134	139	147	158	160
British South Africa	78	65	68	67	92	81
British East Indies	33	40	40	47	47	34
Falkland Islands	2.9	4	3.6	3.6	3.7	4
Total imports	605	566	620	645	764	724
Re-exports of foreign and colonial wool	285	252	278	267	314	326
Excess of imports	320	314	342	378	450	398

The consumption of wool in the United Kingdom since 1871, is given as follows [153]:—

Period	Quantities in Millions of Pounds (*a*)				
	Estimated Domestic Clip	Imports of Wool, Alpaca, and Mohair	Total	Total Exports	Remaining for Home Consumption
Average of 1871–80	156	381	537	186	351
,, 1881–90	134	578	712	322	390
,, 1891–95	146	744	890	399	491
,, 1896–1900	139	701	840	318	522
,, 1901–5	134	656	790	313	477
Year 1906	130	683	813	298	515
,, 1907	131	805	936	345	591
,, 1908	134	755	889	365	524
,, 1909 [304]	142	848	990	454	536

(*a*) The quantities for 1910 are 143, 843, 986, 373, and 613 respectively [304].

If to the quantities in the above table be added the estimated quantity of wool from imported sheepskins, and of pulled wool, &c., consumed in the kingdom, the total annual consumption averaged as follows [153], [154]:—

Period	Quantities in Millions of Pounds			
	Consumption of Wool, Mohair, Alpaca, &c.	Wool from Imported Sheepskins	Pulled Wool, &c.	Total Wool, Pulled Wool, &c., Retained for Home Consumption
Average of 1871–80	351	22	104	477
,, 1881–90	390	24	110	524
,, 1891–95	491	33	122	646
,, 1896–1900	522	31	130	683
,, 1901–5	477	32	154	663
Year 1906	515	32	190	737
,, 1907	591	35	210	836
,, 1908	524	37	180	741

The numbers of spindles and looms used in the woollen and worsted industries in the United Kingdom at various dates were as follows [155]:—

Years	In Woollen and Shoddy Factories				In Worsted Factories			
	Spinning Spindles (*a*)	Doubling Spindles (*b*)	Total Spindles (*b*)	Power Looms	Spinning Spindles	Doubling Spindles	Total Spindles	Looms
1870 (*a*)	2,541,500	161,200	2,702,700	48,200	1,821,100	310,300	2,131,400	64,700
1874 (*a*)	3,191,200	159,100	3,350,300	57,300	2,182,800	399,700	2,582,500	81,700
1878	3,361,700	322,900	3,684,600	57,800	2,096,800	456,100	2,552,900	87,400
1885	3,127,000	232,600	3,359,600	59,700	2,227,200	536,300	2,763,500	79,900
1890	3,148,000	300,000	3,448,000	62,900	2,402,900	669,300	3,072,200	67,400
1904	2,687,600	213,900	2,901,500	51,800	2,937,900	845,200	3,783,100	52,700

(*a*) Including spindles and looms reported as standing.
(*b*) Excluding shoddy factories (cotton waste) in Lancashire and Cheshire.

In making comparisons, it must be noted that the efficiency of machinery has increased. The speed at which spindles and looms are worked has in many cases become greater. Broad looms, too, have largely replaced narrow looms, so that the quantity of material produced per loom has increased.

In 1904, England and Wales had 2,125,400 of the spinning spindles in woollen and shoddy factories (of which 1,194,000 were in the West Riding of Yorkshire), 151,900 of the doubling spindles (94,000 in the West Riding), and 43,300 of the looms (25,500 in the West Riding). Scotland had 493,800, 52,600, and 7300 respectively; and Ireland 68,400, 9400, and 1200 respectively. As regards worsted factories, England and Wales claimed 2,884,400 (West Riding, 1,396,700) of the spinning spindles; 819,700 (West Riding, 399,400) of the doubling spindles; and 51,500 (West Riding, 21,600) of the looms. Scotland had the remainder, with the exception of 12 looms in Ireland [155].

United States of America

The average annual production, importation, and consumption of wool in the United States in recent years has been as follows [3]:—

Years ended June 30	Million Pounds			
	Production	Imports	Exports of Home and Foreign	Retained for Home Consumption
Average of 1896–9	270	200	10	460
,, 1900–3	300	150	5	445
,, 1904–7	295	210	5	500

See also articles on *Commerce* and *Factories* (supra).

WRECKS

See article *Shipwrecks* (supra).

Z

ZINC

The production of zinc in certain countries in 1897, 1902, and 1906, is given as follows [12]:—

Country	Production (from Domestic and Imported Ores)		
	1897	1902	1906
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Germany	148,000	172,000	202,000
United States	89,000	140,000	200,000
Belgium	114,000	122,000	145,000 [14]
France	37,000	36,000	46,000
United Kingdom	23,000	40,000	32,000
Austria	6,000	8,000	11,000
Spain	6,000	5,500	9,000 (*a*)
Russia	6,000	8,000	9,500 [1]
Total of above	429,000	531,500	654,500

(*a*) Year 1905.

Production in 1908 was: Germany, 213,000 tons; United States, 170,000; Belgium, 162,000; France (1907), 47,000; United Kingdom, 54,000; Austria, 12,600; and Russia, 8700 [317].

ADDENDA

AGRICULTURE

The acreage and yield of the principal crops in certain countries in 1910, as estimated by the International Agricultural Institute at Rome, are given as follows [303]:—

Country	Wheat		Barley		Oats		Rye		Maize	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
	1000 Acres	1000 Cwts.	1000 Acres	1000 Cwts.	1000 Acres	1000 Cwts.	1000 Acres	1000 Cwts.	1000 Acres	1000 Cwts.
Algeria	3,425	21,088	3,417	20,869	404	3,787	...	...	36	276
Bulgaria	2,721	26,310	610	6,750	482	3,768	556	5,860	1,681	20,781
Canada	9,291	65,759	1,833	16,876	9,859	85,961	84	817	328	8,839
Denmark	99	2,263	576	9,128	988	13,168	679	9,443	...	...
France	16,114	141,347	1,842	19,632	9,668	102,521	3,060	23,968	...	...
Hungary	9,520	106,300	3,089	27,991	2,990	23,687	3,039	29,678	6,114	96,974
India	27,828	191,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	11,754	82,123	612	4,063	1,243	8,162	301	2,719	3,743	48,862
Japan	1,115	12,694	3,221	38,416	54	682	...	...	...	...
Luxemburg	30	334	2	25	74	1,002	26	349	...	...
Netherlands	132	2,316	70	1,449	345	5,815	546	7,406	...	...
Norway	12	168	89	1,274	263	3,419	...	...	...	...
Prussia	2,833	47,021	2,066	30,817	6,929	104,104	11,659	161,341	...	...
Roumania	4,812	59,355	1,357	12,684	1,104	8,717	429	3,828	4,906	52,148
Russian Empire	71,000	415,900	28,400	196,900	47,300	209,100	71,000	434,200	3,660	30,700
Spain	9,409	73,613	3,332	32,695	1,255	8,289	2,057	15,902	1,119	13,644
Sweden	...	4,028	...	6,665	...	25,357	...	12,272	...	...
Switzerland	105	1,830	13	197	...	...	60	984	3	59
Tunis	1,111	2,952	1,185	2,853	153	1,535	...	...	49	118
United Kingdom	1,856	31,189	1,896	28,909	4,093	61,909	...	...	...	...
United States	48,767	370,486	7,054	67,754	34,367	313,168	...	...	114,038	1,560,250

The production in Germany in 1910 is estimated as follows [303]:—Wheat, 75,990,000 cwt.; rye, 206,845,000 cwt.; barley, 57,130,000 cwt.; oats, 155,470,000 cwt.; and potatoes, 42,770,000 tons. The acreage under potatoes was about 8,140,000 acres.

The acreage and production of the chief crops in the UNITED KINGDOM (exclusive of Isle of Man and Channel Islands) in 1909, and the acreage and numbers of live stock in 1910, are given as follows [22], [315], [316]:—

Crops	Acreage 1909	Production 1909	Acreage 1910
	1000 Acres	1000 Bush.	1000 Acres
Wheat	1,867	63,197	1,857
Barley or bere	1,827	68,945	1,897
Oats	4,018	178,737	4,095
Beans	315	9,010	272
Peas	184	4,409	169
		Tons	
Potatoes	1,155	6,877	1,133
Turnips and swedes	1,832	30,034	1,840
Mangold	530	11,013	518
Hops	33	10,724	33
Flax	38	..	40

Live Stock	Great Britain	Ireland
	Thousands	Thousands
Horses	1,545 (a)	613
Mules and jennets	...	31
Asses	...	241
Cattle	7,037	4,689
Sheep	27,101	3,980
Pigs	2,350	1,200
Goats	...	243
Poultry	...	24,339

(a) Horses used for agricultural purposes, including mares kept for breeding.

The yield of the harvests in ARGENTINA in recent years is given as follows [303]:—

Year	Wheat	Linseed	Oats
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1907–8	5,155,000	1,083,000	485,000
1908–9	4,182,000	1,032,000	457,000
1909–10	3,508,000	705,000	521,000

The acreage under wheat in Argentina in 1910 is estimated at 15,450,000 acres, compared with 14,420,000 in 1909. The acreage under oats is estimated at 1,980,000 acres, compared with 1,420,000 in 1909 [303].

The acreage under wheat in CHILE in 1909–10 is given as about 1,430,000 acres, and the production 630,000 tons. The acreage under wheat in NEW ZEALAND in 1909–10 is given as about 310,000 acres, and the production as about 230,000 tons [303].

CLEARING-HOUSES

Bankers' clearing returns for 1909 and 1910 in certain towns in the United Kingdom are given as follows (from *The Economist*) [323]:—

Town	1909	1910
	Million £	Million £
London—		
Town clearing	12,431	13,442
Country clearing	1,094	1,217
Total	13,525	14,659
Manchester	285	308
Liverpool	200	322
Birmingham	57.7	60.7
Newcastle-on-Tyne	47.1	48.4
Bristol	30.8	31.7
Leicester	12.2	12.9

COAL

The production and consumption of coal in certain countries in 1909 are given as follows [308]:—

Country	Production	Consumption
	Million Tons	Million Tons
United States	390.3 (*a*)	379.1 (*a*)
United Kingdom	263.8	177.7
Germany	146.5	129.7
France	36.7 (*a*)	54.3 (*a*)
Russian Empire	24.1 (*a*)	28.8 (*a*) (*b*)
Belgium	23.2 (*a*)	22.5 (*a*)
Austria	13.7	25.2 (*c*)
Japan	14.7 (*a*)	12.0 (*a*)
India (*b*)	12.8	12.7
Australia (*b*)	10.2	6.1
Canada	9.3 (*a*)	16.7

(*a*) Provisional figures. (*b*) Year 1908.
(*c*) Consumption in Austria-Hungary in 1908.

COCOA

The production and consumption of cocoa in certain countries in 1908 are given as follows [317]:—

	Production	*Consumption*
	Tons	Tons
Brazil	32,300	41,900
Ecuador	31,600	33,800
San Thomé	28,100	20,700
Trinidad	21,400	20,100
Santo Domingo	18,700	15,600
Venezuela	16,000	6,500
British West Africa	14,000	5,700
Other countries	27,900	17,700
Total	190,000	162,000

Production in 1910 was 216,000 tons [325].

Consumption in U.K. in 1910 was 23,700 tons, Germany 43,200, and U.S.A. 49,300 [325].

COFFEE

Coffee production in 1908–9 and 1909–10 is given as follows [313]:—

Country	1908–9	1909–10
	1000 Bags	1000 Bags
Brazil	12,922	15,330
Java	236	187
British East India	210	250
Venezuela	675	860
Costa Rica	146	190
Mexico	375	400
Guatemala	430	550
San Salvador	450	360
Nicaragua	120	200
Haiti	400	320

COMMERCE

The imports and exports of certain countries in the calendar year 1909 are given as follows. The imports are imports for home consumption, and the exports are exports of domestic produce, unless otherwise stated [311], [319].

Country	Imports for Home Consumption	Exports of Domestic Produce
	Million £	Million £
Argentina	60.9	79.9 (*a*)
Australian Commonwealth [311] (*b*)	51.7	62.9
Austria-Hungary	116.1	96.4
Belgium	148.9	113.0
Brazil	37.4	64.5
British India [311]	80.6 (*c*)	112.4
British South Africa [311] (*d*)	28.3 (*c*)	50.5
Bulgaria	6.4	4.5
Canada [311]	71.2	55.3
Chile (*b*)	19.9	23.3
China	54.9	44.5
Egypt [311]	22.8	26.8
France	251.1	229.9
Germany [311]	403.8	328.5
Greece	5.5	4.1
Italy	125.1	75.1
Japan [311]	40.1	41.9
Mexico [311] (*b*)	17.4	24.9
Netherlands	252.8	201.5
Norway	21.6	14.8
Portugal	14.6	7.0
Russia (European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers) [311]	83.2	114.2
Spain [311]	37.8 (*c*)	36.4
Switzerland (*d*)	64.4	44.1
United Kingdom [22]	533.4	378.2
United States [311]	397.4	354.3
Uruguay (*d*)	8.0 (*c*)	9.9 (*a*)

(*a*) General exports. (*c*) General imports.
(*b*) Including bullion and specie. (*d*) Including bullion.

The trade of the UNITED KINGDOM in 1910 is given as follows [312]:—

Articles	Imports of Merchandise	Exports of Produce and Manufactures of U.K.	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise
	Thous. £	Thous. £	Thous. £
Food and drink	253,170	24,070	12,610
Tobacco	4,620	2,040	270
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	261,240	53,340	63,310
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	156,860	343,020	27,350
Miscellaneous and unclassified	2,550	8,120	240
Total	678,440	430,590	103,780

The imports of gold bullion and coin in 1910 amounted to £57,320,000, and the exports to £50,900,000. The imports of silver coin and bullion amounted to £14,100,000, and the exports to £13,470,000 [312].

COTTON

The world's cotton crop returns in the seasons 1907–8 and 1908–9 are given as follows [306]:—

Country	Thousands of Bales	
	1907–8	1908–9
America	11,582	13,829
India	4,445	4,665
Egypt	965	910
Other countries	2,867	3,063
Total	19,859	22,467

ELECTORS

The result of the general election in the United Kingdom in December 1910 was as follows [314]:—

Liberals	272
Labour members	42
Irish Nationalists	76
Irish Independent Nationalists	8
	398
Unionists	272
Ministerial majority	126

The total votes actually cast in Great Britain in contested elections, without adjustment for two-member constituencies, are given approximately as follows [314]:—

Party	England	Wales	Scotland
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Liberal	1,883	83	301
Labour	287	37	18.5
Socialist	11.6	...	...
Nationalist	2.5	...	...
Unionist	2,053	60	245

Adjustments being made for two-member constituencies, Ministerialists polled 2,007,000 votes in England; 108,000 in Wales; and 311,000 in Scotland. Unionists polled 1,928,000, 65,000, and 240,000 respectively [314].

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of certain countries in 1909 (unless otherwise stated) are given as follows [320]:—

Country	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	Million £	Million £	Million £
Argentina	22.4	22.6	(a)
Australia [321]	41.1 (g)	38.3 (g)	247.8
Austria	110.4 (b)	112.1 (b)	230.2 (c)
Hungary (c)	58.7	55.0	238.0
Belgium	24.5 (d)	24.5 (d)	142.8 (e)
Brazil	28.9 (d)	29.1 (d)	(f)
Bulgaria	6.9 (b)	6.9 (b)	19.6
Canada	20.9 (h)	16.3 (h)	69.1 (w)
Cape of Good Hope [97]	7.3	7.7	52.9
Denmark	5.2 (g)	5.3 (g)	14.2 (e)
Egypt	15.8	14.6	95.0 (h)
France	167.4 (b)	167.4 (b)	1,226.4
Germany	142.7 (b)	142.7 (b)	218.7
Greece	5.7 (b)	5.6 (b)	28.1 (i)
India	74.4 (m)	74.1 (m)	267.3 (l)
Italy	97.3 (k)	95	539.3
Japan	54.7 (l)	54.7 (l)	272.0 (l)
Natal [97]	3.6	3.5	21.4
Netherlands	15.4 (d)	16.7 (d)	94.0
New Zealand	9.3 (k)	9.0 (k)	74.9 (t)
Norway	8.0 (g)	7.6 (g)	18.1

Country	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
Orange Free State	1.0 (*k*)	1.0 (*k*)	0.4 [97]
Peru	2.5	2.7	(*x*)
Portugal	14.1 (*d*)	14.5 (*d*)	170.1 (*e*)
Roumania	17.4 (*m*)	18.0 (*m*)	59.3
Russian Empire	285.0 (*n*)	285.0 (*n*)	935.0
Servia	4.1	4.1	21.5
Spain	37.5 (*d*)	37.3	370.5
Sweden	12.6 (*o*)	12.6 (*o*)	29.0 (*p*)
Switzerland	6.2	6.4	5.0
Transvaal	5.6 (*k*)	6.0 (*k*)	39.0 [97]
Turkey	23.3 (*r*)	27.3 (*r*)	93.7 (*r*)
United Kingdom [22]	131.7 (*k*) (*u*)	157.9 (*k*)	762.5 (*t*)
United States	140.7 (*k*)	137.6 (*k*)	559.4 (*t*)
Uruguay	5.0 (*m*)	4.7 (*m*)	27.7
Venezuela	2.0 (*g*)	1.9 (*g*)	8.3

(*a*) Internal debt, £27,700,000; external debt, £62,000,000.
(*b*) Estimated, 1910.
(*c*) This is the Austrian special debt. There is also a general debt of about the same amount, to the annual charge of which Hungary contributes £2,526,000.
(*d*) Estimated.
(*e*) Year 1908.
(*f*) Internal debt, 1908, 553,350,000 dollars; external debt, £69,820,000.
(*g*) Year 1908-9.
(*h*) July 31, 1910.
(*i*) Gold debt. There is also an additional interior paper debt, amounting to about £6,500,000 at the end of 1909.
(*k*) 1909-10.
(*l*) Debt, 1910-11. Revenue and expenditure are budget estimates for 1910-11, and include extraordinary revenue (£4,870,000) and expenditure (£11,950,000).
(*m*) Estimated, 1909-10.
(*n*) Estimated, 1911. Includes extraordinary.
(*o*) Estimated, 1911.
(*p*) Year 1910. Expended in the construction of railways.
(*r*) Estimated, 1910-11.
(*s*) Gross debt on October 1, 1910. Cash and reserve in Treasury amounted to £338,400,000, and the net debt to £221,000,000.
(*t*) March 31, 1910.
(*u*) The United Kingdom revenue in 1909-10 was abnormally low, owing to the non-collection of a portion of the revenue (estimated at about £30,046,000), in consequence of the Finance Act for 1909-10 not being passed into law until 1910-11. The estimated revenue for 1910-11 is £199,791,000 (including the £30,046,000 arrears of 1909-10), and the estimated expenditure £199,482,000 (including £908,000 arrears and £26,248,000 realised deficit of 1909-10) [320].
(*w*) Net debt, March 31, 1910. The gross debt is about £30,000,000 more.
(*x*) Foreign debt, £3,140,000. Internal debt, £3,130,000 [321].

GOLD

The world's production in 1909 is estimated at over £92,000,000, and is estimated to be greater in 1910. "Of the world's output of about £92,000,000, the arts are estimated to absorb one-fourth, say £23,000,000; India, £10,000,000; the United States of America, £750,000; Australia, £8,000,000; Egypt, £10,000,000; Argentina, £4,000,000; Brazil, £2,000,000; Japan, £7,500,000; leaving about £26,750,000 for other countries and for increased circulation amongst the inhabitants of the world" (Pixley & Abell's Annual Circular) [309].

HOPS

The production of hops in 1909 and 1910 has been estimated by Mr. C. J. Hoffer, hop estimator to the Bohemian Agricultural Council, as follows [303]:—

Country	1909	1910	Country	1909	1910
	Cwt.	Cwt.		Cwt.	Cwt.
Austria-Hungary	160,000	287,000	England	197,000	295,000
Germany	127,000	302,000	United States	305,000	364,000
Holland and Belgium	29,000	51,000	Australia	12,000	15,000
France	24,000	44,000			
Russia	49,000	43,000	Total	903,000	1,401,000

The acreage in 1910 was estimated to be 235,000 acres. The world's consumption in 1910 was estimated at 1,535,000 cwt. The stocks in the hands of brewers were estimated to be between 150,000 and 200,000 cwt. [303].

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

United Kingdom

The first census of production in the United Kingdom was taken in 1908, and covered the year 1907 or 1907-8. The following table summarises the results which have been published concerning output, cost of materials used, amounts paid to other firms for work given out to them, and the numbers of persons employed. The "output"

shown is "the gross output of each trade, *i.e.* where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their value has been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, much greater as a whole than the value of the goods ready for export or consumption manufactured by each trade considered as a unit." By deducting from the gross output of any one industry, or group of factories, the total cost of materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out, a figure is obtained which is called the "net output" of the industry or group of factories. This figure of "net output" "expresses completely and without duplication the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry or group taken as a unit exceeded the value of the materials purchased from outside, *i.e.* it represents the value added to the raw materials in the course of manufacture. This sum constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates, taxes, depreciation, and all other similar charges as well as profits have to be defrayed." The results shown are for the United Kingdom as a whole [302].

Industries or Groups of Factories	Gross Output, Selling Value, or Value of Work Done (1)	Cost of Materials Used (2)	Amount Paid to other Firms for Work Given Out (3)	Net Output, Col. 1 – (Col. 2 + Col. 3) (4)	Total Number of Persons Employed (excluding Outworkers) (5)	Net Output per Person Employed (excluding Outworkers) (6)
	£	£	£	£		£
Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts	123,245,000	76,681,000	...	106,364,000	840,280	129
Coke works	10,141,000	7,148,000	...	2,993,000	10,944	
Shale oil works	2,371,000	1,594,000	...	777,000	3,391	
Manufactured fuel factories	1,205,000	938,000	...	267,000	1,537	174
Iron mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts and iron quarries	1,970,000	244,000	...	1,726,000	11,008	157
Mines other than coal and iron	1,633,000	432,000	...	1,201,000	17,935	67
Salt mines, brine pits, and salt factories	644,000	340,000	...	304,000	4,511	67
Tinplate factories	9,350,000	7,203,000	...	2,147,000	21,222	101
Copper and brass factories and workshops (smelting, rolling, and casting)	17,040,000	14,059,000	29,000	2,952,000	20,827	142
Brass factories and workshops (finished goods)	6,315,000	3,138,000	28,000	3,149,000	36,541	86
Iron and steel factories (smelting, founding, and rolling)	105,597,000	74,049,000	600,000	30,948,000	262,225	118
Wrought iron and steel tube factories	6,440,000	4,386,000	...	2,054,000	20,129	102
Lead, tin, zinc, and other metal (except iron, copper, brass, gold, and silver) factories and workshops	9,002,000	7,862,000	10,000	1,130,000	8,194	138
Gold and silver refining factories	51,173,000	50,754,000	15,000	404,000	2,188	185
Wire factories and workshops	6,519,000	4,362,000	47,000	2,110,000	17,908	118
Cutlery factories and workshops	1,928,000	722,000	134,000	1,072,000	14,674	73
Tool and implement factories and workshops	3,665,000	1,554,000	74,000	2,037,000	23,455	87
Anchor, chain, nail, bolt, rivet, and screw factories and workshops	5,634,000	3,264,000	51,000	2,319,000	27,906 (*f*)	83 (*f*)
Galvanised sheet, hardware, hollow-ware, tinned and japanned goods, and bedstead factories and workshops	15,191,000	8,956,000	72,000	6,163,000	69,700	88
Lock and safe factories and workshops	961,000	342,000	9,000	610,000	7,418 (*g*)	82 (*g*)
Blacksmithing factories and workshops	2,269,000	899,000	...	1,370,000	19,848	69
Shipbuilding yards and marine engineering works: Private firms	41,660,000	17,895,000	6,087,000	17,678,000	184,557	96
Shipbuilding: Government yards and lighthouse authorities (*a*)	6,450,480	3,961,412	...	2,489,068	25,058	99
Engineering factories (including electrical engineering)	101,599,000	48,323,000	3,851,020	49,425,000	455,561	108
Railway carriage and wagon-building factories	9,609,000	6,027,000	14,000	3,568,000	28,193	127
Railways (construction, repair, and maintenance of permanent way, plant, rolling stock, &c.) (*a*)	34,703,000	17,600,000	...	17,103,000	241,526	71
Cycle and motor factories	10,643,000	5,063,000	181,000	5,399,000	46,800	115
Scientific instruments, apparatus, appliances, and accessories factories and workshops	2,526,000	993,000	26,000	1,507,000	14,122 (*h*)	107 (*h*)
Royal ordnance factories (*a*)	3,359,810	1,908,151	...	1,451,659	14,533	100
Small arms factories and workshops	671,000	162,000	24,000	485,000	4,450	109
Explosives, ammunition, and fireworks factories and workshops	4,184,000	2,631,000	...	1,553,000	13,446	116

Industries or Groups of Factories	Gross Output, Selling Value, or Value of Work Done (1)	Cost of Materials Used (2)	Amount Paid to other Firms for Work Given Out (3)	Net Output, Col. 1 − (Col. 2 + Col. 3) (4)	Total Number of Persons Employed (excluding Outworkers) (5)	Net Output per Person Employed (excluding Outworkers) (6)
	£	£	£	£		£
Cotton factories	176,940,000	129,095,000	904,000	46,941,000	572,869	82
Woollen and worsted factories	70,331,000	49,241,000	1,638,000	19,452,000	257,017	76
Jute, linen, and hemp factories, Great Britain	18,667,000	13,479,000	168,000	5,020,000	81,703	61
Linen and hemp factories, Ireland—						
Spinning departments	5,773,000	3,139,000	13,000	2,621,000	38,195	69
Weaving ,,	6,093,000	4,663,000	54,000	1,376,000	29,797	46
Making-up ,,	1,265,000	897,000	47,000	321,000	3,769 (*b*)	85 (*b*)
Silk factories	5,204,000	3,318,000	136,000	1,750,000	32,036	55
Lace factories and warehouses	10,023,000	6,325,000	296,000	3,382,000	34,583 (*c*)	98 (*c*)
Hosiery factories	8,689,000	5,370,000	325,000	2,994,000	47,939 (*d*)	62 (*d*)
Elastic webbing factories	848,000	547,000	18,000	283,000	4,292	66
Cocoanut fibre, horsehair, feather, and sundry textile materials factories and workshops	1,162,000	744,000	...	418,000	5,757	73
Rope, twine, and net factories	3,606,000	2,640,000	10,000	956,000	12,148	79
Flock and rag factories	852,000	693,000	...	159,000	2,375	67
Bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing factories and workshops	17,782,000	7,172,000	241,000	10,369,000	102,611	101
Flax scutching factories	91,000	23,000	...	68,000	3,760	18
Velvet and fustian cutting factories	117,000	4,000	1,000	112,000	3,443	33
Clothing, handkerchief, and millinery factories and workshops: Private firms and companies	64,488,000	35,478,000	1,773,000	27,237,000	440,664 (*i*)	62 (*i*)
Royal army clothing factory (*a*)	314,907	217,160	...	97,747	1,553	63
Boot and shoe factories and workshops	22,959,000	13,893,000	101,000	8,965,000	126,564 (*k*)	71 (*k*)
Hat, bonnet, and cap factories and workshops	5,107,000	2,994,000	63,000	2,050,000	30,829 (*l*)	66 (*l*)
Glove factories and workshops	1,046,000	606,000	...	440,000	4,828 (*m*)	91 (*m*)
Fancy fur factories and workshops	1,650,000	1,014,000	55,000	581,000	5,186 (*o*)	112 (*o*)
Hatters' fur factories and workshops	428,000	306,000	15,000	107,000	2,016 (*p*)	53 (*p*)
Artificial flower and ornamental feather workshops	577,000	344,000	1,000	232,000	3,593 (*r*)	65 (*r*)
Needle, pin, fish-hook, and button factories and workshops	1,599,000	728,000	25,000	846,000	13,252 (*s*)	64 (*s*)
Umbrella and walking stick factories and workshops	1,713,000	1,106,000	...	607,000	7,497 (*u*)	81 (*u*)
Laundry and cleaning and dyeing factories and workshops: Private firms and companies	9,314,000	2,054,000	99,000	7,161,000	130,653	55
Army laundries (*a*)	8,534	1,710	...	6,824	120	57
Leather factories (tanning and dressing)	17,551,000	13,872,000	58,000	3,621,000	27,258	133
Paper-making factories	13,328,000	8,816,000	...	4,512,000	39,990	113
China and earthenware factories and workshops	7,534,000	2,854,000	84,000	4,596,000	67,870	68
Brick and fireclay factories	7,703,000	2,643,000	...	5,060,000	63,287	80
Match and firelighter factories and workshops	851,000	443,000	...	408,000	4,229 (*e*)	96 (*e*)
Ink, gum, and sealing wax factories	799,000	382,000	...	417,000	1,310	318
Chemical, coal-tar products, drugs, and perfumery factories and workshops	23,447,000	13,974,000	9,000	9,464,000	51,088	185
Paint, colour, and varnish factories	8,380,000	5,711,000	...	2,669,000	13,476	198
Soap and candle factories	11,723,000	8,925,000	...	2,798,000	17,889	156
Seed crushing factories	12,838,000	11,508,000	...	1,330,000	7,6 9	174
Oil factories (other than seed crushing)	6,072,000	5,060,000	...	1,012,000	5,276	192
Fertiliser, glue, sheep-dip, and disinfectant factories and workshops	5,690,000	3,756,000	..	1,931,000	12,028	161
Grain-milling factories	65,255,000	58,885,000	2,000	6,368,000	36,207	176
Bread and biscuit factories and workshops: Private firms	38,840,000	27,250,000	...	11,590,000	110,168	105
Army bakeries in the U.K. (*a*)	61,925	55,468	...	6,457	136	47
Navy victualling yards (home establishments) (*a*)	34,971	32,487	...	2,484	28	89
Preserved meat, poultry, and fish, pickle, sauce, and baking powder factories and workshops	5,106,000	3,235,000	...	1,871,000	13,128	143
Bacon-curing factories and workshops	10,509,000	9,451,000	...	1,058,000	7,294	145
Fish-curing ,, ,, ,,	3,636,000	2,863,000	..	773,000	24,684	31
Butter, cheese, and margarine factories and workshops	10,102,000	8,935,000	...	1,167,000	9,304	125
Cocoa, confectionery, and fruit preserving factories and workshops	16,137,000	11,162,000	..	4 975,000	60,735	82

Industries or Groups of Factories	Gross Output, Selling Value, or Value of Work Done (1)	Cost of Materials Used (2)	Amount Paid to other Firms for Work Given Out (3)	Net Output, Col. 1 (Col. 2 + Col. 3) (4)	Total Number of Persons Employed (excluding Outworkers) (5)	Net Output per Person Employed (excluding Outworkers) (6)
	£	£	£	£		£
Factories and workshops manufacturing farinaceous preparations and household articles for cleansing and polishing (except soap)	4,284,000	2,275,000	...	2,009,000	11,536	174
Cattle, dog, and poultry food factories and workshops	1,385,000	1,082,000	...	303,000	1,879	161
Ice factories	383,000	122,000	...	261,000	1,251	209
Sugar and glucose factories	12,315,000	9,026,000	...	3,289,000 (*t*)	6,491	507 (*t*)
Brewing and malting factories and workshops	67,110,000	25,774,000	196,000	41,140,000(*u*)	85,222	483 (*u*)
Spirit distilling factories	4,833,000	3,352,000	...	1,481,000	6,510	227
Spirit compounding, rectifying, and methylating factories and workshops	4,011,000	3,613,000	...	398,000	1,121	355
Bottling factories and workshops	12,803,000	9,687,000	...	3,116,000	20,601	151
Aerated waters, cider, British-made wines, non-alcoholic beverages (brewed), and vinegar factories and workshops	6,060,000	2,476,000	...	3,584,000	28,653	125
Tobacco factories and workshops	23,799,000	17,988,000	...	5,811,000	37,456	155
Grand total of above	1,436,906,627	874,990,388	17,582,000	544,332,239	5,242,870	...

(*a*) The output of private undertakings is calculated on a profit basis, while that for railways and government undertakings is calculated on the cost of production. The figures for the latter are therefore not strictly comparable with those for the former as regards gross and net output.

(*b*) Excludes 1,697 outworkers.
(*c*) ,, 4,113 ,,
(*d*) ,, 4,950 ,,
(*e*) ,, 117 ,,
(*f*) ,, 1,397 ,,
(*g*) ,, 278 ,,
(*h*) ,, 130 ,,
(*i*) ,, 48,896 ,,
(*k*) ,, 13,714 ,,
(*l*) ,, 2,599 ,,
(*m*) ,, 7,882 ,,
(*n*) ,, 555 ,,
(*o*) Excludes 318 outworkers.
(*p*) ,, 157 ,,
(*r*) ,, 206 ,,
(*s*) ,, 1,648 ,,

These numbers of outworkers do not necessarily represent as many individual persons, many outworkers being on the books of more than one firm. Further, the persons actually working for a firm may include members of outworkers' families in addition to the outworkers on the firm's books. The outworkers have not been taken into account in calculating the net output per person employed, but in making comparisons an allowance should be made for them.

(*t*) Includes customs duty, which amounted to £2,053,000 in 1907.

(*u*) Includes beer duty, which amounted to £13,117,000 in 1907–8.

IRON AND STEEL

Production in 1908 and 1909 of iron ore, pig iron, and steel is given as follows [305]:—

Country	Iron Ore		Pig Iron		Steel	
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons	Thous. Tons
Algeria	928	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	4,495	2,450 (*a*)	1,958	1,442 (*a*)	1,958	1,909
Belgium	193	203	1,250	1,590	1,230	1,606
Canada	213	239 (*b*)	563	676	526	685 (*b*)
Cuba	584 (*c*)	969 (*c*)	...	...	...	...
France	9,895	12,254 (*b*)	3,346	3,574 (*b*)	2,679	3,020
Germany (including Luxemburg)	23,888	25,095	11,615	12,442	11,007	11,856
Greece	507	449	...	...	...	...
Italy	548	522	...	...	...	...
Newfoundland	564	880	...	...	...	...
Russia	5,200 (*b*)	...	2,749	2,817 (*b*)	2,604	...
Spain	9,123	9,056	397	...	236 (*b*)	223 (*b*)
Sweden	4,637	3,823	559	438	431	308 (*b*)
United Kingdom	15,031	14,980	9,057	9,532	5,341	6,610
United States	35,983	53,034	15,936	25,795	14,023	23,955
Estimated output for whole world	113,000	133,000	48,000	60,000	42,000	53,000

(*a*) Production in Austria only. (*b*) Provisional figures. (*c*) Exports.

The iron-ore resources of the world, existing in deposits which have been more or less developed, have been estimated at about 22,408 million tons, representing 10,192 million tons of iron. The actual resources in the principal countries are estimated to be [305]:—

Country	Ore	Equivalent in Metallic Iron
	Million Tons	Million Tons
United States	4,258	2,305
Germany	3,877	1,360
United Kingdom	1,300	455
France	3,300	1,140
Spain	711	349

The potential resources of the world not yet developed are estimated to be in addition 123,377 million tons of ore representing 53,136 million tons of iron, the principal deposits being in Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States [305].

MINING

The principal mineral produce of the UNITED KINGDOM in 1909 is given as follows [301]:—

Mineral	Quantity	Value
	Tons	£
Chalk	4,437,000	175,000
Clay and shale	14,068,000	1,718,000
Coal	263,774,000	106,275,000
Gravel and sand	2,165,000	159,000
Igneous rocks	6,283,000	1,235,000
Iron ore	14,980,000	3,690,000
Lead ore	30,000	259,000
Limestone (other than chalk)	11,811,000	1,227,000
Oil shale	2,967,000	816,000
Salt	1,823,000	549,000
Sandstone	4,600,000	1,339,000
Slate	402,000	1,007,000
Tin ore (dressed)	8,300	617,000

The total value of all minerals in 1909 is given as £119,394,000; and in 1908, £130,004,000 [301].

The metals obtainable by smelting from the ores produced in the United Kingdom in 1909 are given as follows [301]:—

Metal	Quantity	Value at Average Market Price
	Tons	£
Copper	435	27,200
Iron	4,802,200	15,559,300
Lead	22,500	298,900
Tin	5,200	695,500
Zinc	3,800	87,100

The total value of all metals obtainable in 1909 was £16,686,500, compared with £16,504,100 in 1908 [301].

NAVY

The total estimated naval expenditure of certain countries in 1909 and 1910, or 1909–10 and 1910–11, is given as follows [307]:—

Country	1909 *or* 1909–10	1910 *or* 1910–11
	Million £	Million £
Great Britain (*a*)	35.83	40.60
France	13.35	15.02
Russia	9.65	9.72
Germany	19.70	21.24
Italy	6.54	7.35
United States	28.99	27.47
Japan	7.20	7.59

(*a*) Exclusive of expenditure under Naval Works Acts, 1895–1905.

These amounts are not strictly comparable with one another. See p. 426 *supra*.

The amounts voted for new construction, including armament, in 1910 or 1910–11 (included above), were: Great Britain, £14,960,000; France, £4,980,000; Russia, £1,420,000; Germany, £11,390,000; Italy, £2,180,000; United States, £6,890,000; and Japan, £2,690,000 [307].

PENSIONS

The old-age pensions in force in the UNITED KINGDOM on March 31, 1910, were [322]:—

Scale	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Total
At 5/-	370,117	24,826	72,675	170,529	638,147
,, 4/-	16,675	965	1,594	3,636	22,870
,, 3/-	15,728	921	1,604	3,986	22,239
,, 2	7,510	421	637	1,968	10,536
,, 1/-	4,078	248	379	855	5,560
Total	414,108	27,381	76,889	180,974	699,352

POTATOES

The production of potatoes in certain countries in 1908 is given approximately as follows [297]:—

	Million Tons
United States	7.5
Canada	2.0
Austria-Hungary	17.8
Belgium	2.2
France	10.1
Germany	45.6
Netherlands	2.6
Russia, European (including Poland)	28.4
United Kingdom	7.1

RICE

The rice crop of certain countries in 1908 has been estimated as follows [297]:—

	Million lbs.
United States	677
Italy	740
Spain	450
India	63,236
Japan	16,218
Formosa (1907)	2,818
Korea	3,200
Java and Madura (1907)	6,877
Philippine Islands	534
Madagascar	953

SHIPPING

The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the foreign trade of the following countries and ports in 1908 is given as follows [167]:—

Country	Tonnage Entered and Cleared	Port	Tonnage Entered and Cleared
	Million Tons		Thousand Tons
Argentine	23.0 (*b*)	Alexandria	7,388
Australia	8.6	Antwerp	29,078 (*c*)
Belgium	26.9	Bombay	3,161 (*c*)
Canada	19.8	Calcutta	2,956 (*c*)
Cape of Good Hope	6.1	Cape Town	3,310 (*c*)
Chile	13.4 (*b*)	Cardiff	14,878
Denmark	15.8	Copenhagen	6,270
France	55.7	Genoa	11,135
Germany	43.6	Gibraltar	9,157
Holland	25.9	Hamburg	21,749
Italy	47.8	Havre	6,519
Japan	40.3	Hong Kong	20,083 (*c*)
Natal	5.0	Kobe	10,560
Newfoundland	1.9	Lisbon	8,572
New Zealand	2.7	Liverpool	14,875
Norway	9.0 (*a*)	London	19,682
Portugal	32.5 (*b*)	Marseilles	14,472
Russia in Europe	21.3 (*a*)	Monte Video	13,655
Spain	38.3	New York	24,095
Sweden	20.1	Rio de Janeiro	8,331
United Kingdom	131.4	Rotterdam	16,808
United States	60.6	Singapore	13,933
		Yokohama	7,032

(*a*) Provisional figures. (*b*) Year 1907. (*c*) See notes on page 563 *supra*.

SILK

The production of raw silk in certain countries in 1908 has been estimated as follows [297]:—

	1000 lbs.
Italy	9,890
France	1,446
Austria-Hungary	736
Anatolia	1,356
Syria and Cyprus	1,080
Caucasus	794
Persia and Turkestan (exports)	1,160
Salonica and Adrianople	628
Balkan States	456
China (exports)	17,672
Japan (exports)	16,689
British India (exports)	551

SUGAR

The production of beet sugar in Europe in 1909–10 is given as follows [310]:—

	1909–10 Thous. Tons		1909–10 Thous. Tons
France	800	Russia	1,120
Germany	2,030	Sweden	130
Austria-Hungary	1,250	Other countries	310
Belgium	250		
Holland	190	Total Europe	6,080

The production of European beet in 1910–11 has been estimated at about 8,100,000 tons. Adding North American beet sugar and cane sugar (excluding British India), the total production in 1909–10 is given as about 12,800,000 tons, and the probable production in 1910–11 as about 14,900,000 tons [310].

TEA

The tea crop of India in the 1910 season is estimated at 270,000,000 lbs., against 262,800,000 lbs. in 1909. The crop of Ceylon in 1910 is estimated at 184,000,000 lbs., against 192,000,000 lbs. in 1909 [318]. Messrs. Brooke, Bond, & Co., estimate the world's production of tea at about 1,200,000,000 lbs. annually. About one-half of this is credited to China, and rather more than three eighths to India and Ceylon [295]. Of the 600,000,000 lbs. estimated to be produced in China, about 400,000,000 lbs. are consumed in that country, and the remainder exported. Production in Japan is estimated at about 63,000,000 lbs. a year, of which more than one-half is exported [295].

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